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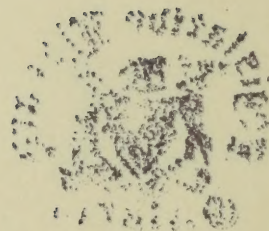
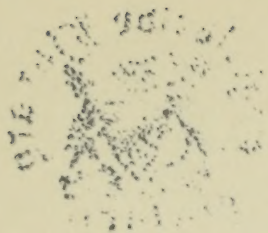






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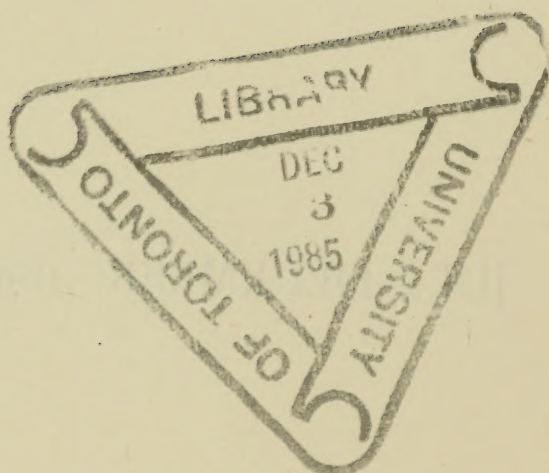
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

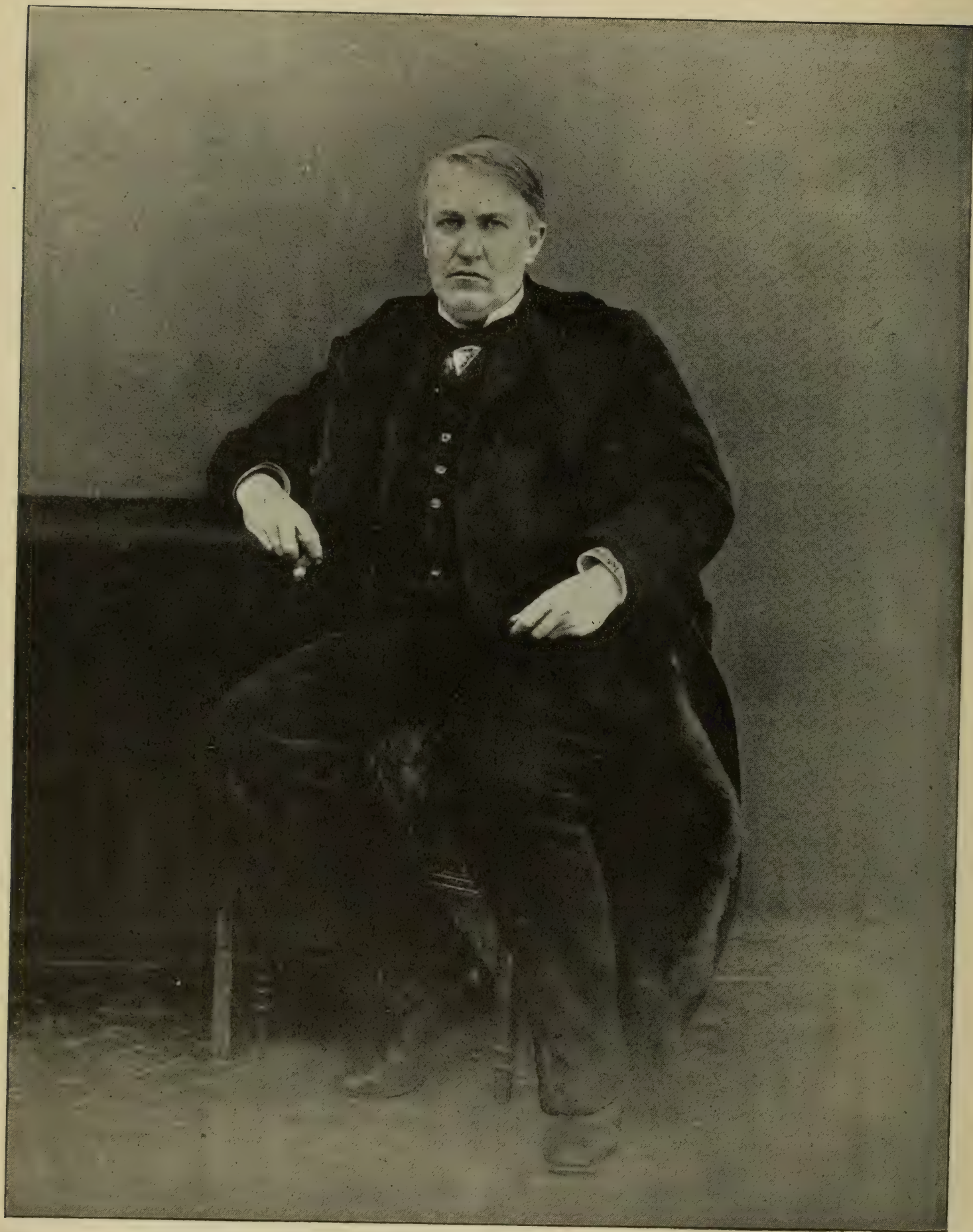
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THOMAS A. EDISON.



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1893.

No. 1

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Continued  
Business  
Disasters.*

The business situation has continued through another month to absorb the serious attention of the country. Not since 1873 has there been such a critical time. Reports of bank suspensions and of the failure of old and established financial and commercial enterprises have been crowding the newspapers. The worst aspect of these failures is the seeming needlessness of so many of them. Honorable and well-conducted houses, in the very midst of profitable activities, have suddenly been forced to the wall through their inability to secure the credit that in ordinary times would have been extended to them without a question. Our comments of last month have been illustrated repeatedly in the occurrences of June. Whereas in ordinary times the whole fabric of prosperous commercial life rests upon confidence, it happens that just now almost everybody has become frightened, has withdrawn confidence, and has helped to make a bad situation as much worse as possible. The banks have been afraid to loan freely and help out the merchants and manufacturers, lest a fright among their own depositors might occasion a "run" which their cash reserves in hand would not suffice to meet. If people would only think that nothing is wrong, nineteen-twentieths of the trouble would disappear at once. But confidence will not be restored until the public can have some assurance as to the probable policy of the government with respect to several matters.

*An Extra  
Session of  
Congress.*

It is therefore encouraging to be informed that President Cleveland will call an extraordinary session of Congress to meet at least as early as September. If it were called for August first it would be better still. Washington is not a very cool place in August, but many less salubrious and agreeable places than Washington are advertised as summer resorts; and the condition of the country would justify the President in summoning the national law-makers at once. The thing to be demanded as of instant importance is the unconditioned repeal of the silver purchase act. Then

a clear, straightforward forecast of the Democratic intentions regarding the tariff should be given to the country without delay. It is probable that a tariff policy upon which the President, Secretary Carlisle, and a handful of the leaders in the two Houses had agreed, could be forced to a passage without many weeks of debate. The one thing above all others that the country needs is certainty in these matters of public policy, and an assurance of stability for a term of years. It is evident that but for the country's confidence in certain personal qualities of President Cleveland, the prevailing business depression would have become an uncontrollable panic. In the mind of the business community Mr. Cleveland has the qualities of conservatism, courage and plain common sense.

*Shall We Have  
State-Bank  
Money?*

To the surprise of the country, the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago a year ago declared in favor of the repeal of the federal tax of ten per cent. upon State bank notes. Some of our readers may be pardoned if they do not precisely and clearly understand this question. Before the war, the paper money of the country was issued by banks chartered under the varying laws of the different States. Some States had banking systems sound enough to make it practically certain that the outstanding notes of their banks were redeemable. But in other States, either the laws or the methods of bank inspection were so imperfect that there could be no certainty from one day to the next whether the paper money issued under their authority was worth par or worth nothing. This system of State-bank issues was abominable. It was done away with, when the national banking system was created in Lincoln's administration, by the simple device of a federal tax large enough to make it unprofitable for State banks to issue circulating notes. For thirty years we have enjoyed the blessing of a uniform national currency. We have not been compelled to pay any attention to the name of the local national bank in-





THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.—From *Puck*.

scribed on the notes passing through our hands, for all are equally sound through the government's guarantee. To repeal the ten per cent. tax would mean that Maine, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Ohio, and all the other States would be in position to authorize local banking institutions to flood the country with paper money which could have no certainty of uniform safety and value. A Zimri Dwiggin might establish a chain of local banks on unsound principles and issue paper money which, mingled with the general volume of the country's currency, would be worthless in the hands of the last holders on the failure of the banks. It is now asserted in some quarters that Congress will refuse to repeal the harmful silver purchase act unless that repeal be accompanied by the resurrection of the still more pernicious system of "wild-cat" paper money that was buried thirty years ago. Whatever may or may not be done with our currency laws, every business man, every farmer, every professional man who receives a salary, and every man or woman who earns wages or has a fixed money income, should insist absolutely upon a national, uniform currency, with the United States government at the back of every dollar in circulation.

*The Rallying Republicans.* The Republicans will, of course, make the utmost possible capital out of the situation. Ohio has a State election this year, and Mr. McKinley has been unanimously renominated for Governor. At the convention at Columbus he made an elaborate speech, which may be taken as outlining the aggressive future policy of his section of the party. Whatever the Democrats do or fail to do about the tariff, it is certain that the Republicans

will make a desperate effort in the Congressional elections next fall to gain a majority of seats on the everlasting tariff issue. There was great enthusiasm in the Ohio convention, and if Mr. McKinley carries the State again he will be accounted the most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1896.

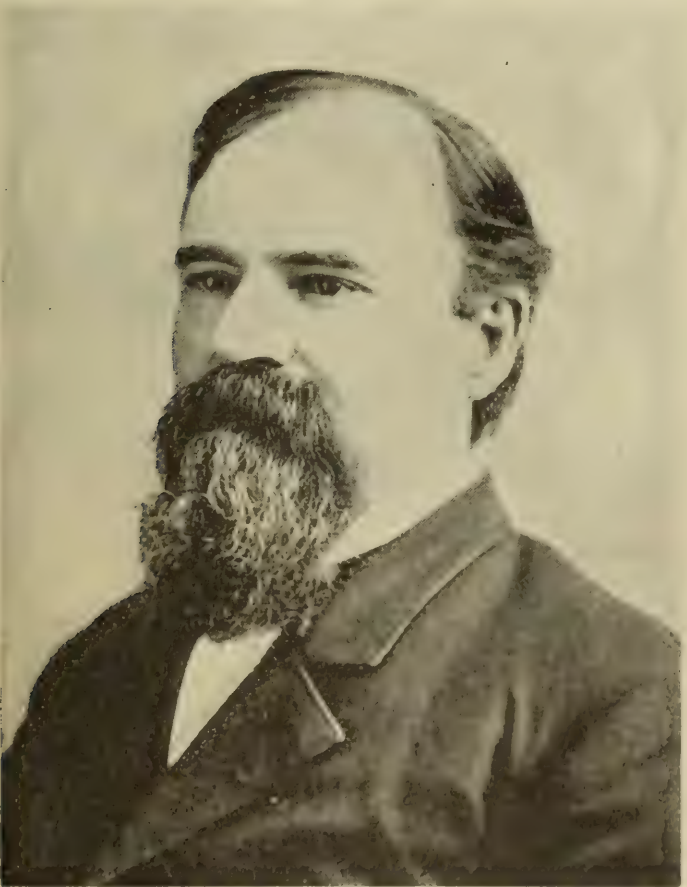
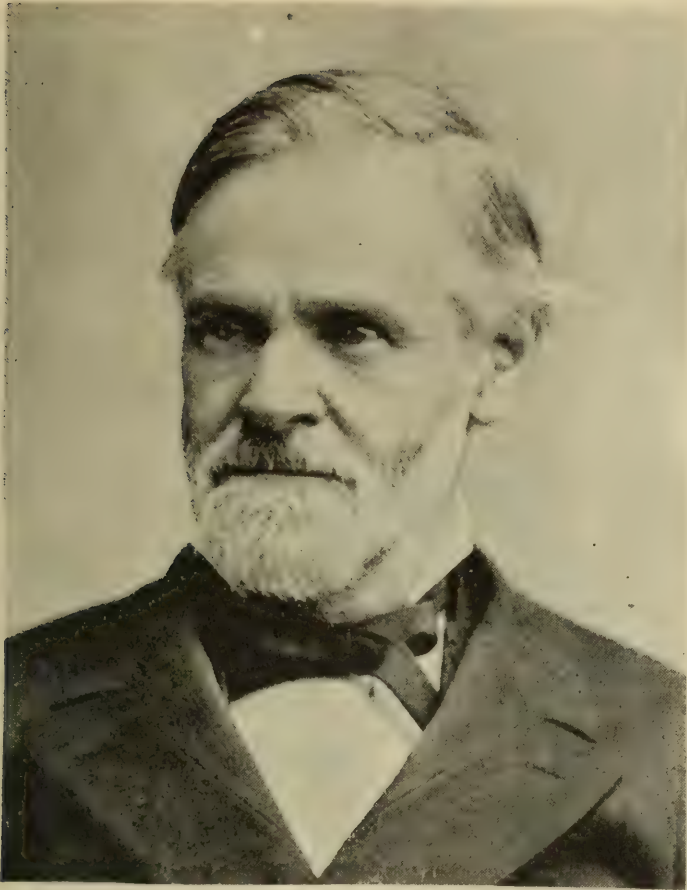
*Ohio's Republican Statesmen.*

Ohio statesmen do not find politics compatible with success in private business. A few months ago Governor McKinley was swamped completely through the failure of enterprises to which he had lent his support. He was the victim of unfortunate circumstances, and his conduct at the time revealed those strong and manly traits of personal character which his political opponents as well as his friends have always recognized and admired. But to the average man who does not make distinctions, it seemed queer that the great tariff financier, who was supposed to know how to make laws ensuring the prosperity of the whole country, should not be equal to the conduct of his own small private affairs. Still more anomalous has seemed the recent disastrous failure of another Ohio Republican statesman, Hon. Charles Foster, of Fostoria, who retired from the management of the nation's finances as Mr. Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, only to announce in a pathetic letter his inability to sustain his too numerous private business enterprises. For a time there was a rumor that Senator Sherman would retire from the Senate in order that Governor McKinley might offer Mr. Foster the consolation of a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy. But Mr. Sherman had no intention of doing such a thing. He is growing old, but his great ability is constantly gaining in the public appreciation. The letters which passed between him and his eminent brother the late General Sherman thirty years ago, have for some months been making their appearance in installments in the *Century Magazine*. Their brilliancy and their lofty patriotism throw a new light upon the remarkable characters and careers of these two distinguished sons of Ohio. It is to be hoped that Senator Sherman may for years to come preserve his vigor of frame and his clearness and power of mind. Although official doors seem to be closed to him at present, the irrepressible Ex-Governor Foraker maintains his enormous popularity among the Ohio Republicans, and it would seem probable that he will share honors in the years to come with Mr. McKinley. His name was received with the wildest enthusiasm at the recent convention.

*The Pension Discussion.*

The pension question has had more ventilation than any other during recent weeks. Within the organization of old soldiers known as the "Grand Army of the Republic" there has been an acrimonious debate over the attitude of that body toward the general subject of pensions. One of the New York posts of the G.A.R. took action in disregard of the rules and was ex-





SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.  
EX-SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER.

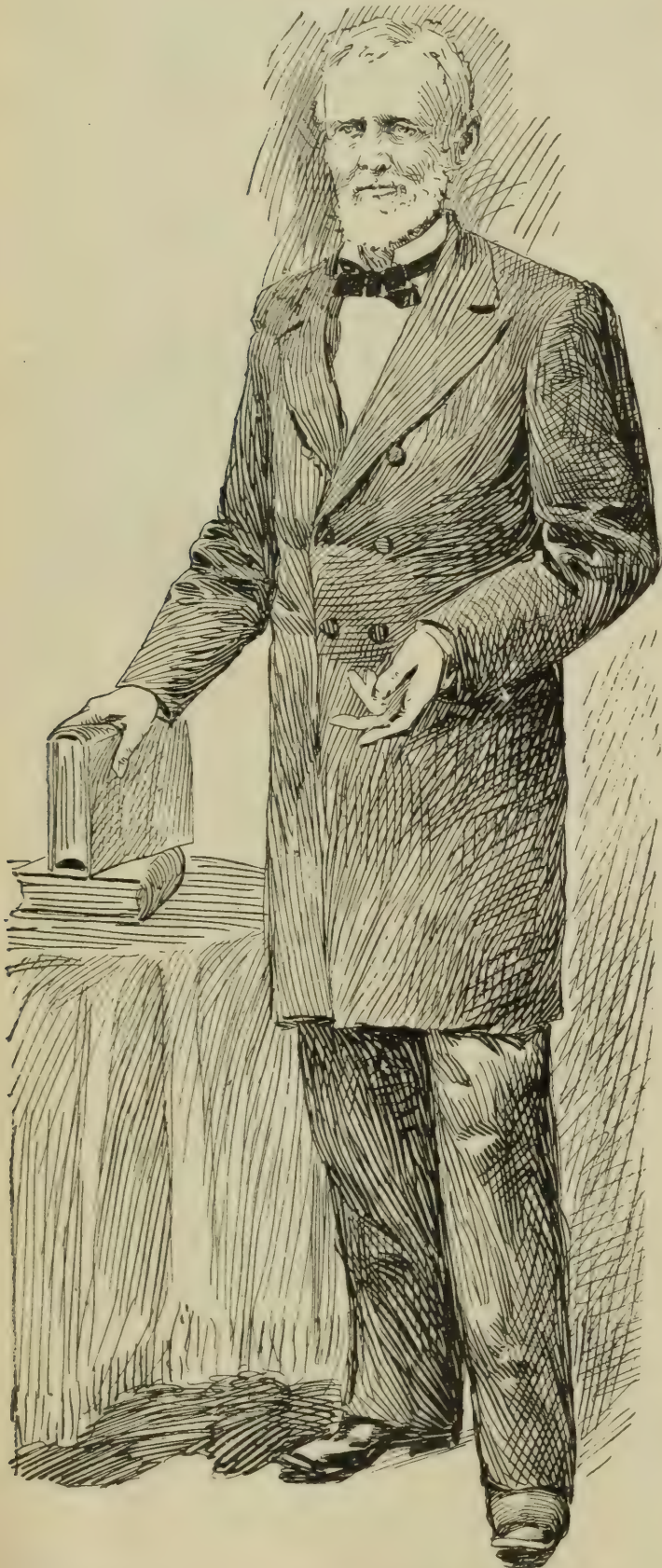
GOVERNOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY  
EX-GOVERNOR J. E. TORAKER

OHIO'S FOUR REPUBLICAN STATESMEN.



pelled. It had assumed to adopt, and to promulgate on its own account, certain resolutions criticising the existing pension system as extravagant and declaring that the rolls contain many fraudulent names. The results of the discussion will be good. All now ad-

mit that there ought at least to be the fullest publicity as to applications for pensions, so that in any given neighborhood there could be a scrutiny of each case by those most familiar with the history and circumstances of that case. The Grand Army cannot afford to be thought unwilling to have the pension rolls sifted. Commissioner Lochren has entered upon his duties with a spirit of impartiality and of thoroughness that is winning general confidence. Some new rulings have been made that place a narrower construction upon the recent "disabilities" act than prevailed under the last administration, and that will result in considerable saving of public money.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
(From his latest photograph.)



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

*Honors to  
Jefferson Davis.*

One of the most noteworthy events of the month with which this record has to deal was the removal of the mortal remains of Jefferson Davis from the far South to a permanent resting-place at Richmond, Va. At various places there were impressive demonstrations and great parades of ex-Confederate veterans. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the affair was its treatment by the Northern press. A few years ago the almost extravagant air of devotion shown in these Southern demonstrations in honor of the memory of the leader of the "Lost Cause," would have been regarded in the North as unanswerable evidence that the South is disloyal to the Union, unreconciled and implacable. The very name of Jefferson Davis was



odious beyond expression in Northern ears. It is not beloved yet, by any means, in the Northern States, although those of Lee, Stonewall Jackson and various other Southern leaders are always mentioned with respect and usually with admiration and esteem. It is, then, a creditable change in the tone of the Northern papers that they did not bitterly criticise the South for its show of enthusiasm and undying devotion over the coffin of Davis. They begin to understand that constancy of affection for associates and leaders does not involve a particle of disloyalty, and is only natural. There are some men in the South who seize an occasion of this kind to say foolish things; but they do not represent the dominant sentiment of their States. Our Southern brethren only show themselves the better Americans when they honor the memories of the men who led them in the great struggle of thirty years ago. History will assign Jefferson Davis the place that truly belongs to him, and meanwhile it would be as superfluous for the North to have apprehensions because the South cherishes his name among those of its heroes, as for the government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to discourage any ardent allusions in Edinburgh to Mary Queen of Scots. Some day it will be regretted both north and south that Mr. Davis had not been restored to all the rights of citizenship before he died. His daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, who is widely beloved throughout the South and who has hosts of friends in the North, was the personage who attracted the most attention in the recent ceremonials.



FORD'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*The Ford's  
Theatre  
Disaster.*

It was noted as a strange coincidence that while the eyes of the country were directed to the ceremonies at Richmond in honor of Jefferson Davis, and to the funeral of the great

actor whose brother had murdered Abraham Lincoln, the building in which Wilkes Booth had committed the desperate deed collapsed and crushed to death a score of government clerks. It was in Ford's Theatre that Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in April, 1865. The government afterwards acquired the building and transformed it into a medical museum. But it was subsequently condemned as an unsafe structure, and several years ago the museum col-

## FORD'S THEATRE

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

SEASON II... WEEK XXXI... NIGHT 191  
WHOLE NUMBER OF NIGHTS, 400.

JOHN T. FORD... PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER  
(Also of Holiday's St. Theatre, Baltimore, and Academy of Music, Philadelphia)  
Stage Manager... J. R. WRIGHT  
Treasurer... H. CLAY FORD

Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865.

**THIS EVENING**

The Performance will be honored by the presence of

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN**

**BENEFIT**

-AND-

**LAST NIGHT**

OF MISS

**LAURA KEENE**

THE DISTINGUISHED MANAGERESS, AUTHOR, and ACTRESS

Supported by

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**TOM TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED ECCENTRIC COMEDY**

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ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS,  
ENTITLED  
**OUR AMERICAN**

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Lieutenant Vernon, R. N.	W. J. FERGUSON
Captain De Boote	C. BYRNES
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Jaeger, a Groom	
Buliffe	O. A. PARKHURST and L. JOHNSON
Henry Trenchard	Miss J. GOURLAY
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Charles	Mrs. J. H. EVANS
Enlist	Miss M. GOURLAY

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15

**BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE GOURLAY**

When will be presented MOURNCAULT'S Great Sensational Drama,

**THE OCTOROON.**

Entered Monday, April 17, Engagement of the YOUNG AMERICAN THEATRIAN.

**EDWIN ADAMS**

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION

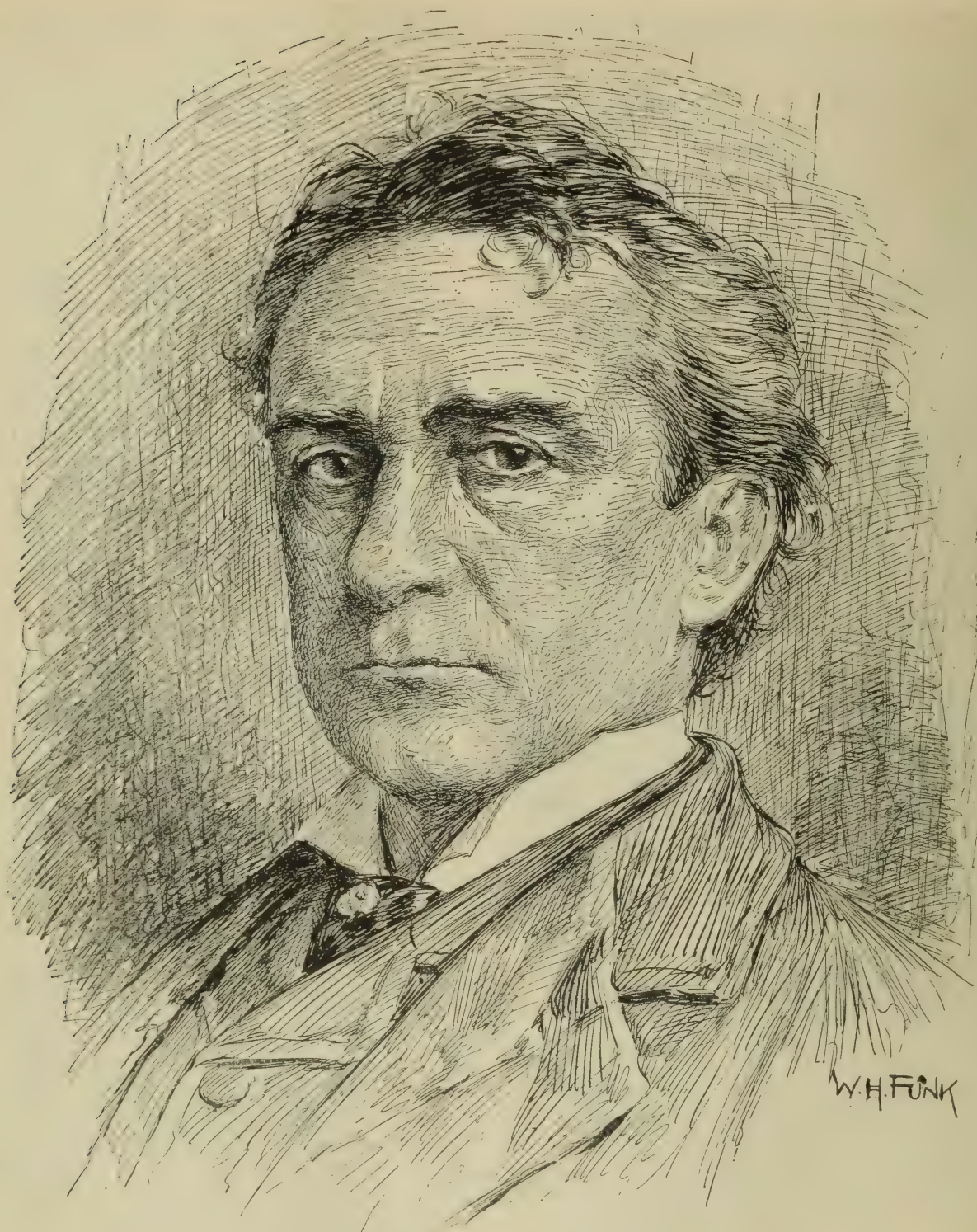
Orchestra	\$1.00
Dress Circle and Parquette	.75
Family Circle	.50
Private Boxes	\$4 and \$10

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PLAY BILL AT FORD'S THEATRE ON THE NIGHT  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS SHOT.





THE LATE EDWIN BOOTH.

lections were removed. The building has since been used by the staff of clerks compiling the voluminous war records, and by a part of the pension force. In the course of some repairs intended to strengthen its walls, the floors fell in during working hours on the morning of June 9, burying scores of clerks in the débris. It was at first reported that a hundred were killed. Afterwards it was found that the number was about twenty, with some fifty others seriously wounded. There has been a strong and general feeling of indignation that the government should sub-

ject its employees to the danger of working in such a building. Enough has been spent on edifices to house the government's departments and services, but the money has not been very wisely distributed. Some of the clerks work in palaces of marble or cut granite, while others are in dingy, overcrowded and unsafe structures. This terrible catastrophe will at least have served some good purpose if it results in the use of proper safeguards henceforth. The government sets a very bad example to private employers of labor when it coops up its clerks in death-traps.





BOOTH AS "HAMLET."

*Death  
of  
Edwin Booth.*

Undoubtedly the shadow of the great historic crime that inseparably connects the name of Booth with that of Lincoln lay throughout all his subsequent life upon the melancholy spirit of Edwin Booth, whose funeral obsequies coincided so strangely with the second and final tragedy in the old Ford's Theatre. But no one supposes that Edwin Booth was in the remotest degree implicated in his brother's insane act. We in this country have considered Edwin Booth the greatest Shakesperian interpreter of our generation, if not of all generations. The tributes that his lingering illness and his death evoked from many sources show how wide has come to be the recognition of the actor's calling as a noble and honorable one when nobly and ideally pursued. Edwin Booth made many sacrifices for the elevation of the stage. He was one of the great national educators of his time, and his name will have its place in our American Pantheon, if we ever have a temple sacred to the memory of our men and women of genius.

*The Briggs Case  
and  
the Future.*

The condemnation of Professor Briggs by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington was a foregone conclusion. Laymen—at least non-Presbyterian laymen—were totally unable to comprehend the method pursued. Professor Briggs had been tried and acquitted by his own Presbytery. The General Assembly entertained an appeal brought by the prosecuting committee, and proceeded forthwith to pronounce the Professor guilty and to sentence him. This, of course, was doubtless in accord with what is called "ecclesiastical law;" but it is so strangely different from the procedure of civil courts, where the rights of an accused person are carefully guarded, that it seemed highly unjust to the secular press and to the great outside public. Professor Briggs has come out in a ringing letter calling upon his friends not to leave the Presbyterian Church, but to stay inside of it and fight for their views until they win. If they take this advice the prospect for all concerned can hardly be called cheerful. Dr. Briggs was sentenced to suspension from the Presbyterian ministry until he shall have recanted his obnoxious opinions. Probably it would have been better for Presbyterian harmony if he, and all others who think as he thinks, had been summarily and

unconditionally put outside the Presbyterian communion. One may have his opinion of the theological rigidity which finds it necessary to interfere with scholars of liberal views like Dr. Briggs. But since the large majority consider the offense so heinous, they would perhaps have done better if they had made the punishment fit the crime. "Briggsism" stands condemned utterly. Why, then, for consistency and for peace, should not the whole Briggs group be cast out of the Presbyterian Church? Are they to be allowed to stay inside in order to have the better vantage ground for fighting the doctrines that the General Assembly declares to be essential to Presbyterianism? So it would seem. Verily the trouble over Professor Briggs and his views of the Bible has only just begun, and the heavy fighting lies ahead. Next year the contest will be renewed over the case of Professor Henry P. Smith, of Lane Seminary, whom the Cincinnati Presbytery found guilty and suspended, on charges quite similar to those which the New York Presbytery dismissed in the Briggs case.



*The Sunday  
Closing  
Controversy.*

The experiment of opening the World's Fair on Sunday was not found very encouraging, so far as attendances were concerned on the first two or three Sundays. The active disposition to boycott the Fair altogether on the part of the Sabbatarians in consequence of the action of the directors, was not sufficiently reckoned with when Sunday opening was decided upon. It remains to be seen whether from the standpoint of cash receipts the Sunday opening may not have been a mistaken policy. The legal aspects of the question were of course highly complicated. But the whole country had understood in advance that the Fair was to be closed on Sunday, and the tardy change of policy seemed to involve a breach of good faith. As a question of Christian ethics, it is quite impossible to make all good men think alike about Sunday opening, because the opposing parties approach the question from different standpoints. There are two theoretical views and two practical views. A good many of the World's Fair Commissioners seem to have taken the ground that while theoretically the proper observance of Sunday would require the closing of the Fair, the practical arguments for opening were imperative. But we are inclined to think the other combination the stronger. Theoretically the arguments for Sunday opening were well-nigh or quite conclusive; but the practical reasons for closing were too serious to be disregarded. The decision in favor of an open Sunday will disappoint many persons to whom the closing question seemed to involve a vital point of conscience and of national character. But they will make a very serious mistake in jumping to the conclusion that they ought to boycott the Fair. Let them use all their eloquence in persuading people not to visit the Exposition on Sunday. Nobody can object to that. But to antagonize the whole enterprise will be neither patriotic nor Christian nor intellectually discerning.

*The Railroads  
and the Fair.*

The managers of the Fair have been much exercised over the illiberal policy which the railroads have thus far shown. It was expected as a matter of course that the roads would make very low rates to Chicago from all parts of the country. As yet they have shown a very reluctant disposition to do anything of the sort. Yet it would redound to the permanent advantage of the principal roads if they should do everything in their power this summer to stimulate travel. Low passenger rates are capable of producing astonishing results. They incite multitudes to travel who never traveled before; and these new travelers, having once tasted of the luxury, will travel again and yet again. Moreover, the Fair at Chicago can but have a marked effect upon the nation's industrial development and therefore upon the future traffic of the railroads; and the greater the throng of visitors the more important the results. It should be the policy of every railroad in the country to carry the largest possible percentage of the people who live along its lines for at least one visit to the Fair. It might be a

good plan for the roads to aid their patrons in finding suitable accommodations at Chicago.

*The Situation  
at Chicago.*

The accusations of extortionate charges and extreme discomfort at Chicago have for the most part been withdrawn. There is plenty of available house room for visitors, and plenty to eat, at reasonable prices. A little effort will suffice to obtain for any visitor the accommodations that will suit his convenience or his purse. The plan of the Fair is so huge and so ambitious that it must not shock visitors to find many things still unfinished. Perhaps some parts will never reach completion at all. But there is vastly more in the finished sections than any one visitor could see in the whole period that remains. The universal verdict of visitors, Europeans and Americans alike, is to the effect that this Fair is grand beyond all words to describe it, and that no one should fail to see it who can possibly manage to go.

*The  
International  
Congresses.*

The series of World's Fair Congresses is in satisfactory progress. The REVIEW has given its readers so many anticipatory notices of these great gatherings that nothing remains to be said by way of emphasizing their importance. One after another, without any intervals, the Congresses assemble in the building on the lake front. Distinguished speakers are to be heard every day; and there was never before any such procession of the world's intellectual leaders as will have passed in and out of that building during the present season. Many visitors will find the Congresses the most attractive part of the World's Fair. They will have done more than any other portion of it to bring the nations into harmonious relationship with each other. President Bonney's management of the Congresses is winning the highest praise.

*Electrical Prog-  
ress and Our  
Character Sketches.*

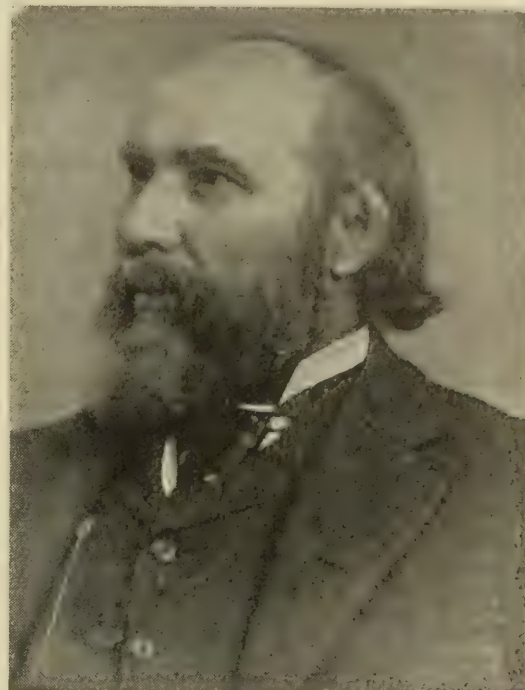
Perhaps more conspicuously than anything else, the World's Fair illustrates the transforming and splendid character of recent achievements in invention; and the applications of electricity have the place of honor among the inventions of the past two decades. Indeed, so radical has been the change wrought during this comparatively insignificant period in the industrial world, by the introduction of electrical machinery, and so far-reaching are the immaterial effects of the revolution, that we seem clearly justified in the assumption made in our most prominent title this month, that we are beginning an "electric age." Edison in America and Sir William Thomson in England are names everywhere identified with electrical discovery and progress, and the character sketches of these two men,—together with the special article on the electrical exhibits at Chicago,—which are leading features of this number of the REVIEW, have a timeliness that our readers will appreciate. Through the eyes of these great experimenters and inventors we are enabled to peer into a future full of astonishing developments.



*The "Great Northern" and Its Builder.*

Ten years ago the opening of the Northern Pacific as a completed line from St. Paul to the Western ocean was celebrated with great *éclat* at St. Paul, Minneapolis and all along the line. The completion of the Canadian Pacific was also an event whose importance in turn had due recognition. These two great lines had been built with the aid of enormous government subsidies. The Northern Pacific had received public lands along its route, amounting in the total to an area of imperial extent. The Canadian Pacific had not only received from the Dominion government vast concessions of land, but it had also been aided by the government's guaranty of its loan; so that the whole public credit of Canada and much of the country's prospective wealth in natural resources was employed to make this great highway a realized fact. The construction of these lines was attended with an immense amount of public discussion. They were enormously advertised in the press and in the debates of parliamentary bodies. But now, almost without the notice of the general public, another transcontinental line, following a course midway between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, has been completed and opened to traffic, without any form of subsidy or public aid. The Great Northern system is the creation of the splendid energy and the large knowledge and faith of James J. Hill, of St. Paul. That city, to which Mr. Hill went from Canada as a poor youth in 1856, has watched his career with a growing pride. He was perhaps the first man fully to realize the agricultural possibilities of the valley of the Red River of the North. From steamboat management on that peculiar waterway he grew into a control of the railways, which had been devised to carry their wheat to market; and his elaborate system of "wheat lines" came to be the largest source of supply of the huge Minneapolis mills. As North Dakota began to develop, Mr. Hill threw out a westward line, straight to the Great Falls of the Upper Missouri. Thence he built into Butte City, Mont., and claimed a share in the transportation of the ore and mineral products. And finally he pressed on across Washington to the new cities on the Puget Sound. He controls, as the Great Northern system, nearly five thousand miles of railway, with one Eastern terminus at Minneapolis-St. Paul (having a special Chicago connection), and with another Eastern terminus at Duluth, whence he operates fast lake steamers to Buffalo. Mr. Hill is in the prime of his strength at fifty-five, and one may easily imagine him, with his daring ability to do large things, inaugurating a line of Pacific steamers to feed his railway with the merchandise of Japan, China and Australia. It is no wonder that the enthusiasm of St. Paul and the entire Northwest was genuine and unalloyed when in the early days of June great festivities were held in Mr. Hill's honor, and in commemoration of the full opening of the Pacific line. James J. Hill is not a railroad man of the Wall-street type, like the late Mr. Gould, nor of the "Napoleonic" type, like the strategic but not always successful Mr.

McLeod. He is intimately versed in the technique of railway construction and operation. He has the genius which consists of infinite capacity for painstaking and for details. He is a practical financier. But above all he is a man of large faith in the regions



HON. JAMES J. HILL.

he has helped to build up, and he has succeeded because he has sought to identify his great enterprises with the prosperity of the Northwest. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS had occasion two or three months ago to comment upon Mr. Hill's philanthropic spirit and his disposition to administer his large wealth for the benefit of his fellow citizens. It is a rare thing to find a man who in the very midst of his largest undertakings, which require all the means he can command, is generous enough to make large gifts for religion, education and art.

*Reciprocity with Canada.*

In the same week with the celebrations in Mr. Hill's honor, there was a well attended convention in St. Paul for the promotion of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Mr. Hill was one of the speakers. Mr. S. A. Thompson, of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, who is making himself our first authority on questions of lake navigation and commerce, and our most convincing advocate of a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the sea, was a prominent delegate, and Canada was well represented. The sentiment of the convention was predominantly in favor of a reciprocity arrangement between the two countries that would rest upon the natural tendencies of trade, and promote the largest and most profitable intercourse. Mr. E. V. Smalley, the well-known journalist of St. Paul, who was prominent in the reciprocity convention at Grand Forks, North Dakota, last year, served very actively in organizing this gathering. Mr. Smalley's idea of a basis for a reciprocity treaty



is "free exchange of all natural products, and of manufactured articles produced in the two countries at substantially the same cost for labor and raw material." The Canadians in the convention would not



MR. E. V. SMALLEY, OF ST. PAUL.

go so far; and the resolution as adopted was drawn by Mr. James Fisher, of Winnipeg. The subject has many and diverse bearings, and frankness compels the opinion that nothing is likely to be accomplished for several years to come. Meanwhile, every one ought to be able to see how great is the loss that is occasioned by the existence of an arbitrary line across the heart of the North American continent, which diverts natural currents of trade, compels the creation of unnatural traffic routes, and separates neighboring communities by barriers as obstructive as if hundreds of miles intervened. There is a demand for large statesmanship equal to a permanent solution of the question how to efface that obstructive and growingly vexatious line.

*Amazing  
Development of  
Local Transit.*

The Great Northern's Pacific line is the largest of our recent achievements in railroad building. For the present the country is almost sufficiently supplied with the great steam railways. The activity that was absorbed ten years ago in adding to the railroad mileage of the country has of late been largely diverted to tramways and light suburban motor lines. There is in process a most extraordinary development of street railway systems. In hundreds of our cities and towns there is a new interest in this subject. Old horse car lines are being acquired and consolidated by new companies, and rapid electric systems are the result. The lines are thrown well out to the suburbs, with the consequence of aiding in a wider distribution of town populations and a happier and more healthful mode

of life. A second stage has been reached in the projection of numerous systems to connect neighboring towns and villages with quick electric trains, and to follow the distribution of telephone service through rural districts with transit facilities. Thus while one class of men is discussing with anxiety the social problems bound up in the massing of population in great cities and the congestion of the slums, another class is unconsciously doing very much to solve the problem by supplying cheap and rapid transit and thus stimulating the dispersion of population. It is the most interesting social movement of the day.

*Rapid  
Multiplication  
of Bicycles.*

There is another movement that is working coincidentally towards the same end. The extraordinary demand this year for bicycles, which has crowded the factories beyond their capacity and is bringing new competitors into the market with cheaper wheels, means something more than a passing craze for a temporarily popular amusement. The safety bicycle is one of the revolutionizing inventions of this age, and it is in its way destined to accomplish as important social results as the electric street railway. From being exceptional, its use has become common, and from being common it now bids fair to become well-nigh universal. *Where the roads justify*, workingmen have begun to appreciate the fact that the wheel relieves them from the necessity of living near the shop. So great is its speed that five or even ten miles is not a prohibitive distance between home and work. The young doctor in the town, and also in the country, *where the roads justify*, visits his patients on his wheel. Even the



ZIMMERMAN, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BICYCLIST.

clergyman—again, *where the roads justify*—combines exercise and business by wheeling his round of parish calls. The wheelmen have taken the lead in demanding good country roads, and the construction of proper roads will remove one of the chief objections to



country residence. Well-graded, smooth roads, properly drained and well cared for, are a public interest that demands universal attention. They are a prime factor of civilization. The churches should join in the chorus for highways made broad and smooth, in accordance with numerous Scripture injunctions. Good roads in a rural county mean better schools, better churches, better markets, higher prices for land, and better times every way. When the good roads are secured, the long-distance travel on bicycles will become something very considerable, as it already is in Great Britain. By the way, it is to be hoped that competition may avail very materially to reduce the price of bicycles. If the makers would but reduce their prices by one-half, they would so greatly multiply the army of riders who would clamor for good roads that nothing could resist the demand; and the good roads would in turn so stimulate the demand for bicycles that the manufacturers would make more money than ever.



SALVATOR, THE FASTEST RUNNER IN THE WORLD.

And what, then, with universal bicycles and all-penetrating electric cars, is to become of "that noble animal the horse?" Already the street-car horse has been superseded almost everywhere, and his days are numbered. The excellence of street-car transit in many of our cities has had the effect to destroy the trade of cabs, hacks, omnibuses, and other horse-drawn vehicles; and so the cab horse and the 'bus horse are following the street-car horse. Moreover, the relative number of people who keep carriages in cities is greatly falling off for the same simple reasons; and the livery stable business is also obviously on the wane. Dame Fashion now pronounces it entirely permissible, where the facilities are good, to use the elevated, cable or electric cars instead of carriages for occasions which formerly demanded horses and drivers at any price. It is predicted that the invasion of suburban towns and even of remoter country districts by electric lines will lessen the use of horses for driving, and that bicycle competition will severely affect both riding and driving horses. With the era of good roads, moreover, it is anticipated that traction machines of one kind or another may do much of the hauling that is now performed by draft horses. And yet interest

in the horse and his possibilities of speed and strength was never so great as it is this year. The breeding and training of fast horses has come to be a science, and unheard of records are made only to be quickly broken by new favorites of the turf. The passion for fast horses is attaining the proportions of a national vice. At present the horse is not in danger of extermination; and his interests, too, demand the improvement of all public highways.

*Changes  
in the  
Suffrage.*

In Michigan women have been granted the ballot for municipal and other local purposes,—a reading-and-writing qualification being incorporated in the law. The tendency is strong in a number of States towards the granting of the municipal franchise to women. There is also a marked disposition to introduce bills in the legislatures providing for the establishment of a simple educational qualification for all voters. It is easy to overestimate the good to be accomplished by the exclusion of illiterates from the suffrage, except in the Southern States; but the movement is a good one both South and North. It is gratifying to observe that the Northwestern States are beginning to repeal their laws which give the full elective franchise to immigrants who have been in the country not more than half a year. A full American naturalization requires five years; and no State should allow unnaturalized persons to vote or hold public office.

*The New  
German  
Reichstag.*

The German election of June 15 was perhaps the most exciting and engrossing popular demonstration that has been witnessed since the creation of the Empire some twenty years ago. Under the German system, unless a candidate obtains a clear majority of all the votes polled there must be a second election between the leading candidates. There were so many parties in the field that the average number of contestants for each seat was five. Consequently, in more than half the districts it proved necessary to hold second elections; and the final result had not been reached when these pages were sent to the press. The most striking fact about the polling on the 15th was the tremendous increase in the vote of the Social Democrats. This party, once so small and so persecuted, is now by far the strongest of all in Berlin, and leads also in various other German cities. It polled more than 150,000 votes in the capital of the Empire. Eugene Richter, the great radical, whose anti-Socialist pamphlet this REVIEW published two months ago, finds his party greatly reduced, although he himself is re-elected. It was the combined vote of the Social Democrats, the Radicals and the bulk of the Ultramontanians that had defeated the Emperor's Army bill on May 6 by the decisive vote of 210 against 162. The supporters of the bill were the Conservatives, the National Liberals, the Poles, and about a dozen Ultramontanians. It would seem likely that the new Reichstag will be even less favorable than the former body to the Emperor's demands for a bigger army; but the parties are so numerous and the issues are so involved that predictions cannot be wisely made at this distance.



*The  
French  
Elections.*

France waits with anxious expectancy for the evolution of factors of disturbance on the other side of the Rhine which may facilitate her design upon Elsass-Lothringen. Pre-occupied with events in Germany, the French parties are preparing for their own electoral campaign. M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, has launched his manifesto, which has only three heads:

1. Labor legislation destined to regulate the relations of capital and labor in a spirit of Republican solidarity, so as to correct the harshness of economic laws by a co-efficient of humanity.

2. Fiscal reforms apportioning taxation more equitably to the means of the taxpayers.

3. A law of association regulating the relation of civil and religious society in a spirit of tolerance and liberty.

M. Dupuy, with his policy of Republican concentration, is opposed by M. Goblet, with his programme of the Social-Radical alliance. It is too early as yet to forecast the result. Meanwhile the Chamber has been passing resolutions demanding the disqualifying of functionaries and priests from being elected deputies.

*May  
in  
England.*

Mr. Stead sends us the following summary of recent political and social activities in England and the British Empire:

In May, this year, the "pious fraud of the almanac" brought with it the radiance of June; nor would the May Queen, even on the first of the month, have lacked abundance of flowers with which to decorate her May-pole. The two great sections of the English-speaking world each kept holiday on the occasion of opening, the one the Imperial Institute, and the other the World's Fair, amid such pageantry as the Empire and the Republic can supply. With characteristic impetuosity both the English-speaking peoples opened their shows before the exhibits were in place, for Midsummer Day will be past and gone before either at Chicago or at Kensington the spectacle is complete. It does not matter so much about the Imperial Institute, which is not likely to be a popular resort, given over as it is almost entirely to what Lord Rosebery described as "Blue Book and Biscuit," but it was rather a serious matter for the World's Fair. The Imperial Institute was opened by Her Majesty on the tenth of May. The pageant at the opening was pretty and popular, the sun was propitious—it was at the very crown of the

year's prime—and the parade of the Australian and Indian troops was very impressive. After the opening the Prince of Wales held a huge reception, and claret-cup and tea and ices were dispensed from behind one-third of a mile of counter to 25,000 guests representing everybody who is anybody in the great middle class, with a sprinkling of other bodies above and below. Some of the well-dressed crowd hissed Mr. Gladstone, who was present as the Prince's guest,—an incident the importance of which was absurdly exaggerated. Who can guarantee the good behavior of 25,000 persons, especially when they have been supplied with champagne cup "free gratis and for nothing?" Besides, what did Mr. Gladstone care? Surely every one knows that he is far too securely mailed in the triple brass of his own conscious rectitude to feel anything but a momentary compassion for the vulgarity of the humorists who thought to save the Union as the geese saved the Capitol, by their sibillation. It is much to be wished that at these huge democratic receptions the mob should behave itself like a gentleman. But when party feeling runs high and the wine runs free, occasional *contretemps* are inevitable, and it is true philosophy to make the least of them by treating them as if they were as much matter of course as a countercheer in the House of Commons.

*The  
Australian  
Contingent.*

The Australian Irregular Horse, with their business-like uniform and their jaunty Tyrolese hats, excited universal admiration as they rode through the streets. The Indians were, perhaps, more picturesque, although that is doubtful. But the Australians—well, they were bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, and right royal was the welcome which they received. These stalwart sunburnt sons of Britain who had crossed ocean and continent from the underside of the world to grace the train of the Queen roused British pride, enthusiasm and gratitude. Australian banks may burst



THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.



up—that is an incident of a day ; but her children can ride like centaurs and fight, if need be, like Britons of the Viking stock, and that is not an affair of the passing moment.

*The  
Australian  
Crisis.*

There has been all the month no abatement of the Australian crisis. Banks have continued to burst not only in Melbourne but in Queensland and New South Wales, until the bewildered newspaper-reader wonders whether there are many more banks left unbroken. All the local banks of Brisbane have gone under ; the Melbourne banks have suffered terribly, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, an institution which, since 1876, has paid twenty-five per cent. dividend per annum, collapsed on May 15. The Australian Premiers met at Melbourne on the 27th to consider what federal action should be taken to meet the crisis, when they recoiled from a proposal to establish national banks. The result of leaving banking to headlong competition is that Australia has three banks where one would be ample. But with twenty-five per cent. dividends going, it is idle to object ; although, as Mr. Henniker Heaton tells us, the sworn value of bank premises in Australia is £5,840,000, or more than a pound per head of the whole population. It has always been a mystery why so many Socialists make such a to-do about nationalizing the land which does not yield two per cent., while next to nothing is said about nationalizing banks which pay from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Surely, as a mere matter of common sense, it would be prudent to take over the best paying business first.

*Running  
Into Debt at  
Home.*

A good deal of somewhat irritating and pharisaic preaching has been heard recently upon the text of Australian extravagance. "Money no object" when expenditure is concerned is not the motto of Australians alone. Mr. Fowler's report on Local Rates and Local Debts contains figures well calculated to make us pause. Australians have a vast and almost virgin continent to draw upon. England is an old country, almost full. But while the annual rent value of land has fallen in the last ten years from 56 to 53 millions sterling per annum, local tax rates have risen since 1868 from 30 to 57 millions, and local indebtedness, which stood at 90 millions in 1874, is now 200 millions. That is to say, the local authorities have more than doubled their debts at a time when the ratable value of lands was diminishing instead of increasing. In face of such figures as these it hardly becomes England to be so very censorious in speaking of Australian finance.

*Australia  
and the  
Cape.*

Out of evil cometh good, and the financial panic which has smashed half the banks in Australia has led to a remarkable and very significant interchange of communication between the Cape government and the government of New South Wales. When the Commercial Bank of Sydney went down the government issued a proclamation making the notes of four banks legal tender for six months, and there were rumors afloat as to

possible financial difficulties that would embarrass others besides bankers. Thereupon the government of the Cape of Good Hope telegraphed to Sydney offering financial help if new South Wales needed it. The offer, which, of course, was due to the initiative of Mr. Rhodes, is a characteristic illustration of the energy and audacity with which he labors to make the unity of the race felt as a political and financial factor all around the world. The offer was declined with hearty thanks, for the colony can get through the crisis without extraneous help, but the proposal will not be forgotten. Every one rightly estimates the fealty of friends by the help they are willing to give us when we are in a tight place. Fair-weather friends are not worth having, but a friend who will back your bill when the duns are at your gate is a friend indeed. It really seems as if Mr. Rhodes may some day make the Cape politically and financially as much the corner stone of the Empire as it is strategically.

*The South  
African  
Keystone.*

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has passed through a Ministerial crisis, the true inwardness of which is somewhat obscure. Mr. Merriman and Sir James Sievwright appear to have differed, the former, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, making charges against the latter, who was



REV. A. HAMILTON BAYNES,  
New Bishop of Natal.

Commissioner of Public Works. In order to end the dispute, Mr. Rhodes resigned, and was at once instructed to form a new Ministry. This he promptly did, putting Sir Gordon Sprigg in Mr. Merriman's place and dispensing with the services of both the recent disputants. Mr. Rose Innes also went back into private life, being succeeded as Attorney-General by Olive Schreiner's brother, who has recently been described as the Sir Charles Russell of the Cape. The new Ministry is said to be strong and likely to last. It will be helped by the good news from Mashonaland, where Mr. Jameson reports a wonderful development, fresh finds of gold being of daily occurrence. Fifty ounces of alluvial gold have been brought into Salisbury, and the reefs improve in richness as the work-



ings go deeper. The Beira railway is getting on, and will be ready for opening, so they say, at the end of the month. Natal has been celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Mr. Kruger has been sworn in as President of the Transvaal, and the preliminary steps have been taken for handing over Swaziland to the Boers. President Kruger is said to have urged the Boers to teach their children Dutch. They need encouragement, it seems, to resist the temptations of the all-encompassing English. Lord Ripon's vision of "a great African Federation, full of loyalty to the Imperial Crown," will probably be realized when these children who need encouragement to learn Dutch have attained man's estate.

*The Home Rule Debate.* While at the Imperial Institute, in Australia, and at the Cape the tendency to the consolidation of the Empire makes itself felt, the same tendency is asserting itself at Westminster in the debates on the Home Rule bill, two clauses of which were got through committee between Easter and Whitsuntide. The debate has made it abundantly clear that whatever Little Englanders may think, or the advocates of Irish independence may dream, the British people will never establish any system of government in Ireland that will even in semblance impair the strength, the unity or the cohesion of the Empire. Home Rule will be granted on the day when the English and Scotch people are convinced that it will strengthen the Empire, but not till then. Any kind of Home Rule that might weaken the Empire, or defer its federation, will be voted down. That sentiment has doomed Clause Nine, and the same sentiment will inevitably wreck any and every Home Rule bill that goes a step further than the formula "Home Rule in Ireland as in London—*mutatis mutandis*." When that has been tried and has been found to work well, further concessions may be made. But John Bull is a slow moving, somewhat puzzle-headed creature, and he has a most invincible objection to taking more than one step at a time.

*In Committee.* The prolonged discussions in committee were terminated by divisions in which the proposals of the Opposition were uniformly supported by a majority of the British representatives, and as uniformly rejected by the Irish members, without whose aid Mr. Gladstone would be in a hopeless minority. The normal majority of forty-five rose to fifty or sixty, owing to the absence of some ten or a dozen Unionists, whose remissness has excited the indignant animadversions of the *Times*. The Irish contingent voted like a dumb machine, and on the only occasion when Mr. Redmond ventured to move an amendment, that proposing to call the Irish Legislature a Parliament, he only carried 39 members into the Lobby with him. Yet Mr. Parnell used to say, "Call it a Parliament, and you may make it what you like. Call it anything else, and you will have to make it what we like." Mr. Gladstone, however, while almost humbly subservient to Nationalist sensitiveness on every other point, peremptorily refused to humor them in this matter. So the Assem-

bly on College Green is to be a Legislature, and not a Parliament. Carried by the House of Commons by 466 to 40.

*The Imperial Supremacy.* The only result in the shape of a successful amendment raised by the Opposition was the acceptance of Sir Henry James' amendment, asserting in good round set terms the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The amendment runs as follows:

Provided that notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things within the Queen's dominions.

Mr. Gladstone wasted three hours in haggling over this addition to his clause, and ultimately and reluctantly accepted it. Its importance depends, of course, entirely upon whether the supreme power and authority of Parliament is to prevail in Ireland as in Canada, or in Ireland as in London. Every day the debate brings out the hopeless difficulty of getting out of Mr. Gladstone's mind the fatally misleading analogy of the colonies. The fundamental difference between the colonies and Ireland is, that the colonies contribute nothing to the Imperial Revenue, and that Ireland has to contribute over two million pounds a year, and further, that Ireland would never be allowed to secede any more than a State in the American Union would be allowed to leave the United States. Until he realizes the difference which that makes he will never, to use a Hibernicism, open his mouth without putting his foot in it.

*Mr. Balfour's Position.* The importance of Sir Henry James' amendment, however, cannot be explained away by misleading references to inapplicable colonial analogies. Mr. Balfour at first was inclined to scout the idea that the form of sound words drawn up by Sir Henry James would do any good, but he subsequently recanted publicly, and explained the significance of this distinct victory for the Imperial party. He said: "Even if, under this bill, it be not followed by other operative amendments, it will be a guide and a justification to future Parliaments to employ the powers which this bill expressly recognizes that they possess. Upon this amendment, either under this bill or under some other bill, we may hope to build a fabric of Imperial supremacy which shall be proof against every attack, and fit for every purpose to which we desire to put it." He did not desire, he told the House of Commons, if Home Rule was ever given to Ireland, that the Imperial Parliament should deal with Ireland in the same minute manner that it now did with England and Scotland. But neither did he desire that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament should be deprived of all practical meaning or reduced to the mere abstraction which it has become in relation to Australia and Canada. From this it can be seen that the Unionist mind is adjusting itself to the possibility of conceding Home Rule, and at the same time of preserving the supremacy of Parliament. As this—



and nothing less or more than this—is what Englishmen desire, there is no reason why Mr. Balfour should not carry a reasonable measure of Home Rule when he re-enters office—say, in 1894 or in 1895.

*The Home Rule Pike.*

There is something ludicrous about the absorption of the House of Commons in the details of a bill which every one knows is certain to be rejected without ceremony by the House of Lords. "It reminds me," said a statesman the other day, "of the old receipt for cooking a pike. You had to catch your fish, cook him, stuff him with all manner of costly herbs and sauces, and then—you throw him out of the window. The whole of the session is to be devoted to dressing this legislative pike, which the House of Lords will throw out of the window without ceremony." What adds to the piquancy of the paradox is, that the question whether or not the Lords will be supported by the country in their action against Home Rule depends almost entirely upon the extent to which the other measures, now hopelessly blocked by Home Rule, are passed into law.

*Mr. Chamberlain.*

The House of Commons being thus reduced to impotence for the rest of the year, is naturally seeing how much enjoyment it can get meanwhile. It may not actually, as has been remarked by a witty onlooker, have converted itself into a ring for the purpose of observing stand-up fights between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone; but it certainly is deriving considerable entertainment from the debating duello between these two distinguished combatants. It is no longer in doubt that, after Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain is the best debater in the House. When the G.O.M. is gone, it is Mr. Chamberlain who will wear his mantle, and Mr. Chamberlain who alone can draw the bow of Ulysses. The younger man is coarser, less magnanimous, and infinitely less *rusé* than the Old Parliamentary Hand, but he is a hard hitter, resolute and indomitable, while as a debater he is lucid and persuasive. If he were but capable of magnanimity he might lead the country yet. But the keen eagerness of the partisan, the rancorous bitterness with which he pursues real or imagined private slights, and the lack of that genial, generous good nature which distinguishes Mr. Balfour, stand in his way. Still, even his worst enemies admit his imperial spirit and his masterful talents in debate, and both qualities have been conspicuous in the debates on Home Rule.

*The Campaign in the Country.*

It is a long time since more interest was taken in the debates in Parliament than in speeches outside. But last month the House quite eclipsed the public meeting. This was partly due to the fact that, with the exception of a solitary speech by Mr. Bryce at Aberdeen, and an imposing demonstration in Hyde Park, the Home Rulers have been dumb. But it was also due to the fact that at last the debates in the House have been worthy the reputation of Parliament, that the best men have con-

stantly taken part in the debates, and that the speeches have not been too long. Lord Salisbury's pilgrimage to Ulster was a painstaking performance, but it was somewhat of an anti-climax to Mr. Balfour's demonstrations, and his speeches, powerful and able as they always are, were marred by the most maladroit references to the majority of the Irish people as "enemies." A Prime Minister should count no subjects of the Queen as enemies except those in actual red-handed rebellion against her authority. Neither can Lord Salisbury be congratulated upon the wisdom of comparing the inhabitants of three parts of Ireland to the Hittites, Amalekites and the Perizzites, who occupied the land of Canaan before the advent of Joshua. No doubt the English as nearly exterminated the Irishry about three hundred years ago as the Jews did the nations of Canaan. But the Irishry multiplied as the Hivites and Hittites did not, and the Irish cradle soon filled up the gaps made by England's sword. Lord Randolph Churchill, the bravo-demagogue of the party, seeks to make up in sound and fury what he lacks in wit and force, but as a platform orator he has abandoned himself too much to the tearing of a passion to tatters to be counted as a very valuable ally in the campaign.

*The Jubilee of the Free Kirk.*

The Scottish people were celebrating, last month, the Jubilee of the Disruption which founded the Free Church of Scotland. Dwellers south of the Tweed find it difficult to realize how much sacrifice that great act of moral heroism entailed, and what a priceless boon it has been to Scotland. Since the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove the Puritans out of the Church of England there has been no such object lesson, on a great scale, of fidelity to religious principle in this isle of Britain. Probably there are few, even among the established clergy, who would not admit that the action of Chalmers, Guthrie and their fellows has been the most blessed manifestation of divine grace that Scotland has received in this century. But fifty years ago how differently it was regarded! What with John Knox, the Covenanters, and the founders of the Free Kirk, Scotland has quite a galaxy of patron saints, whose memory to this day helps to make the Scot a better citizen and a nobler man. England, no doubt, is the best country in the world; but how often, when among some fusionless, molluscos and invertebrate Southrons, we find ourselves wishing it were just a little more like Scotland!

*The English Church in Danger.*

That is a curious contrast which is presented between the triumphant celebration of the Jubilee of the Free Church, and the agitated alarm expressed by English Churchmen at the prospect of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. The Albert Hall, which this year seems as if it were to become the chosen rallying ground of the forces of Conservatism, was crowded on May 16 with an immense throng of Churchmen—Primate in the chair—for the purpose of protesting



against the Welsh Suspensory bill. Bishop Westcott spoke, and Lord Melbourne, and the Duke of Argyll, and many others. The Archbishop declared that rather than see no establishment at all, he would prefer to see Nonconformity established, from which it is evident that His Grace has no imagination and very little knowledge of the kind of irritation which Establishments produce in Dissenters. The Bishop of Durham's argument in favor of a national church as the spiritual organ of the nation would logically land in the transfer of the endowments of the Anglican and Presbyterian sects to the Civic Church, such, for instance, as the Social Question Unions recently established at Manchester and Rochdale. The whole drift of the time is in that direction rather than towards Disestablishment and Disendowment pure and simple. What is coming is not spoliation, but merely the re-adjusting of the movements to the broadened conception of national religion that prevails in the latter days of the nineteenth century.

*Church and State.*

There is certainly very great need for reminding some statesmen of the rights of the Church to influence the State. The

most scathing commentary upon the utter failure of Established Anglicanism to fulfill the functions of the spiritual organ of the nation is supplied in the nonsense which Lord Randolph Churchill has been talking about the recent utterance of Cardinal Logue as

to the duty of Catholics in elections. Lord Randolph is scandalized beyond measure at the suggestion of the Cardinal that there was a close connection between religion and politics, and that "the privilege of the franchise is not a mere personal thing that any one can do what he likes with." This, it seems, is spiritual intimidation, priestly usurpation and we know not what. Probably Dr. Westcott will discover, before the century closes, that the Establishment, instead of making conscience potent in the affairs of the nation, has so Erastianized English Churchmen that they have now not even a conception of such a thing as religious principle as an operative force in political life.



THE DUKE OF YORK.

*The Marriage of Princess May.*

The marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess May will take place on July 6. The Princess is a great favorite and every one naturally sympathizes with the young girl who, losing one lover by death, has found consolation in his brother. The precedent of the Czarina is one which bodes well for the future of the marriage. Uneasy lies the head that wears the Russian crown, but in all Europe there has not been in our time a more ideally faithful and devoted husband and wife than Alexander the Third and the Empress, who was previously engaged to his brother. The chances of the Duke of York's succession to the throne seem too remote to excite much interest. The Queen, although last month she entered her seventy-fifth year, is still with us, the Prince of Wales has just turned fifty. But there are those who persist in believing that we shall see a Duff dynasty in England yet.



PRINCESS MAY.



*The New  
Governor-General  
of Canada.*

The accession of Lord Stanley to the Earldom of Derby has had one happy result in establishing Lord Aberdeen in the Governor-Generalship of Canada almost at the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago. Nothing could be of happier augury for the future relations of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, than that Lady Aberdeen, president of the



THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

World's Congress of Women at Chicago, and founder of the Irish village in the World's Fair, should at the same time have her husband appointed to represent the Queen in the Dominion of Canada. The Aberdeens are needed in England and Scotland, and perhaps most of all in Ireland. But perhaps it is best they should go to Canada, which is an amalgam of all three, with a strong dash of France thrown in.

*The End of  
the Hull  
Strike.*

The Hull strike ended after a wicked wastefulness of six weeks, in a compromise that might have been arrived at without a cessation of labor if the dockers had but listened to the leaders, and refrained from plunging into a campaign for which they were utterly unprepared. On the one crucial point, whether or not non-union men were to be allowed to work freely side by side with unionists, the employers carried the day. The concession that no preference was to be shown to non-unionists over unionists is a kind of salve to the dockers *amour propre*, but that question would never have led to any serious dispute. It was a bad business from first to last. Attempts to light the way for the millennium by the incendiary's torch are seldom successful.

*The Miners  
and their  
Hours.*

The miners were well to the front last month. In the House of Commons they carried the second reading of their Eight-Hours bill by a majority of 279 to 201, Mr. Gladstone voting in the majority and Mr. Morley in the

minority. They then occupied Whit-week in discussing the industrial questions that interest their class at the International Congress which was held at Brussels, under the presidency of Mr. Burt. Note that, although the Congress was described as international, the *Times* correspondent declares the English miners insisted upon the proceedings being conducted under English rules in every detail. "The amusing feature of the case," he remarks, "was the self-complacency of the English delegates." They argued in perfect good faith that the Congress could never be brought to an issue if their own rules were not applied. From which it would seem that these good miners are genuine chips of the old block. Like John P. Robinson, he of Lowell's immortal poem, Englishmen all imagine that the world will go right only when they holloa out "Gee."

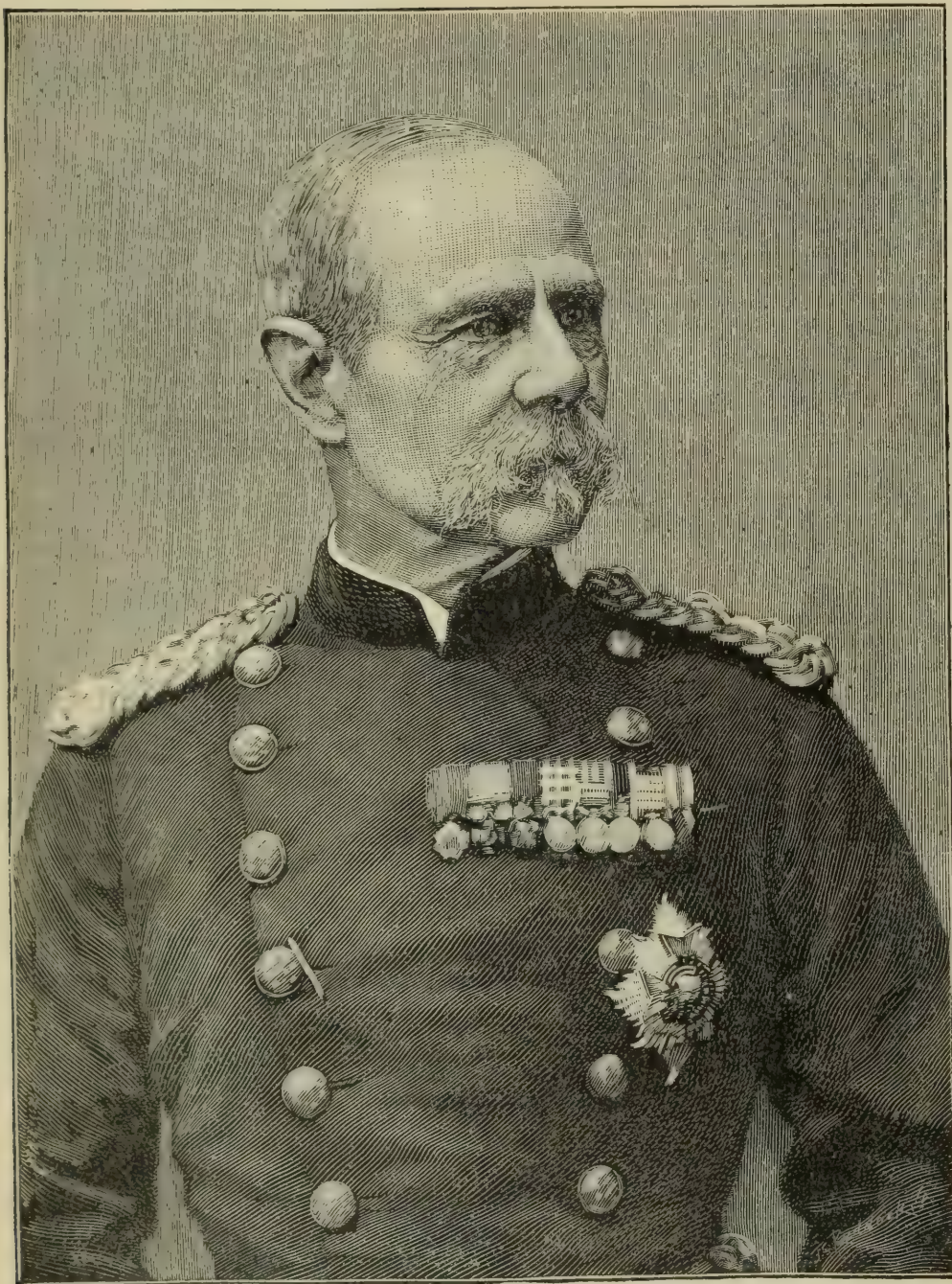
*A Progressist  
Triumph.*

One of the most notable events of the month, from the point of view of its significance as a sign of the times, was the trial of strength between the old school and the new in the British Women's Temperance Association. The fight between those who regard teetotalism as the Alpha and Omega of temperance reform, and those who look upon it as merely the most important plank in a broad platform which will deal directly and indirectly with every phase of the social evil of intemperance, had been going on for a year within the Executive Committee—where the old school had a majority. It was fought out in a full meeting of the whole Association, where the new school triumphed all along the line. The controversy was most educational, and the victory of the progressive reformers is an event of good omen. Lady Henry Somerset led them, and Miss Willard lent her aid.

*The Question  
for Lord  
Roberts.*

The question for Lord Roberts to answer, as to who was responsible for the marked mutiny in the Indian Army, was discussed with that eminent soldier within a few days of his arrival in London. Lord Roberts declared with much emphasis his total disbelief in the statements made before the Departmental Committee as to the evasion of the orders of Parliament as to the regulation of vice in India. If any such system was being worked now it was in opposition to the most positive orders of the Viceroy and of the Commander-in-chief. But Parliament will hold Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts responsible until at least they clear themselves from the charge by proving how they were hoodwinked, and by meeting out exemplary punishment to the offenders. In justice to Lord Roberts we must state that nothing could be more satisfactory than his declaration that if it were proved that any officers had disobeyed his orders in this matter he would see to it that they were punished with exemplary severity. Less than that, indeed, would not avail to convince the public that he did not connive at so palpable and gross a breach of orders. But a Commander-in-Chief who does not know what is





GENERAL LORD ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C.

going on in half a dozen of the most important military stations in India is not by any means the kind of Commander-in-Chief Lord Roberts is believed to be. To be found not guilty of disloyalty by proving that you have been hoodwinked by your own subordinates is not a pleasant position for one of the most capable of military chiefs, but it is difficult to see what other way of escape there is—always assuming that the facts are as stated before the Departmental Committee.

*The Witnesses.*

It is, of course, a question of evidence ; but no one who knows the character and hears the testimony of Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell can entertain any doubt that these two devoted American ladies have succeeded in unearthing a very infamous system flourishing in the heart of the Indian Army in full defiance of the will

of Parliament and the express orders of the Home Government. Mrs. Andrew is more like Mrs. Josephine Butler than any woman who has been raised up to carry on this sacred warfare on behalf of womanhood and justice and morality. Dr. Bushnell is an American physician who, seven years ago, at peril of her life and honor, succeeded in penetrating into and exposing the hideous horrors perpetrated on women in the logging camps in the great Northwest. Both ladies are representatives of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Miss Willard is the most prominent representative ; they are saturated through and through with the Puritan spirit of their New England ancestors, and they have also much of the tough, indomitable, resourceful character of the Western American. Better witnesses could not be desired. By their action they have at last succeeded in forcing home upon the conscience of Britain whether or not England can afford to run her Indian Empire on polyandrous principles, because, forsooth, monogamy is too expensive.

*Professor Huxley and St. Paul.*

One of the most remarkable discourses of recent years has been Professor Huxley's Romanes lecture at Oxford. It is an admirable rendering into modern scientific dialect of the familiar passages in which the Apostle Paul sets forth the sombre doctrine of the necessary antagonism between the natural man and the spiritual. What the Apostle called carnal the Professor calls cosmic and the latest pseudonym for grace is ethics. Professor Huxley will have much more useful work in hand for some time to come in defending his exposition of Calvinism up to date against its assailants, than in thrashing out the ancient controversy about the Gadarene swine. There may be flaws in his argument, but there is no doubt that he tramples into slush the favorite commonplaces of the *laissez faire* materialist optimists. Professor Huxley, like Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and other really earnest Englishmen, has got a great deal of the Puritan grit in him, even when he uses the strength that it gives to attack the system by which it was generated.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 20.—The Infanta Eulalia received by President Cleveland at the White House .... A company formed in Montreal to build a railroad to compete with the Canadian Pacific .... Fire does great damage in Saginaw, Mich.

May 21.—Several big distilleries desert the Whiskey Trust....A big coal and iron syndicate formed at Knoxville, Tenn....Premier Dupuy at a banquet at Toulouse outlines the Ministerial policy .... The Honved Monument unveiled at Budapest....Government troops attack the Nicaraguan rebels near Masaya....General Dobbs arrives in France.

May 22.—The war ship *New York* attains a speed of 21.09 knots in her trial trip....The National Bank of Deposit, New York City, goes into liquidation .... The Briggs controversy comes up in the Presbyterian General Assembly....The Farnham Grand Army Post, New York City, disbanded by the commander

....Signor Giolitti announces a reconstructed cabinet in Italy....The Irish National League makes a demonstration in Hyde Park, London....The International Congress of Miners opens in Brussels....The Brazilian man-of-war *Almirante Barrosa* wrecked in the Gulf of Suez .... Rebels defeat the government troops in Nicaragua.

May 23.—The National Commission decides to permit the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday....The Monarch Distillery forsakes the Whiskey Trust....The German Centre party issues an electoral address opposing the Army bill....Emile Arton, the Panama lobbyist, sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and heavy fines. ....Two French members of the Miners' Conference at Brussels expelled from Belgium.

May 24.—The commission appointed to investigate the New York Custom House begins its labors....The trial of Dr. Briggs begins before the general assembly at Washington, D. C....The Miners' International Conference adopts resolution favoring an eight-hour labor day.

May 25.—William E. Quinby, of Michigan, appointed Minister to the Netherlands....Premier Sagasta persuades his colleagues in the Spanish Cabinet to retain their portfolios through the debate on the address from the throne ....A peace commission agreed upon in Nicaragua, consisting of United States Minister Baker, the Austrian consuls and a banker; a new cabinet formed....The Argentina Ministry resigns....The New South Wales banking bill passes the parliament....The Paris Salon medal awarded to Roybet.

May 26.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian



PRINCESS EULALIA AND HER SUITE.

Church decides to entertain the appeal in the Briggs case ....Italian Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the reconstructed cabinet; the diplomatic mission to the United States raised to an Embassy.

May 27.—Secretary Hoke Smith revokes Pension Commissioner Raum's order No. 164....A new plan for constructing gunboats adopted by the Secretary of the Navy .... Nicaraguan insurgents mass for a final attack upon the capital, Managua....The annual Mott Haven intercollegiate athletic games won by Yale.

May 28.—The Premiers of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, recommend uniform banking laws for the Australian colonies....The Rhineland clericals issue a manifesto commending their deputies for opposing the Army Bill; the Catholic Poles of West Prussia refuse to pledge their candidates....M. Constans declares intention to form a new party in France....The rebels in Rio Grande do Sul commence guerrilla warfare....Socialists in France celebrate the anniversary of "Bloody Week."

May 29.—Two Dakota national banks closed. ...Judge Stein of Chicago issues an injunction restraining the closing of the World's Fair....The trial of Professor Briggs for heresy begun in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington....One death from cholera in Hamburg; several cases reported from Southern France....Demonstrations in Northern Spain against the government's taxation schemes....Surgeon-General Sutherland, U. S. A., retires.

May 30.—Memorial Day generally observed throughout the United States....Lieut. Col. G. M. Sternberg ap-

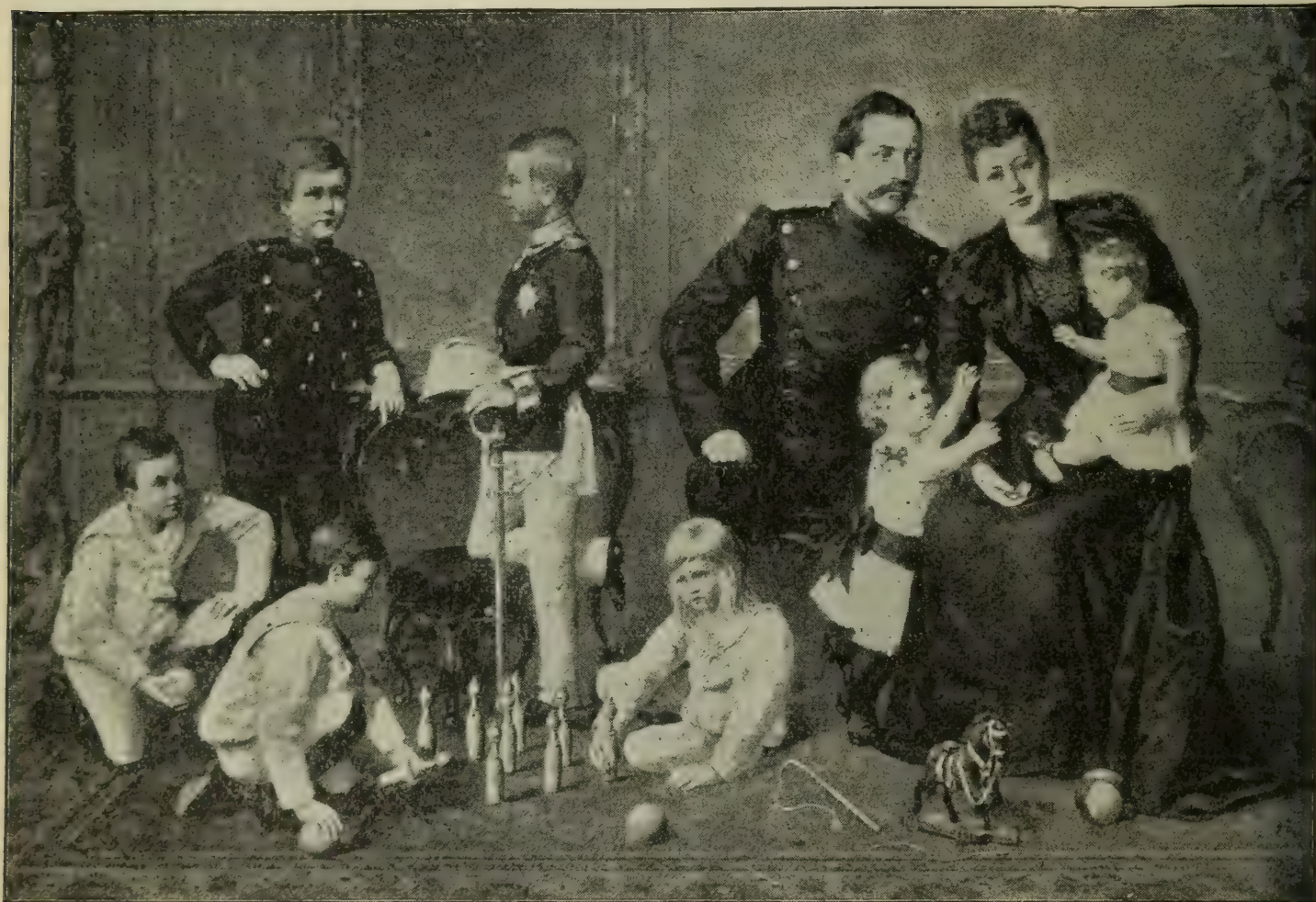


pointed Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army....The Parliamentary Committee to investigate the Italian financial scandals resigns....Freiherr Von Huene decides to stand for election in Germany in opposition to his party....The Whisky Trust decides to sell bonds...A cyclone passing over Hope, Ark., and vicinity, leaves 4,000 people homeless and destitute.

May 31.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives adopts a resolution urging modification of the Geary law....The General Assembly convicts Dr. Briggs of heresy by a vote of 383 to 116....The National Railway Surgeons' Association meets in Omaha, Neb....The body of Jefferson Davis reinterred at Richmond, Va....Argument begun in the Federal Court in Chicago on the proceedings by the government to close the gates of the Fair on Sun-

tempted to shoot Mr. Gladstone, adjudged insane....The French Deputies pass an electoral bill excluding salaried public officials and clergymen from the chamber....The Home Rule bill amended to except means of imperial defense from Irish Government control.

June 2.—Financial crisis precipitated in Indian Territory by failure to raise money on the Cherokee Strip bonds....The street car strike in Fort Wayne, Ind., declared off....Gov. Brown prorogues the Rhode Island legislature....The financial report of the Columbian Exposition for May shows \$250,000 net profit....Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, U. S. A., vice Gen. Ruger, relieved....Riotous contention between Socialists and anti-Semites in a meeting, Nordhausen, Saxony....The Italian



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS A FAMILY MAN.

day....Sir Charles Russell ends his speech before the Behring Sea Tribunal; Sir Richard Webster begins....Sir Gerald Portal, British Commissioner in the Soudan, decides to abandon the two furthest Tora forts; a protectorate declared over Uganda....Sacaza resigns the Presidency of Nicaragua.

June 1.—The New York Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions urging repeal of the Sherman law....A bank in Milwaukee and the Victoria Cordage Company in Cincinnati fail....The new coast defense vessel *Monterey* makes a successful trial trip at San Francisco....L. A. Thurston made minister of Hawaii to the United States....The Presbyterian General Assembly suspends Dr. Briggs from the ministry....William Townsend, who at-

tempted to shoot Mr. Gladstone, adjudged insane....The Senate, by a vote of 151 to 141, passes the Pension law... Many English newspaper men knighted in honor of the Queen's birthday....The young Czechs leave the Austrian Diet on account of hostilities to the Germans.

June 3.—Several Chicago banks suspend; runs made on Milwaukee banks....A negro lynched in Decatur, Ill.; Governor Altgeld issues a proclamation and offers reward for capture of the perpetrators....The Miners' Union in Kansas orders general strikes to support strikers in South-eastern Kansas....The Mexican government suspends the law imposing a tax on distillation of spirits....Baron Von Saurma Jeltsch appointed German Ambassador at Washington.

June 4.—M. Constans speaks at Toulouse outlining his



programme....Disaster in a mine at Fuente, Mexico, results in the loss of twenty-six lives....The Duke of Edinburgh made an Admiral of the English fleet.

June 5.—A financial panic occurs in Chicago; runs made on many banks; a big grain company fails in Kansas City; bank runs and business failures in Milwaukee, Madison, Wis., Sandusky, O., and Spokane, Wash.; also bank suspension in New York City....President Cleveland announces his intention to call an extra session of Congress not later than September 15....The impeached State officials in Nebraska cleared....Charles W. Dayton appointed Postmaster of New York City....Virulent cholera reported from Asiatic Turkey....The trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her parents begun in New Bedford, Mass.

June 6.—The Choctaw and Chicasaw land claim paid by the U. S. Treasury....The treaty with Russia officially promulgated by proclamation of President Cleveland....The Illinois Central Railway gives notice of intention to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association....The Whiskey Trust decides to close all distilleries controlled by it....A savings bank in Defiance, O., suspends....The Italian authorities begin prosecution of the bank plunderers.

June 7.—The Chicago money panic abated; a number of failures, mostly among small banks, in Nebraska, Washington, Kansas, Ohio and Indiana....A conference of straw and wood board manufacturers held in Niagara Falls....A fire destroys a great part of the city of Fargo, N. D....Sir Richard Webster concludes his speech in the Behring Sea case and Mr. Robinson begins....Fifty villages destroyed and many lives lost by floods in Austria.

June 8.—Van Leer Polk, of Tennessee, appointed Consul-General at Calcutta, India; Pulaski F. Hyatt, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Santiago de Cuba; William H. Robertson, D. C., at Hamburg, Germany; Worthington Ford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department....Governor McKinley renominated by the Republicans of Ohio....Hostilities between Mataafa and King Malietoa again begun in Samoa....A new ministry nominated in Argentina....The betrothal announced of the Czarewitch of Russia to Princess Victoria Beatrix, sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt....Ferdinand Brunetiere, the illustrious critic and author, elected to the French Academy....By a vote of two to one the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago grants the injunction against opening the Exposition; a supersedeas asked for pending appeal to Supreme Court.

June 9.—Daniel W. Maratta, of North Dakota, appointed Consul-General at Melbourne, Australia; Walker S. Kinkead, of Kentucky, Consul at Southampton, Eng.; Edward Downs, of Connecticut, at Amsterdam, the Netherlands....A riot occurs between strikers and laborers on a drainage canal at Romeo, Ill.; State troops called out....The Ford Opera House, in Washington, D. C., used by the Pension Record Division of the War Office, collapses during business hours; 21 clerks killed and many wounded....The Charleston, S. C., Cotton Exchange and the Columbia Board of Trade urge the repeal of the Sherman Silver law....The Radical members of the House of Commons, in conference, urge greater dispatch with the Home Rule bill; the House of Lords passes to second reading a bill extending the act of 1891, relating to Behring Sea, to the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the sea....Grosser Schoneberg and five other Anarchists convicted in Germany....Indians in Bolivian border provinces start a revolt.

June 10.—Ambassador Bayard publicly welcomed by the municipality of Southampton, Eng.... An important pension order, regulating rates under the Disability act, issued by Commissioner Lochren....The supersedeas *in re* the World's Fair injunction granted by Chief Justice Fuller....The battle ship *Massachusetts* launched from the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia....Industrial failures in Toledo, Ohio; bank failures in Iowa, Ohio and Washington...Temperance people hold a liquor veto demonstration in Hyde Park, London....The International Firemen's Conference opens in London.

June 11.—The gunboat *Machias* in her trial trip attains a speed of fifteen and a half knots....The town of Puachmetia, Mexico, destroyed by storm; 2000 people rendered homeless....The Spanish Minister of Colonies introduces a bill in the Cortes providing for a single supreme council for Cuba....Two thousand miners quit work at Kladno, Bohemia....Albert Ferry elected Senator in France, vice Jules Ferry, deceased.

June 12.—The first of a proposed series of Unionist Anti-Home Rule meetings in London addressed by Lord Salisbury....A mob of Social Democrats breaks into a Conservative meeting at Elbing, Germany...A dynamite explosion before the Public Prosecutor's residence in Antwerp...The Norwegian government yields to the demands of the Storting in reference to money transactions and military maneuvers....A minor uprising against the Provisional Government suppressed in Nicaragua.

June 13.—The Chippewa Indians on the Leech Lake reservation, Minnesota, make trouble....Bank runs and suspensions in Omaha, Lansing, Mich., Salt Lake City, Kansas City; commercial failures elsewhere....The Viking ship reaches New London, *en route* to Chicago....Clause 3 of section 1 of the Home Rule bill passes parliament....The number of striking miners at Kladno, Bohemia, increased to 8,000.

June 14.—The banks in the New York Clearing House decide to act in unison in the financial stress....Strife between King Malietoa and Mataafa reported from Samoa...Count Kalnoky speaks again in Vienna on the Peace of Europe....The warship *Alliance* ordered to Peru in anticipation of trouble during elections.

June 15.—The New York Clearing House prepares to issue "loan certificates;" more bank and commercial failures in Western States....The elections held in Germany....The French Court of Cassation sustains the appeal of the Panama defendants; M. Eiffel, Charles de Lesseps and Fontane set at liberty.

June 16.—The National Society of the Sons of the Revolution meets in Chicago; the International Typographical Union meets in Chicago....Oil works in Buffalo and iron tube works in Pittsburg fail...A motion passes the House of Commons favoring the American suggestions of international arbitrations; the Gladstonians lose a seat in Linlithgowshire....The Congress of Guatemala refuses to ratify the Central American treaty.

June 17.—Tonawanda, N. Y., placed under martial law to prevent striking lumber shovers from rioting....The United States Court of Appeals, Chicago, refuses to sustain the injunction closing the World's Fair on Sunday....Encounters between Yaqui Indians and Government troops in Mexico....The Haytian Congress disapproves President Hippolyte's agreement to pay indemnity to San Domingo.

June 18.—A street car tie-up in Minneapolis and St. Paul caused by company's attempt to make employees responsible.



ble for damages to persons and property....Peace restored in Tonawanda, N. Y....The Hawaiian national flag raised over the government buildings in Honolulu....The monarchial press banquet held in Paris....French troops render military honors to dead Prussian soldiers being transferred to their own soil....Corea pays the \$110,000 indemnity to Japan.

June 19.—Several fraudulent pension claims discovered and canceled in Norfolk, Va.; a new order relative to filing of pension applications issued by Commission of Pensions....Heavy oil company failure in Pittsburgh, Pa.; two banks closed in North Carolina....Cardinal Vannutelli resigns his secretarial post in the Vatican....Troops suppress a universal suffrage riot at Bueenn, Austria....Several European nations suspend the tariffs on breadstuffs on account of the prevalent drought....Richard M. Hunt, the architect of the World's Fair buildings, receives the gold medal of the British Royal Institute of Architects....President Peña of Argentina declared mentally incapable.

#### OBITUARY.

May 20.—Dr. Thomas J. Dunott, prominent physician and surgeon, of Harrisburg, Penn....Col. Samuel Franklin, Pine Bluff, Ark., pioneer promoter of electrical enterprises in the South.

May 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Purviance, widow of Admiral Hugh Purviance.

May 22.—John N. Camp, prominent and wealthy citizen of Middletown, Conn....Chauncey H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, of Washington, D. C.

May 23.—Judge James S. Dewey, of Detroit, Mich....Prof. Hiram A. Wilson, founder of the school system of Saratoga, N. Y....Antoine von Schmerling, the Austrian statesman....The Duke of Mortemart, France.

May 25.—Prof. Moses G. Farmer, Chicago, one of the pioneers in the application of electricity to industrial uses....Charles H. Clarke, editor of *Orange Sentinel*, Toronto, Can....Camille Raspail, French statesman and author.

May 26.—Dr. Lyman A. Abbott, Malden, Mass., distinguished cancer specialist....Rev. Frank P. Woodruff, professor in Presbyterian College, Beyroot, Syria.

May 27.—Rockwell Tyler, of New York, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 56th Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

May 30.—J. Francis Quigg, New York City, a well-known newspaper writer and musical critic....C. C. Sturtevant, the octogenarian secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce....Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., ex-Congressman.

June 1.—William Hale, prominent citizen and railroad officer, Dover, N. H.

June 2.—Col. Chas. H. Burtis, Brooklyn, N. Y., veteran....Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Boston, Mass., authoress.

June 3.—Thomas McDowell, Peru, Ind., a prominent journalist and Democrat.

June 4.—Colonel Albert Tracy, U. S. A. (retired), New York City.

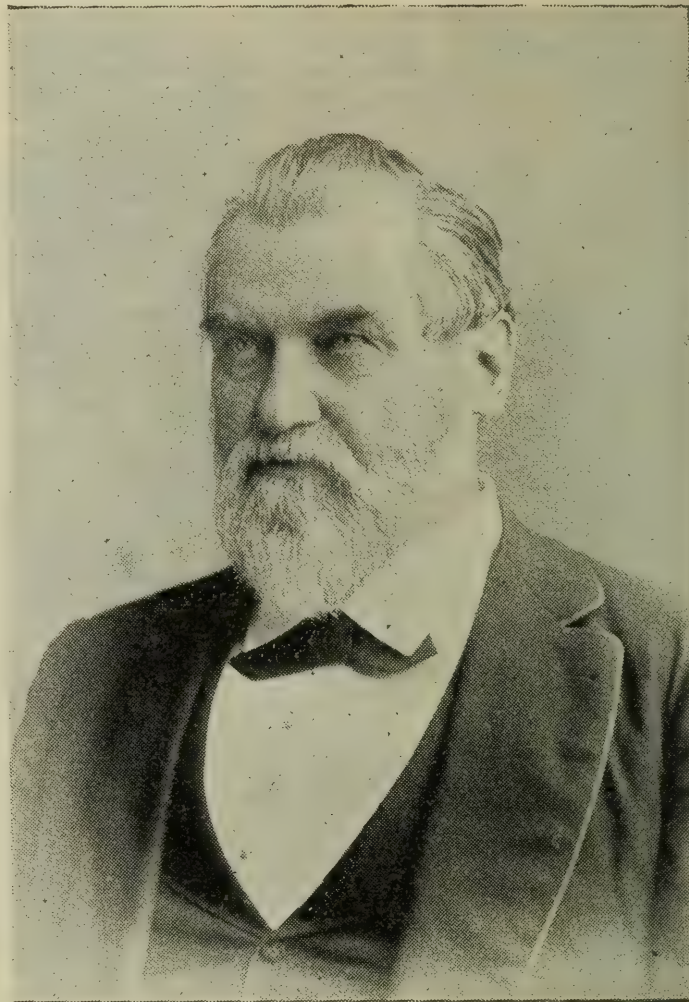
June 5.—W. H. Finn, Chauteaugay, N. Y., the first person enrolled in the service at the outbreak of the Civil War.

June 6.—Edwin Booth, New York City, the illustrious actor....Rev. Albert Williams, West Orange, N. J., a pioneer Presbyterian Church organizer

June 7.—Capt. Elisha M. Bailey, Groton, Conn., one of the last survivors of the old-time whalemens.

June 8.—Dr. Clarence L. Dodge, Kingston, N. Y....D. J. Fallis, prominent business man and financier, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 9.—Leigh R. Page, Richmond, Va., one of the best-known lawyers in the State....James McKeon, Blackstone, Mass., "father of Hibernianism in New England."



THE LATE SENATOR STANFORD, OF CALIFORNIA.

(Died June 21, 1893.)

June 10.—Warren Leland, Port Chester, N. Y., the well-known hotel manager.

June 11.—General James A. Hall, Damariscotta, Me.

June 12.—Ex-Lieut.-Governor George C. Hoskins, Attica, N. Y....Dr. Henry D. Paine, prominent homœopathic physician, New York City....Emerson J. Hamilton, Oswego, N. Y., well-known educator.

June 13.—Dr. James McCann, prominent physician of Pittsburgh, Pa....Señor Carlos Navarette, the Cuban poet.

June 14.—General George W. Helme, New Brunswick, N. J....General A. W. Campbell, Jackson, Tenn.

June 15.—Rev. Father Darius M. Hubert, S. J., Macon, Ga., the "soldier priest."

June 18.—Rev. E. P. Thwing, D. D., Canton, China....John Neary, one of the Manchester rescuers, New York City.

June 19.—James Parke, Steubenville, Ohio, organizer of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



ON GROVER'S "FINANCIAL POLICY" SAFETY.

CARLISLE: "These two wheels won't run uniformly. Somebody will get hurt soon."—From *Judge*, June 3.



AT IT AGAIN.

UNCLE SAM (to Sensational Press): "Calm down, sonny—you couldn't kill the World's Fair, and you can't seare me."—From *Puck*, June 14.



THE CAPTAIN OF THE LIFE BOAT HESITATES WHILE THE SHIP GOES DOWN.

From *Judge*, June 10.





COLD COMFORT.

THE LONE FISHERMAN: "Keep afloat as long as you can. I promise to call help in a few months."—From *Judge*, June 24.



THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

UNCLE SAM: "Gosh! I've got this critter lassoed right enough, but how in thunder am I going to git him over thar to China?"—From *Wasp* (San Francisco).





A TIMELY WARNING.

UNCLE SAM.—“You little rascal, if you mangle any of my books now I’ll make you feel this rod.”—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), June 10.



PUNCH'S CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. PUNCH (to Columbia): “Congratulate you, my dear!—Quite ‘the biggest show on earth’!!!”—From *Punch* (London), May 20.



ONLY A TOY AFTER ALL.

And what becomes of it when William pulls the string?  
From *Puck*, May 24.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE ARMY BILL.

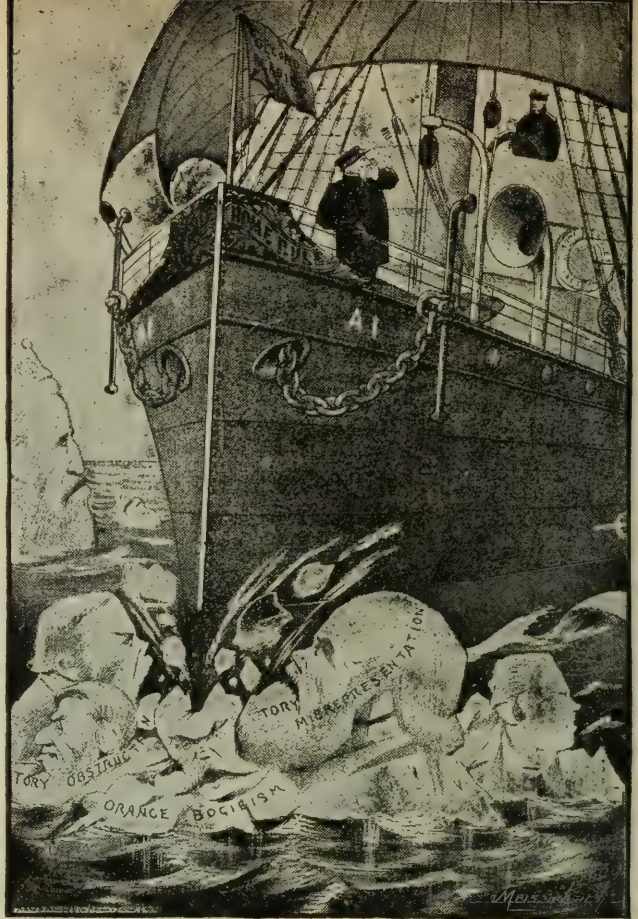
From *Punch* (London), May 20.





THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

MASTER JOHN BULL.—“Please, Sir, what do these words mean?”  
SCHOOLMASTER.—“If there’s anything you can’t make out, skip and go on.”—From *Judy* (London).



BREAKING THEM UP.

GRAND OLD PILOT GLADSTONE: “Clear ahead—full speed!”—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



A BATTLE ROYAL: OWL AND KESTREL (CHAMBERLAIN AND GLADSTONE).

From the *Pall Mall Budget* (London).



SALISBURY AS THE FRANKENSTEIN OF HATFIELD.

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).





THE CAUSES OF BAD TRADE.

SALISBURY: "How can anybody do business with two fellows like you on the doorstep?"—From *Moonshine* (London).



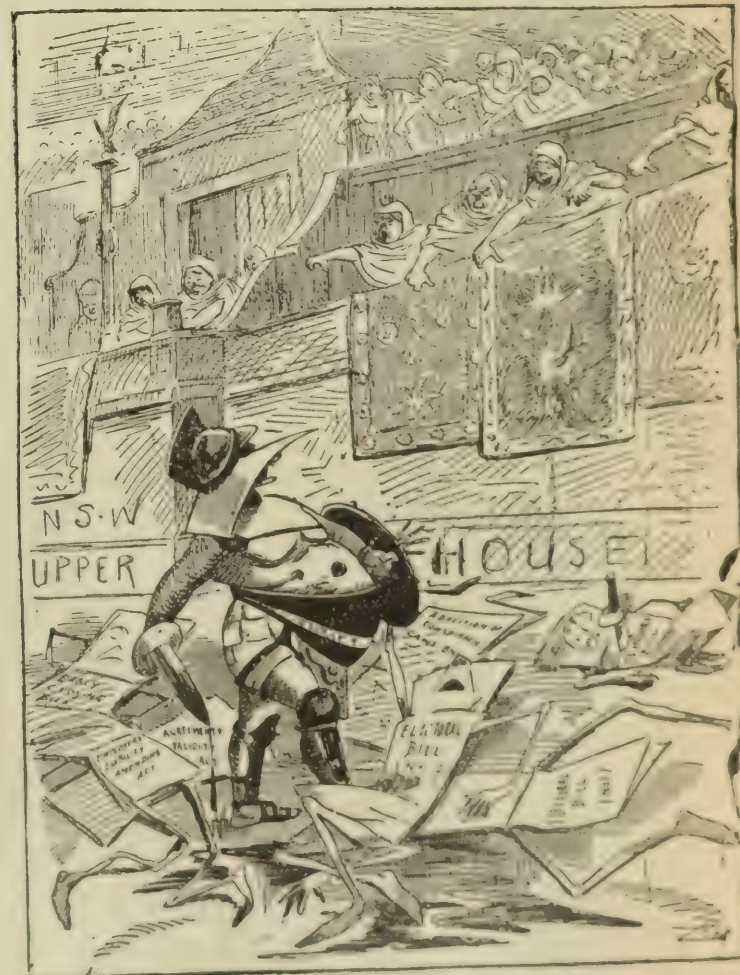
AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE DISPUTE IN THE PAMIRS

From the *Melbourne Punch*.



TIMES ARE CHANGED.

VICTORIA (*sotto voce*): "I don't notice any coronet about him."  
NEW SOUTH WALES: "Coronets be blown! What's the size of his pile?"—From the *Melbourne Punch*.



THE N. S. W. UPPER HOUSE "GLADIATOR."

From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



# AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS AT THE FAIR.

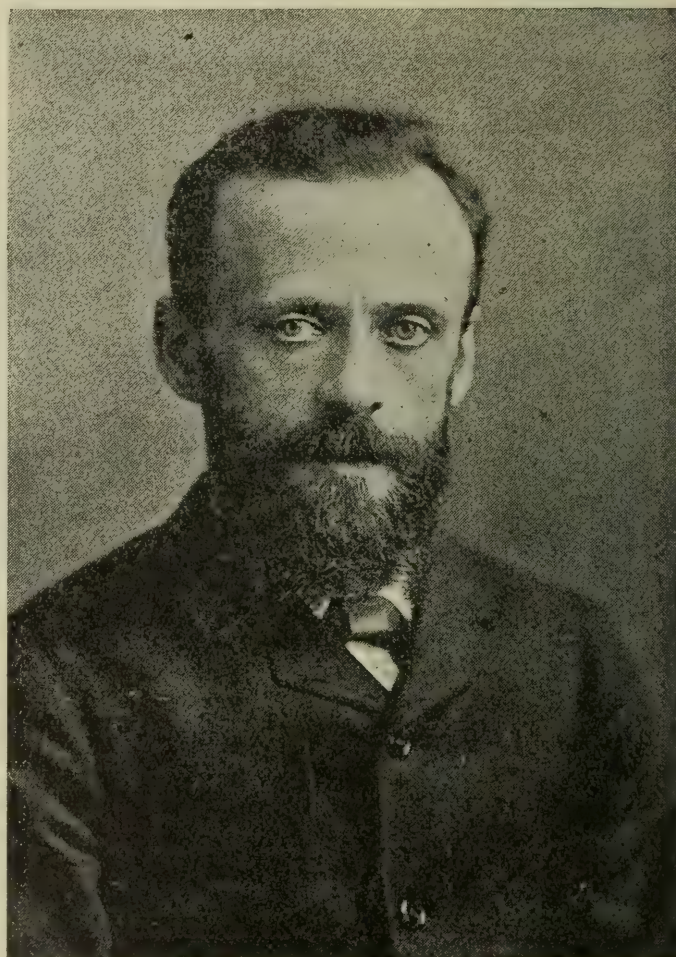
BY REV. F. HERBERT STEAD, M.A.

[OUR readers who are so familiar with the pen of the founder and English editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from the large contributions it makes to every number of the magazine, are not so well acquainted with that of his younger brother, Rev. F. Herbert Stead, M.A. For some time Mr. Herbert Stead was the editor of the *Independent*, a London weekly religious paper of broad scope and high standing. In the arena of British theological and religious discussion Mr. Herbert Stead bids fair to attain a position as distinguished as that occupied by his brother in the field of politics and social reform. He made a flying trip to Chicago to witness the opening of the World's Fair and wrote his impressions for the English edition of the REVIEW. They will be even more interesting to American readers, if we mistake not, than to British. They are not only valuable because they let us see through the eyes of an intelligent Englishman on his first visit to America, but they constitute a most charming and picturesque description of the Opening Day scene worthy of preservation as one of the best pieces of World's Fair literature.—THE EDITOR.]

A DISMAL scene of swamp and storm presented itself with the first morning which woke me in Chicago. Weeks of rain had culminated in a day of deluge. The great city rose like a dusky Venice out of an Adriatic of mud. In the direction of Jackson Park the roads, which were only partly laid down, formed mere strips of morass. Cottage Grove avenue, the principal highway to the Fair, consisted of a pier of stone tramroad dividing two rivers of slime, which on their further side were bounded by irregular banks of timber sidewalk. Over this route the cable car mercifully conveyed me to a point where one had only a few yards to wade in order to enter the grounds. I found the World's Fair *en déshabille*. It was within twenty-four hours of the Opening Ceremony, and, like other beauties seen before their toilette is complete, the Columbian Exposition threatened at first to show to disadvantage. The roads within the gates were even more miry than those without. Picking one's precarious way under an umbrella well pelted by the storm, one noticed much of the unfinished ends of things. One saw what promised to be a noble Corinthian column suddenly terminate in a skeleton of spars and laths. Winged Victories in plaster were swinging in mid-air, on the way to their destined niches. The *disjecta membra* of a whole host of statues lay about on less obtrusive spots; here the wing of a seraph, with its rough wooden framework uppermost, there an ingenious combination of lath and canvas, which proved to be the under side of a goddess' bust; helmeted heads, bare arms, and greaved legs of heroes in profusion, all plainly betraying the secret of their origin. Little copses of scaffolding and swarms of workmen about gave the same impression of gross incompleteness.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

But whatever feelings of disparagement had been aroused by these details, the first glimpse of the whole Park instantly swept away. What I saw when I gained the northern and eastern balconies of the



REV. F. HERBERT STEAD.

Administration Building surpassed and surprised my highest expectations. After all that pen and pencil had done to prepare me for the sight, I felt that not one-half had been told me. The great white city which rose before me, silent and awful, seemed to belong to an order of things above our common world. It was a poem entablatured in fairy palaces, only to be done into human speech by the voice of



some master singer. It was a dream of beauty which blended the memory of classic greatness with the sense of Alpine snows. It was an Apocalypse of the architectural imagination. The wildness of the day lent its own Apocalyptic setting to the scene. A swaying, drifting curtain of cloud shut in the horizon, blurring lake and sky on the one side in an indistinguishable haze, and on the other shrouding the city in a gloom of smoke and rain. Ever and again the towers of the Fair were draped with wreaths of trailing cloud, while the beating rain and chilling wind added to the elemental effect. The cluster of buildings hung together there a sort of city in the clouds, yet severe and unmistakable in outline. It was a vision of the ideal, enhaloed with mystery. The dreams of Columbus, the aspirations of the Pilgrim Fathers, the boundless possibilities of the American continent itself, all seemed to have been crystallized in this mute world of hall and peristyle, of column and capital. It stood there one colossal temple of temples, awaiting in silence the presence of the supernal glory.

#### THE INAUGURAL MORNING.

Of a piece with the dreamlike spirit of the spot was the marvelous transformation which took place during the next twenty-four hours. The storm had passed. With a wild outburst of fury shortly after dawn it spent itself. The air grew less keen. About ten o'clock, as the crowds began to fill the grounds, the sun came out and stayed out for the day. Yet even his beams did not at once dispel the vaporous tracery which hung over the park. Floating folds of cloud still draped the higher towers; some time elapsed before they slowly rose and melted in the sunlight. Then the white and gold of the great buildings stood out resplendent, and the cold severity of outline, as seen on the previous day, was mellowed by the warmth of the new glow. Thus silently and auspiciously Nature unveiled the Exhibition.

Man, meanwhile, had been producing in his sphere a change not less striking than that wrought by the elements. Chicago had afforded her visitors a characteristic example of the rapidity with which she can work on occasion. Preparations which seemed to demand weeks or even months had been packed into hours. The impression of general unfinishedness which was prominent yesterday had sunk into the background. The roads had become passable. The contrast effected in the interior of the Administration Building alone was a monument of swift industry. It was evident that the Fair, whether or not it be closed to Sunday leisure, owed its successful opening to Sunday labor.

#### THE CEREMONY.

The inaugural ceremony was a deed worthy of the occasion. To any lover of his kind a great crowd offers a much more imposing spectacle than heraldic or military pageantry of any kind, and this essential element was by no means wanting. About half a million human beings were, it is computed, present in the Park during the day. Perhaps a moiety of that

number was packed into the space known as the Plaza, which was the scene of the official proceedings. It was only when this space was filled with people that one saw how skillfully the intendant had designed the collocation of land and water, of bridge and terrace and hall. The black acres of humanity which not merely stretched from the eastern face of the Administration Building to the water of the basin, but also crowded the bridges to the right and left, and lined the basin on either side down to the magnificent colonnade that screens the lake from view, showed up in effective contrast the snowy whiteness of the masonry and deepened the outlines of the local configuration. It was about the most successful example I have known of what may be called the carpet-bedding of a multitude. At a short distance in front of the Administration Building stood the presidential platform, behind which rose the tiers of seats reserved for invited guests. Between these and the crowd were the low benches whence, through the eyes of a few hundred pressmen, the entire circle of civilized lands watched the display. In the middle of the platform was a table draped with the Stars and Stripes, on the center of which stood a sort of miniature Calvary in crimson velvet. On the summit of this stand, shortly before the beginning of the ceremony, an electrician, who was loudly cheered by the crowd, placed the wonder-working button, if so vulgar a name as button can be applied to the elaborate piece of jewelry which the presidential finger was to press. Directly facing this point, near the foot of the basin, and forming, as it were, the other focus in the irregular ellipse, stood the colossal gilded statue of the Republic, still bratticed round with scaffolding and veiled, not as is usual in such cases, over its entire figure, but only over its face and bust, in a manner to suggest that the majestic dame was playing bo-peep with her children.

#### THE EXPECTANT CROWD.

Looking round upon the crowd, one was glad to note the almost entire absence of loud color. The Columbian Guards, as the two thousand young men are called who play police in the Park, wore a light blue uniform, which formed the principal—and a picturesque—contrast to the usual civilian garb. The vendors of the "Official Guide," whom some evil genius has tricked out in screaming red of the most excruciating tint, were as yet mercifully absent. The dress of the women was singularly unobtrusive. Even in the reserved seats and around the President, where display might have been expected, there was a marked absence of any feminine attempt to vie with peacock or rainbow. It was also gratifying to observe that that abomination of male civilization, known as the "chimney pot," was affected by only a very small minority. It was worn by about one man in a thousand of the crowd that stood and even of those favored with seats by perhaps one man out of a score. The headgear most popular was a soft felt—somewhat of the Alpine type. Imagine a similar



gathering in London, and let the contrast attest the superior wisdom of the West.

The heat in the crowd must have been intense. From the platform one could see the air above the heads of the people vibrating like the air above a furnace. The Columbian Guards are, it is said, chiefly students who do not despise a job of this kind during the long vacation. Though extremely obliging and eager to give all information to the inquiring stranger, they were not yet equal to the handling of great masses of people. Instead of commanding, they harangued; and when guardians of public order take to arguing with a mob, the mob has generally the best of the argument. It was small wonder that ladies fainted by the score, or that the ambulance wagons dispatched for their relief soon failed to penetrate the dense mass.

A suggestive feature in the crowd was a group of American Indians, apparently in full war paint, their heads crested with plumes. At a festival designed to celebrate the discovery of the New World by the white man, this melancholy memento of the almost vanished race to which four hundred years ago the hemisphere had exclusively belonged, was tragically in place. It was a seasonable reminder of the great blot on the Western escutcheon—it was the mummy at the feast.

#### THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The arrival of the President and his party called forth what to my British ears was a most unexpected vocal demonstration. The people not only cheered as British crowds are wont to cheer. They indulged in sounds which are to us expressive of strong derision. They literally caterwauled. I was almost as surprised as Milton makes out his fallen hero to be when, instead of the applause he anticipated, he was greeted with one vast hiss. I suppose every nation develops its own style of plaudit. The Germans have their short staccato “hoch,” the British their sonorous “hurrah,” while the Americans have selected the shrill feline yell. Asking a fair Chicagoan the reason of this strange preference, I got for answer, “I guess they want to make as much noise as they can; and they find they make most noise that way.”

Making allowance for this peculiarity in cheering, no royal personage could have been more rapturously received than was the plain citizen, Grover Cleveland. In the simple morning dress of the ordinary civilian, without ribbon, or medal, or other decoration on his breast, with nothing in his garb to distinguish him from other men, this ruler of more than three score million men stood out in instructive contrast to the brilliantly uniformed representatives of European royalty behind him. It was an object lesson which could hardly be lost on the hundreds present from monarchical states. A yet more progressive sign was the presence, on a seat of honor near the President, of Mrs. Bertha Palmer. She was there, not as the ceremonial appanage of any man, she was there as virtually Lady President of the World's Fair, the queen of the occasion. American women are

rightly proud of her. The wife of a successful hotel proprietor in Chicago, she has managed the difficult negotiations involved in engineering into actuality the women's department of the Exposition, with a tact and a grace which many a born princess might envy.

#### THE BLIND CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

The official proceedings were happily largely spectacular; to the multitude wholly so. It was a touching sight to behold the blind chaplain of Congress (Rev. W. H. Milburn) led forward to offer the invocatory prayer. As he stretched out his hands, the enormous assemblage before him endeavored to assume a reverential demeanor. Most of the men bared their heads; and could some means have been found for synchronizing the thought of the crowd with the thought of the good man who prayed, the effect would have been overpowering. Imagine 100,000 human beings actually joining in simultaneous prayer. The conception is stupendous. As it was, however, the voice of the supplicant carried but a very little way, and the length of his utterance made sympathetic silence on the part of the unhearing multitude almost a physical impossibility.

That the head of the British Empire stood next in the order of this supplication to the rulers of the Republic itself is an incident which every English-speaking man who has an eye to the future will note with pleasure. The recitation of W. D. Croffut's “Prophecy,” or poem descriptive of Columbus's vision of the wonders to be wrought by his hoped-for discovery of the New World, was even less audible than the prayer. Its real significance was the fact that a woman (Miss Jessie Couthoui, who recited it) was seen by the vast multitude to take a prominent and lengthy part in the inaugural programme.

#### THE MAGIC TOUCH.

President Cleveland showed himself in more than the mere official sense the king of the situation. Knowing the vanity of addressing long speeches to a multitude numbered by the hundred thousand, he spoke but for a few minutes. And he alone of all the speakers made himself heard by any considerable portion of the crowd. His person, which boasts a somewhat extensive periphery, claimed attention. His office commanded it. His voice retained it. His closing words were:

“Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind.”

The scene which followed on the President's hand touching the magical button, was probably as impressive a combination of sight and sound as any person in the great spectatorium had ever experienced. Down fell the veil from the face of the gilded Republic. Up rose the enormous jets of water which make the sea of fountains. Salvos of artillery boomed from the



lake side. Every kind of craft afloat tolled its bell or shrieked its whistle, or blew its hoarse bass note. Slowly the folds of the American standard unfurled to the breeze, and from every flagpole on every building in the Fair swung out its particular ensign. A quarter of a million voices ascended in a wild chorus of jubilation, through all the gamut of cries, from a roar to a screech. The scene, though without verging on the theatrical, was intensely dramatic. The World's Fair had been fittingly ushered into history.

As the unprecedented noise began to subside the band struck up. What was my surprise at this climax of American patriotism to hear the instruments crash out the familiar strains of our own "God Save the Queen!" Then I remembered that the same melody was the National Anthem of the Kingdom of Saxony. We could hardly complain if the American Republic, claiming the common Saxon heritage, had set its own patriotic verse to this music, too. It is a pretty symbol of Britannico-American inter-relations. Our national sympathies beat to the same tune, although the syllables sung are, for the time, slightly different. As a matter of race as well as of art, we must admit that the music is of much more consequence than the words. It is to the music and not to the words that men and nations keep step.

#### IN SUMMER GUISE.

The first week of the Exhibition was cursed with execrable weather. I had left London in all the glory of an early spring—to find Chicago scarcely emerging from winter. There was hardly a glint of green to be seen in the grass, or a sign of leaf on the boughs during the first seven days of May. Icy winds swept the city, often accompanied by penetrating small rain. One was glad to revert to the heaviest winter clothing. But at last the season relented, and with a suddenness quite embarrassing. In three days we passed from the temperature of London in January to that of London in June. The dull sward of the boulevards donned with almost visible rapidity its summer robe. The trees literally leaped into leaf. Even Nature seemed bitten with the local frenzy for speed. In Chicago she does not proceed *ohne Hast*. In ten days from its opening Jackson Park was once more transformed. The approaches to it had been made roads in fact as well as in name. It is interesting to watch the feverish pace at which these ways are laid. In Chicago they re-make roads by the mile at a time. On the swamp which has marked the bed of the road, a succession of hurrying wagons shoot tons of stone chippings which are leveled by an army of laborers, just in time for the load of circular cedar blocks, which are couped, placed, packed, and spread with pitch and gravel, and the road opened for traffic in an incredibly short space of time. Inside the grounds the painters had been busy, variegating the stern whiteness of the buildings with fresco, gilding, and paneling of a warmer color. The lawns were laid, the shrubs were planted, the trees were breaking into a haze of green, the lagoons and the

lake reflected the cloudless blue, and the splendor of a summer sun gave vividness and depth to every variety of hue. The stream of visitors perceptibly thickened. The wheeled chairs, pushed by guards in blue, were in growing request for hot and weary pedestrians. The World's Fair was in holiday trim. By far the best views in any season are obtained from the north and east balconies of the Administration Building, that from the east is more imposing, that from the north more picturesque. The prospect now suggested much more the Summer Palace than the austere Temple of the Nations.

#### THE BUILDINGS.

Outside the buildings there was a slight sign of the unfinishedness which was so manifest on the end of the first day. Inside, though gigantic strides had been made toward completion, the ruling impression was that only half the exhibits were in position. The Transportation Hall was fairly filled. The Palace of Horticulture, with its lavish and luscious display of fruit, was tolerably complete. The United States building had passed from chaos to cosmos in little more than the traditional six days. Several of the houses representing the various States—a group which make the northern reaches of the park charmingly picturesque—seemed to have got beyond the imperfect tense. The Woman's Building was slowly gathering in its displays of female industry and ingenuity. In the Mining Hall there was much to see, but the interior of the Palace of Electricity was scarcely more than a suggestion of future possibilities. The Palace of Mechanic Arts, beyond "the greatest piece of machinery in the world," contained little but spaces for coming exhibits. The Hall of Agriculture seemed as far from its intended fullness as spring from harvest. "The greatest building in the world," designed for manufactures and liberal arts, which is so symmetrically arranged as scarcely to suggest its mammoth proportions, presented to view whole acres of packing boxes and galleries of emptiness. There seemed to be a general agreement that the show proper will not be complete until the beginning of July. A less sanguine Chicagoan said he "guessed" the exhibits would not be all fixed up until October 31. But the terrific swiftness with which things can be put through in the lightning city makes conceivable a much earlier date than that usually accepted.

Not that there is any lack of show to be seen in the meantime. Even in the small moiety of exhibits now on view there is enough to give a conscientious sight-seer six months' hard labor. It is only by comparing the actual with the anticipated that the actual seems small. A great exhibition is, after all, a kind of huge dictionary or encyclopædia in which the things themselves take the place of the printed matter; and a man would as soon think of reading Webster or the *Britannica* through at a sitting as of thoroughly "doing" a world show. What seems to me the only rational course is to look up the things you specially want to see, and for the rest simply turn over the leaves, as it were, hurriedly or languidly according



to the time at your disposal. Those who proceed on this principle, and wish to finger the largest number of leaves in this colossal book of things, will be wise if they do not go before July or August.

SEEN BY THE TAMED LIGHTNING.

To these three mental snap-shots of the show, as seen in storm, in opening ceremony and in summer dress, I would add a fourth, which, to my mind, easily carries off the palm. To parody a much-tortured distich, if thou wouldst view the World's Fair right, go visit it by the pale arc light. Illuminated, the grounds and buildings become an enchanted world. You stand in a region preternatural. The material seems wholly transfigured into the ideal. A Platonist might imagine that he saw no longer the gross palpable structures, but beheld their archetypal ideas as they glowed in the mind of the Eternal. The Administration Building was but a framework of beaded fire inclosing spaces of erubescence snow. Its dome shone out as a colossal diadem gemmed with jets of flame upon a ground of gold. Similar rosaries of incandescent wire ran round the colonnade at the foot of the great basin, and lit up the architraves of the intervening buildings. Search lights of various colors flashed about the grounds, flinging by turns every object of special prominence into bold relief. But, though the incandescent burners wreathed the palaces with rare splendor, it was the arc light which gave to the illumination its peculiar unearthly semblance. Everywhere within and without the buildings it shed its rays, soft, mysterious and benignant as of the harvest moon. It was as though the light which never was on sea or shore had at last been made visible to other than poet eyes. It gave the grass an eerie tinge. It lent an intenser whiteness to the masonry. It changed the waters into sheets of pallid flame. The greatest building in the world with the electric radiance streaming through its miles of glass seemed to be the very home of the starlight, and its shining sides called to mind Lucretius' *lucida moenia*

*mundi*. But fairest of all the fair creations which night and light together formed within the grounds was the effect produced by the exterior of the Agricultural Building. Even in the daylight it is a fairy structure, but seen by the tamed lightning it is a vision of almost heavenly beauty. Viewed from the north side of the basin, with the foreground of gleaming water, its pure white columns standing out against the rich rose-coloring of the inner wall, glowing within and without with the clear, calm light that recalls the luminousness of perfect moral insight, it fills the mind with a positive fervor of spiritual joy. I have seen no picture of the abodes of the blest which comes near to it in its serenity, its suggestion of the invisible holiness, its atmosphere of bliss. "This would have given 'points' to the writer of Revelations, had he seen it," was a remark which scarcely seemed profane in the presence of that mystic spectacle. Precious stones do not appeal to us Westerners as they do to Orientals, and for my part I prefer the white glory of the Hellenic architecture, transfigured by the electric light, to the blaze of all the jewels with which the gorgeous imagination of the East could deck the battlements or pave the streets of Paradise. "Until I see the walls of the New Jerusalem itself, I never expect to see a dream of more exquisite loveliness than this." So I heard a man say to his friend; and the pure splendor of the scene before him made the enthusiasm of his words seem at least pardonable. Those who are most ready to depreciate the Fair, and to cavil at the glowing language used over it, have to reckon with the fact that it has the power to turn the heads, as they would say, of an extraordinarily large number of speakers and writers usually sane. There must be some strange witchery about a spot which tempts so many differently constituted beholders to exhaust the resources of eulogy in the effort to transcribe the impressions it gives them.

Yet all this wonder-world is in Chicago; it is the historic achievement of the Lake City,





# ELECTRICITY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY J. R. CRAVATH.

“ELECTRICITY at the World's Fair” has almost become a tiresome subject to the electrician who has been a faithful reader of the technical papers for the past ten months. These journals have spared no pains to give their constituents as good an idea of the gigantic electrical undertakings at the “White City” as it is possible for paper and ink to convey. With the general public the case is different. They have simply been told that electricity plays an important part at the Fair, and it is quite possible for the visitor to go away without any adequate idea of the true significance of the electrical exhibit. The *true* electrical exhibit will not be found inside the walls of the Electricity Building, but it is to be met with at every turn. It would be a mere waste of paper to compare the size of the present exhibition with that of former ones, but it is an interesting study to investigate the causes that have brought about the great and progressive changes as demonstrated at the Columbian Exposition. The development of electricity has not acted to simply supplant other methods, but has, to a great degree, created a demand of its own. This is best illustrated by the Exposition lighting plant, which has a capacity for furnishing an amount of artificial illumination, per square foot of area to be lighted, that was undreamed of a few years ago. This is a demand created purely

by the quality and convenience of the electric light and its adaptability to decorative lighting. The Exposition is but an indicator of what is going on in actual practice in the commercial world.

Visitors are astonished at the immense scale on which everything is laid out at Jackson Park, and the electrical exhibit is not behind the rest of the Fair in this respect. To make the “biggest things in the world” has been the motto of the electrical engineer, as well as of the architect.

## IN MACHINERY HALL.

To take the electrical exhibit in its logical order, the visitor should first make his way to Machinery Hall from whence “proceed all things” in the way of electrical energy, except that for supplying the intramural electric railway, which will be spoken of later. The reason for putting so important a part of the electrical exhibit in machinery hall is obvious when the principle of the exhibit is understood. All engines and boilers are confined to this hall, and it is here that the dynamos for generating current must be placed. From this central point the current is carried to all parts of the grounds for whatever purpose it is needed. The exhibits in Electricity Building are run as motors by current from Machinery Hall. The wires are run in subways. These subways are



THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

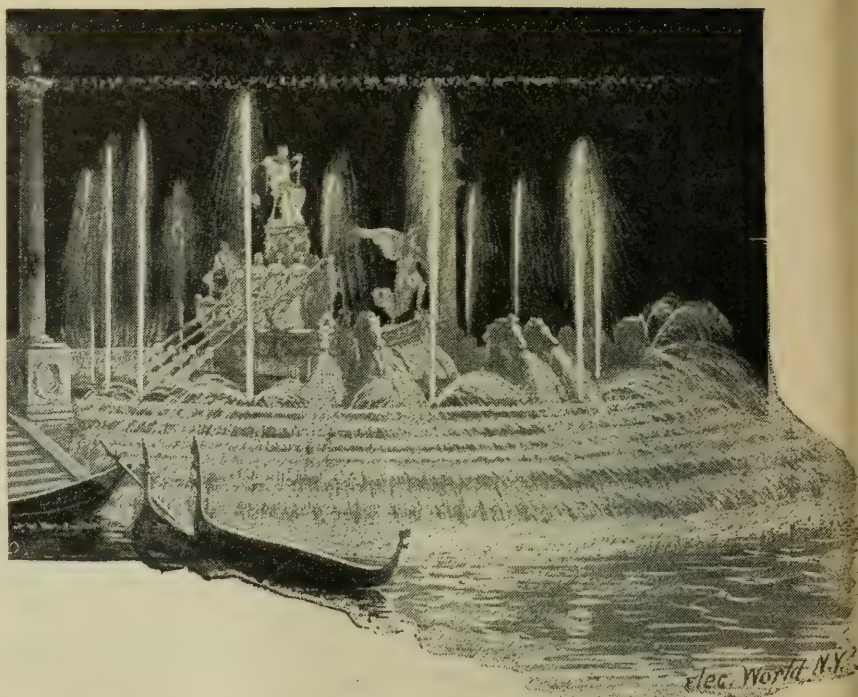


unlike any system of underground wiring now actually in use in cities, in that they consist simply of passageways with the wires strung on insulators along the sides. The cross arms and insulators on which they are strung resemble those commonly used on electric light poles, the main difference being that the wires are placed closer together. The aisle through the middle of these passages is wide enough to allow inspectors to pass through. This form of subway construction would hardly be suited for the majority of places where wires must be put underground, on account of its size and other minor difficulties. Its use here was thought practicable because the conditions are not so trying as on city streets.

The generating of all the power at one central point and within a few square feet of area is of great significance as showing the direction in which electricity is leading the economics of the world. The World's Fair probably comes as near being the electrician's ideal city as any spot on the globe. Without electricity the transmission of energy for power and illumination to all parts of the grounds would have been a practical impossibility, to say nothing of the dirt, noise and inconvenience that is removed by the use of one common source of energy.

#### THE WESTINGHOUSE EXHIBIT.

To proceed to more definite details, the most prominent feature of the Machinery Hall plant is the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's exhibit of incandescent lighting machines. It may be well to state for the information of those unacquainted with the electrical trade that for some months past there have been only two *large* electrical companies in America: viz., the General Electric Company (formed by the consolidation of several large concerns) and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. As these companies were the only two of sufficient size to compete for so large a contract as that of lighting the Fair, it became a contest between the two concerns, in which the Westinghouse came out victorious. This part of the Westinghouse exhibit, then, is also the incandescent lighting plant of the Fair. It is not only the largest incandescent plant in existence, but also contains twelve dynamos each one of which is larger than any before constructed for such work. They have a capacity of 10,000 incandescent 16 candle-power lamps apiece, and consume something less than 1,000 horse-power each when fully loaded. In addition to these twelve 10,000 light machines there are two 4,000 lighters. These dynamos are what are technically known as "alternators," because they give an alternating current as distinguished from a continuous current, which flows always in one direction. The object of using the alternating current is to enable the current to be sent out at a high pressure and with small loss in transmission. It is then "transformed" to a low and safe pressure at the point of consumption. These machines give a pressure of 2,000 volts, which is transformed to 100 volts at the lamps. A central station having a capacity of 10,000 lamps is considered a large one in all but the large cities of this country.



THE MACMONNIES FOUNTAIN.

The comparative size of this plant and its machines can, from this, be easily seen, even by those unacquainted with such matters.

#### THE MAMMOTH ALLIS-CORLISS ENGINE.

The central figure of this installation is the Allis-Corliss 2,000 horse-power engine, which drives two of these big machines. It was the engine started by the "touching of the button" at the opening exercises, but has, however, to divide the honors of being the largest in the Exposition with another of the same size, since placed in the intramural power house. The size of machinery for the generation of electricity has been steadily on the increase, and this plant is merely an indication of the changes of the last few years. After generating electricity, the most important thing is to be able to handle it. For this reason the switchboard is always one of the most attractive features of a plant, to the electrician. The switchboard of the Westinghouse exhibit is a constant recipient of admiration on the part of electrical engineers. To the average man it will probably be nothing more than a complicated mixture of instruments, plugs and levers. It is reached from a gallery. The "dynamo board" is 12 feet high and 40 feet long, and the "feeder board" 9½ feet high and 71 feet long. The two are collectively known as the switchboard. By its means the electrical action of nearly 15,000 horse-power of dynamo electric machinery is controlled.

In operation it is very simple, the appearance of complication being caused by the multiplicity of connections. To design a switchboard that is safe and simple with so large a number of powerful machines requires the highest degree of electrical engineering talent. Not only does the making and breaking of circuits carrying heavy currents at high pressures demand careful design of switches, but the numerous combinations into which it is desirable to throw





By Permission of the *Electrical World*.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING AND ELECTRICAL FOUNTAINS.—LOOKING SOUTH.

dynamos and outside circuits, or "feeders," as they are technically known, makes switchboard design specially difficult. This, however, has been successfully accomplished by the engineers of the Westinghouse Company. It is of marble, one of the few non-combustible insulators suitable for switchboards, and presents a handsome appearance even to those who cannot appreciate its beauty as a piece of engineering.

Turning aside from the work of this company, there are yet dynamos without number made by different companies and supplying current for various purposes over the grounds.

Many of the smaller companies are here represented. Arc lighting machines of several standard makes are numerous.

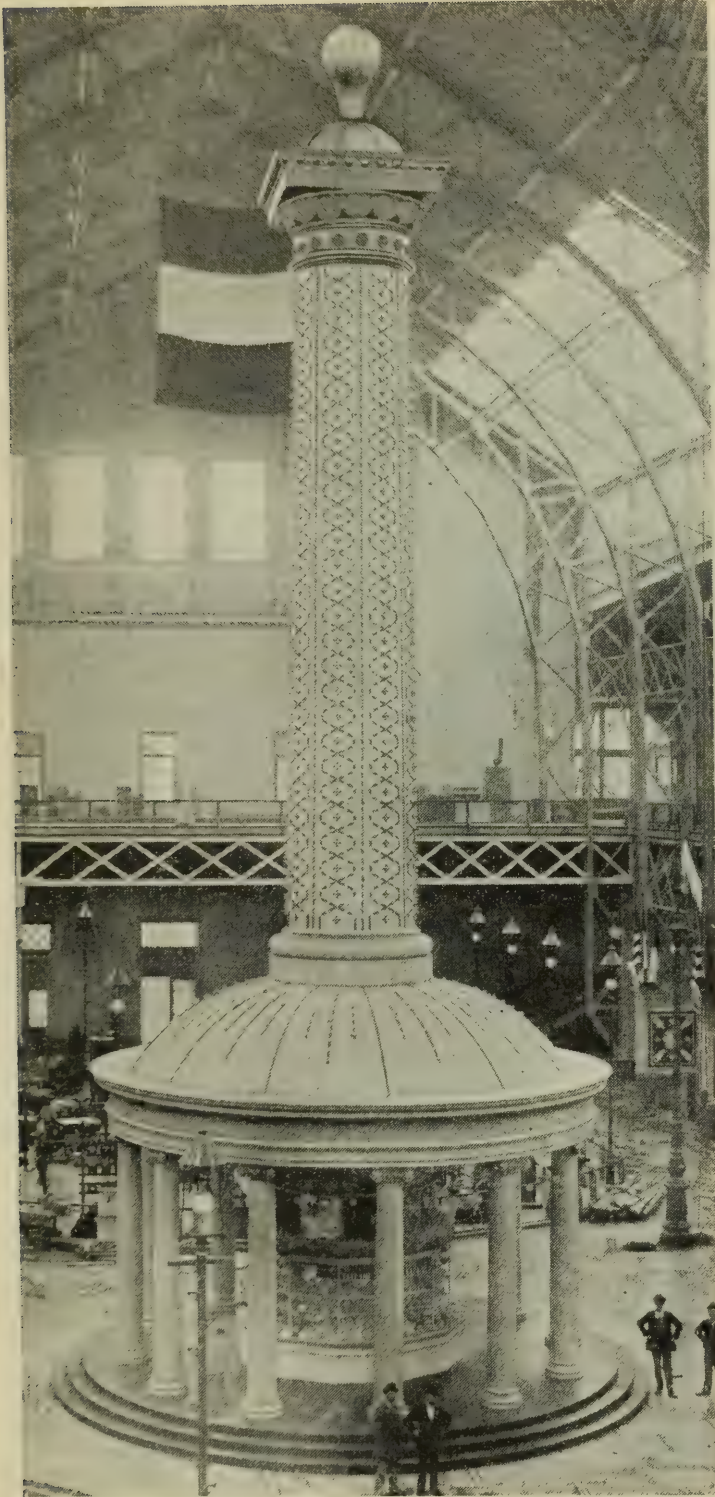
#### THE INTRAMURAL RAILWAY.

Nearly equal to the lighting plant in interest is the "intramural railway." Although to the majority of people the trains running over the elevated railway inside the grounds seem like very unimportant affairs compared with the other sights of the great Exposition, there was nevertheless in the minds of electrical engineers a great deal of significance attached to its opening and successful operation. The reason for this was that it was the first road in America to operate heavy and high speed trains by electricity. While in the minds of electricians there has been no doubt for some years past as to the practicability of operating such trains, they could find no capitalists who would try the experiment. Street railways were equipped by the hundred, but for heavier work capi-

tal still held back in spite of the assurances of electricians. The General Electric Company therefore had a double reason for organizing the Western Dummy Company and procuring the concession for an electric elevated railway inside the grounds. It would not only have an opportunity to bring out an exhibit that would compare favorably with the lighting plant of its rival, the Westinghouse Company, but it could demonstrate the advantages of electricity for use in heavy service. The conditions of the road as built are much worse than would be found in elevated road practice, because of the sharp curves at many places, which take an enormous amount of

power as compared to a straight track. The trains consist of one motor car, pulling three trailers. All carry passengers. The motor car, which is to external appearance like the others, has a motor geared to each of its four axles. These motors together are capable of exerting over 500 horse-power, or about that of a light steam locomotive. The design of these motors was a good illustration of the exactness to which the science of electrical engineering has recently come. As no exactly similar work had ever been done with electric motors it was necessary to plan a new type. This was done, and when put in operation they conformed almost exactly to their calculated performance as to speed and horizontal effort. The operation of the road in general is most satisfactory. The smoothness in starting and the absence of noise and coal smoke make it compare more than favorably with other elevated roads. The weight of the trains to be moved required a massiveness in the electrical construction that is to be met with on no other electric railway. The current is conducted to the cars through a third rail, laid alongside the track, and the circuit back to the power house is completed through the wheels of the cars and the track rails as in the ordinary electric railway. The break in the electrical connection at the rail ends is bridged by heavy copper "bonds," and the track rails are electrically connected to the iron structure to improve the conductivity of the circuit. The current is taken from the third rail by a shoe instead of a rolling contact trolley. The motors





THE EDISON TOWER.

are so connected in starting that they give a very powerful horizontal effort, an important feature on roads of this kind. The controlling switches are so massive that it was necessary to have a device to turn them with compressed air. At the power plant of the road, which is at the southeast corner of the grounds, near the extreme southern point reached by the intramural tracks, are to be found some more monster machines, in fact the largest dynamo in the world is here in operation. According to the electrical engineers' rating, it is a 1,500 kilo-watt machine, and according to the mechanical engineers' rating a trifle over 2,000 horse-power. Not only is it the largest dynamo in the world, but it is of a type

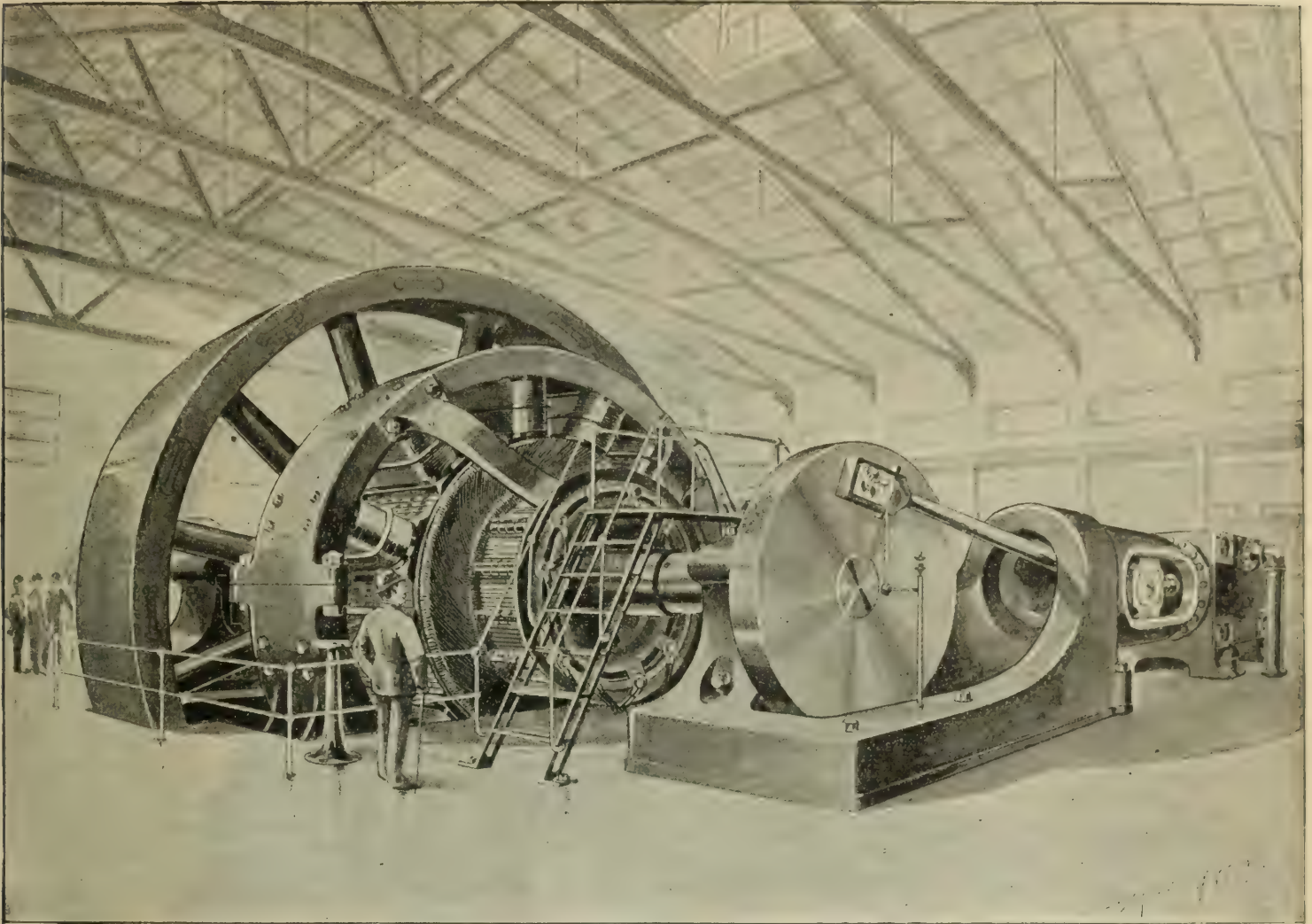
never before constructed. The armature was too heavy for shipment, so that it was necessary to wind it in the power house. It is directly on the shaft of the engine driving it, and forms a massive piece of machinery. The engine was made by the Allis Company of Milwaukee. The weight of the armature, shaft and fly-wheel is 180 tons, the momentum of which weight when put in motion is, of course, considerable. Every part of this generator was shipped separately, as was necessary on account of their great weight. The armature core is built up of thin iron plates, and the winding is composed of copper strips sunk in slots in the core. The fly-wheel on the same shaft is 24 feet in diameter, and a cross section of its rim has dimensions 20 by 24 inches.

#### ILLUMINATION OF THE GROUNDS.

The illumination of the grounds and buildings is no doubt the part of the electrical exhibit that will most interest the general public and the one that will attract the most visitors from abroad. It is one of the distinguishing features of the Columbian Exposition. Before passing to the outside illumination let us examine the methods employed in lighting the largest building in the world—the Manufactures and Liberal Arts. The lighting of the main hall is accomplished by chandeliers or coronas. The central corona, which is directly over the clock tower of the main hall, has 102 arc lights suspended from its periphery. They are what are commonly called 2,000 candle-power lamps. The chandelier from which they are suspended weighs twelve tons. On each side of this central corona are three smaller ones. They support 76 lamps. The diameter of the central corona is 85 feet and that of the others 70 feet. But these five chandeliers, any one of which would be sufficient to brilliantly illuminate the streets of an ordinary town of 5,000 inhabitants, not only do not present a very large appearance in the building, but are assisted by 784 single 2,000 candle-power lamps hung along the aisles of the main floors, and in the galleries and loggias, making a total of 1,200 arc lamps for the building. In the Gallery of Fine Arts the incandescent lamp is depended on almost entirely to light the building, as there are no windows. To do this about 16,000 lamps are employed.

The illumination of grounds, as seen in the grand basin in front of the Administration Building, and upon which front nearly all the larger buildings, is, of course, the great centre of attraction. The MacMonnies fountain occupies the central position in front of the Administration Building, and is flanked on either side by two of less elaborate design. The description of these fountains, and the appearance of the grand basin at night, is more for the artist, or possibly the poet, than for the electrician. It is useless to try to convey any idea of the beauty of the effects produced; but those who have seen the fountains will, doubtless, be interested in knowing how it is done. The essential principle in the so-called electric fountain is the illumination of the jets. This is accomplished by throwing a search light beam up from below and parallel to the direction of the jet.





THE TWO THOUSAND HORSE-POWER GENERATOR AT THE INTRAMURAL RAILWAY POWER STATION.

The jet nozzles rise through glass partitions, below which are the search lights in the chamber under the fountain. An Edison tower of light in one shape or another has been at several expositions in years past. This year, in enlarged form, it occupies the centre of the Electricity Building. The exhibits in the Electricity Building itself are along the line of the regular manufactures of the numerous companies in the business, and are, therefore, not of such great interest to the electrician who comes in every-day contact with the apparatus as are the previously-described features.

#### COMPARED WITH THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

As said before, the Columbian Exposition so far surpasses in size all previous attempts that a comparison on that basis is out of the question. We may, however, compare the state of the art as shown at present with that shown at the Centennial in 1876, as being the last one held in this country, and with the Paris Exposition in 1889, as the last important one in the world. The telegraph was in operation. There was nothing there to indicate the transmission of immense powers by electricity, which is the great feature of its recent development, save one or two small dynamos. Since 1889 there have been no revolutionizing changes in electrical methods of distribu-

tion. At that time the electric railway had already become popular. The "alternating system" of incandescent lighting, the one now generally used for supplying light to anything but very limited areas, had come into use. The changes of the past four years have been along the line of a great increase in the use of electric light and power, and a steady improvement in the quality of machinery and apparatus. Much of the apparatus in use four years ago is antiquated to-day, for no other reason than that it is not substantial enough in construction. The increased demand for current for different purposes has led to a great increase in the size of engines and generating machinery, and this increase is nowhere better illustrated than at the World's Fair. Large machines are more economical than small ones, and efficiency demanded an increase in size. It will be nothing strange if in the next few years the ponderous masses of iron and copper revolving in the Exposition power plants will be surpassed in size. The electrical exhibit as it stands at present may be taken not only as an indication of what has been done in the last few years, but as a prophecy as to the direction of progress for a few years hence. In other words, electricity at the World's Fair is slightly in advance of electricity in commercial practice.





THOMAS A. EDISON.



# TWO GIANTS OF THE ELECTRIC AGE.

## I.—THOMAS A. EDISON, GREATEST OF INVENTORS.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

**I**N this World's Fair year, we may be forgiven an excess of national self-consciousness which leads us to ask where we stand among the peoples of the earth; to cast about for the significance of this young cis-Atlantic civilization.

The answer is writ large over the length and breadth of the continent in our huge railway systems, containing more than half the track mileage of the entire world; in the telegraph lines beside them; in the network of wires over and under our great cities; in the trans-oceanic cables with which, a quarter of a century ago, we brought the Old World within speaking distance of the New, and in the strange machines—telephones, phonographs, dynamos—which have revolutionized our industries and which will certainly revolutionize our whole society. In short, we are a nation of mechanics and inventors. This will clearly be our meaning to the historical students of a thousand years hence, as we say to-day that Greece bequeathed art to the World and Rome's heritage was law.

AN AGE OF ELECTRICITY AND EDISON IS ITS PROPHET.

But half a century ago one might have felt secure in asserting that the great engineering triumphs of the age had come through the application of steam. And now, already, the more subtle agency of electricity has thrown the work of Watt and Stephenson and Fulton from the category of marvels and bids fair to supersede it altogether. Steam came but to prepare the way for the ever-present, all-powerful "fluid," and we are being ushered into an age of electricity.

Curiously enough, there is among us an unassuming citizen who sums up in his personality and achievements this genius of the race, who is, one might almost say, to America what Cæsar was to Rome. If one were to ask what individual best symbolized this industrial regeneration for which we, as a nation will stand, it would be marvelously easy to answer, Thomas Alva Edison. The precocious self-reliance and restless energy of the New World; its brilliant defiance of traditions; the immediate adaptation of means to ends; and, above all, the distinctive inventive faculty reached in him their apogee.

The mere mass of this extraordinary man's work gives in itself a striking idea of the force which he exerts in our material progress. Up to a few days ago the government had granted Edison no less than seven hundred and twenty patents, while he had in addition one hundred and fifty applications on file. And this during a working period that has not yet brought him within many years of the grand climacteric, and much of it accomplished in the face of discouraging financial obstacles.

### THE BOYHOOD OF A GENIUS.

For Mr. Edison is but forty-six years of age. He comes of Dutch parentage, the family having emigrated to America in 1730. His great grandfather was a banker of high standing in New York. Thomas Edison was born in Erie County, Ohio. When he was but a child of seven the family fortunes suffered



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THOMAS A. EDISON AT FOURTEEN.

reverses so serious as to make it necessary that he should become a wage-earner at an unusually early age and that the family should move from his birth-place to Michigan.

Only four years later the boy was reading Newton's "Principia" with the entirely logical result of becoming deeply and permanently disgusted with pure mathematics. Indeed, he seems to have displayed all the due precocity of genius, one of his notable feats about this time being an attempt to read through the entire Free Library of Detroit!

### NEWSBOY, EDITOR AND CHEMIST AT FIFTEEN.

Nor was he by any means a youthful bookworm and dreamer. The distinctly practical bent of his



character was shown in his operations as newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway—especially in the brilliant *coup* by which in 1869 he bought up on “futures” a thousand copies of the *Detroit Free Press* containing important war news, and, gaining a little time on his rivals, sold the entire batch like hot cakes, so that the price reached twenty-five cents a paper before the end of his route. It was at this period, too, that he was posing as editor of the *Grand Trunk Herald*, a weekly periodical of very modest proportions issued from the train on which he traveled.

He had also begun to dabble in chemistry and fitted up to that end a small itinerant laboratory. During the progress of some occult experiments in this workshop certain complications ensued in which a jolted and broken bottle of sulphuric acid attracted the attention of the conductor. He, who had been long-suffering in the matter of unearthly odors, promptly ejected the young devotee and all his works. This incident would have been only amusing had it not been rendered deplorable from the lasting deafness which resulted from a box on the ear, administered by the irate conductor in the course of the young scientist's hegira.

Edison transferred the laboratory to his father's cellar, and diligently studied telegraphy, establishing a line between his home and a boy partner's with the help of an old river cable, sundry lengths of stove pipe wire and glass bottle insulators.

#### A HEROIC TUITION FEE.

Dramatic situations appear at every turn of this man's life, though temperamentally he would be the last to seek them. He seems to be continually arriving on the scene at critical moments to take the conduct of affairs into his own hands. It was on one of these occasions, when he snatched a station-master's child from before an approaching train, that he earned his first lessons in telegraphy from the father. So apt a pupil was he that the railroad company soon gave him regular employment, and at seventeen he had become one of the most expert operators on the road.

#### NOT A PRIG BY ANY MEANS.

There was a saving human quality of error in the boy to amply redeem him from the colorless perfection of the story-book model. One is almost glad to hear that he was not by any means a paragon as an operator, and that he played tricks on the company by inventing a device which would automatically send in the signal to show he was awake at his post, what time he comfortably snored in the corner. Some such boyish mischief soon sent him in disgrace over the line to Canada. The heavy winter had cut off telegraphic connections and all other means of communication between the place in which he was sojourning and the American town of Sarnier. With

characteristic promptness and originality Edison mounted a locomotive and tooted a telegraphic message again and again across the river until the Americans understood and answered in kind.

#### AMONG THE TRAMP TELEGRAPHERS.

For the next few years Edison was successively in charge of important wires in Memphis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Louisville. He lived in the free and easy atmosphere of the tramp operators—a boon companion with them, yet absolutely refusing to join in the dissipations to which they were professionally addicted. He has always been a total abstainer and a singularly moderate man in everything but work, for which he is a perfect glutton. Many are the stories current of the timely aid given his rollicking colleagues when their potations had led them into trouble. It was their custom, when a spree was on the tapis, to make him the custodian of those funds which they felt obliged to save. On a more than usually hilarious occasion one of them returned rather the worst for the wear and knocked the treasurer down on his refusal to deliver the trust money; the other depositors, we are glad to say, gave the ungentelemanly tippler a sound thrashing. But, though Edison could be trusted with his colleagues' money,

*I have my own ideas, and I take my stand upon them, you know. A man who does that is always charged with eccentricity, inconsistency, and that kind of thing.*

*Middlemarch.*

#### EDISON'S HANDWRITING.

he was himself in a chronic state of penury, since he devoted every cent, regardless of future needs, to scientific books and materials for experiments. Nor was he in any great favor with his employers; they wanted operators, not inventors, so they—not unreasonably—said.

#### THE LOUISVILLE PRESS GIVES HIM A STATE DINNER.

At one time he was in such straits that a necessary journey from Memphis to Louisville had to be performed on foot. At the Louisville station he was offered excellent chances to put his extraordinary skill to use. He had perfected a style of handwriting which would allow him to take from the wire in very legible long hand forty-seven, and even fifty-four words a minute. As he was but a moderately rapid sender, he invented an automatic help which enabled him to record the matter at leisure and send it off as fast as was needed. Of this Louisville stay, one of his biographers says:

“True to his dominant instincts, he was not long in



gathering around him a laboratory, printing office and machine shop. He took press reports during his whole stay, including on one occasion the Presidential message and veto of the District of Columbia by Andrew Johnson, and this at one sitting, from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. He then paragraphed the matter received over the wires, so that each printer had exactly three lines, thus enabling a column to be set up in two or three minutes' time. For this he was allowed all the exchanges he desired, and the Louisville press gave him a state dinner."

#### EDISON ASTONISHES THE EASTERN OPERATORS.

In 1868, Edison attracted much attention by a device utilizing one submarine cable for two circuits. It won him a position in the Franklin telegraph office of Boston. He came East with no ready money, and in a rather dilapidated condition. His colleagues were tempted by his "hayseed" appearance to "salt" him, as professional slang terms the process of giving a receiver matter faster than he can record it. For this purpose the new man was assigned to a wire manipulated by a New York operator famous for his speed. But there was no fun at all. Notwithstanding the fact that the New Yorker was "in the game" and was doing his most speedy "clip," Edison wrote out the long message accurately, and when he realized the situation, was soon firing taunts over the wire at the sender's slowness.

#### HIS FIRST PATENT. IT WORKED TOO WELL.

A year later Edison received his first patent—a machine for recording votes, and designed to be used in the State Legislature. It was an ingenious device, by which the votes were clearly printed and shown on a roll of paper by a small machine attached to the desk of each member. The invention was never used, and Mr. Edison tells with a comical twinkle in his eyes how amazed he was to hear, on presenting it to the authorities, that such an innovation was out of the question; that the better it worked the more impossible it would be, for its use would destroy the most precious right of the minority—that of filibustering. The inventor thinks, however, that he received quite the worth of his trouble in the lesson taught him to make sure of the practical need of and demand for a machine before spending his energies on it.

#### ASTRAY IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

In this same year, Edison came to New York friendless and in debt on account of the expenses of his experiments. For several weeks he wandered about the town with actual hunger staring him in the face. It was a time of great financial excitement, and with that strange quality of opportunism which one would think had been woven into his destiny, he entered the establishment of the Law Gold Reporting Company just as their entire plant had shut down on account of an accident in the machinery that could not be located. The heads of the firm were anxious and excited to the last degree, and a crowd of the Wall street fraternity waited about for the news which came not. The shabby stranger put his finger on the difficulty at once and was given lucrative em-

ployment. In the rush of the metropolis a man finds his true level without delay, especially when his talents are of so practical and brilliant a nature as were this young telegrapher's. It would be an absurdity to imagine an Edison hidden in New York. Within a short time he was presented with a check for \$40,000, as his share of a single invention—an improved stock printer. From this time a national reputation was assured him. He was, too, now engaged on the duplex and quadruplex systems, which were almost to inaugurate a new era in telegraphy.

#### WORKING TWENTY HOURS DAILY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

"Do you have regular hours, Mr. Edison," I asked not long ago. "Oh," he said, "I do not work hard now.



EDISON AT TWENTY-ONE.

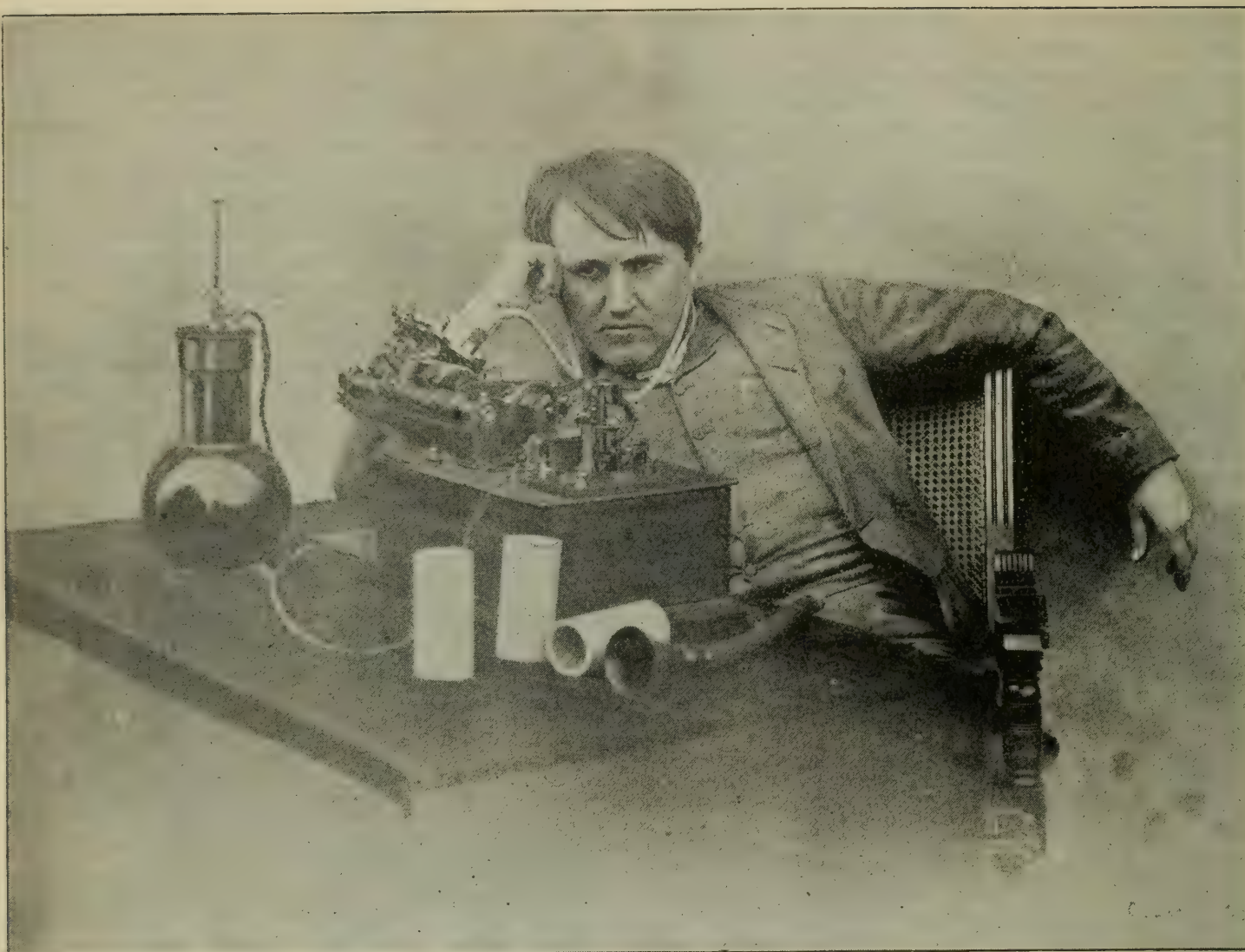
I come to the laboratory about eight o'clock every day and go home to tea at six, and then I study or work on some problem until eleven, which is my hour for bed."

"Fourteen or fifteen hours a day can scarcely be called loafing," I suggested.

"Well," he replied, "for fifteen years I have worked on an average twenty hours a day."

That astonishing brain has been known to puzzle for sixty successive hours over a refractory problem, its owner dropping quietly off into a long sleep when the job was done, to awake perfectly refreshed and ready for another siege. Mr. Dickson, a neighbor and familiar, gives an anecdote told by Edison which well illustrates his untiring energy and phenomenal endurance. In describing his Boston experience Edison





From a photograph by W. K. L. Dickson.

#### EDISON AND HIS PHONOGRAPH.

said he bought Faraday's works on electricity, commenced to read them at three o'clock in the morning and continued until his roommate arose, when they started on their long walk to get breakfast. That end, however, was entirely subordinated in Edison's mind to Faraday, and he suddenly remarked to his friend: "'Adams, I have got so much to do and life is so short, that I have got to hustle,' and with that I started off on a dead run for my breakfast."

#### MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO.

Mr. Edison's fine gray eye is the clearest I ever looked into and his fresh, wholesome complexion and substantial, though not by any means corpulent figure, are not better described than by the stock phrase "the picture of health." There is none of the lean and hungry look of the overworked student about him. His face, though strongly, even magnificently chiseled, is almost boyish in its smoothness, and in his manner there is that flavor of perfect simplicity and cheery good will given only to the very great. He is one of the most accessible of men, and only reluctantly allows himself to be hedged in from certain interviewers of the baser sort. "Mr. Edison is always glad to see any visitor," said a gentleman who is continually with him, "except when he is hot on the

trail for something he has been working for, and then it is as much as a man's head is worth to come in on him."

The inventor describes himself as possessing only a fair amount of manual dexterity in the manipulation of machinery. Yet he generally controls with his own fingers the mechanism of his experiments. There have been associated with him during his working history two or three gentlemen who have materially aided him, where a second brain and hand are needed. These coöperative experiments have been carried on in a very pleasant atmosphere of camaraderie.

#### HOW MR. EDISON INVENTS.

His genius comes near to justifying that definition of the word which makes it an infinite capacity for taking pains. "Are your discoveries often brilliant intuitions? Do they come to you while you are 'lying awake nights?'" I asked him.

"I never did anything worth doing by accident," he replied, "nor did any of my inventions come indirectly through accident, except the phonograph. No, when I have fully decided that a result is worth getting, I go ahead on it and make trial after trial until it comes."

"I have always kept," continued Mr. Edison,



"strictly within the lines of commercially useful inventions. I have never had any time to put on electrical wonders, valuable simply as novelties to catch the popular fancy." And he named in distinction some noted electricians who had made their reputations through the pyrotechnics of the profession.

#### HE HATES A TELEPHONE.

"What makes you work?" I asked with real curiosity. "What impels you to this constant, tireless struggle? You have shown that you care comparatively nothing for the money it makes and you have no particular enthusiasm in the attending fame."

"I like it," he answered, after a moment of puzzled expression, and then he repeated his reply several times as if mine was a proposition that had not occurred to him before. "I like it. I don't know any other reason. You know some people like to collect stamps. Anything I have begun is always on my mind, and I am not easy while away from it until it is finished. And then I hate it."

"Hate it?" I asked, struck by his emphatic tones.

"Yes," he affirmed, "when it is all done and is a

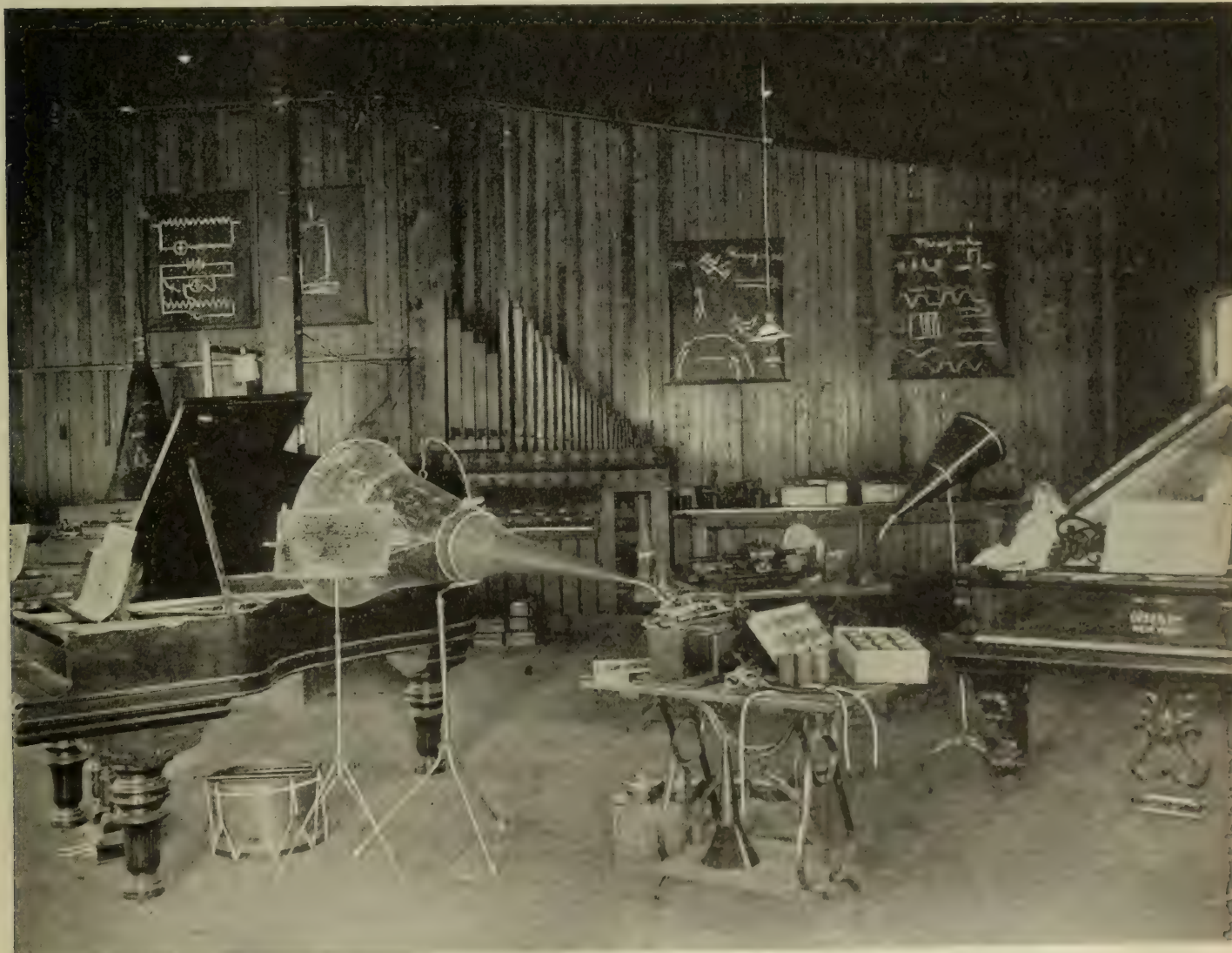
success, I can't bear the sight of it. I haven't used a telephone in ten years, and I would go out of my way any day to miss an incandescent light."

#### THE INVENTOR VERSUS THE PATENT PIRATE.

Mr. Edison waxes eloquent and righteously indignant over the treatment which the inventor is only too apt to receive. He thinks that it is flying in the face of providence to patent an important discovery; for a race of professional sharks has arisen to dispute, with absolute disregard of facts, priority of claim to valuable patents. The better known the patentee, the more liable are they to swarm about with suborned witnesses. Mr. Edison has no fault to find with the patent law in this matter, but condemns strongly the practice of the United States Circuit Court in issuing injunctions forbidding an inventor to use his discovery until the case is decided—a period often covering years. He maintains that this works great injustice to the honest parties to a suit, and that there is "no protection in patents at all."

"However, I am glad to see that Bradstreet rates your credit at \$3,000,000," I remarked.

"It did not come from my inventions," he said.



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PHONOGRAPH ROOM IN EDISON'S LABORATORY AT ORANGE.



quickly, "I never made money as a professional inventor. What property I own has been accumulated since I began to do business and manufacture the machines in my own shop. That is the only hope of the inventor. He will starve if he depends on his patents."

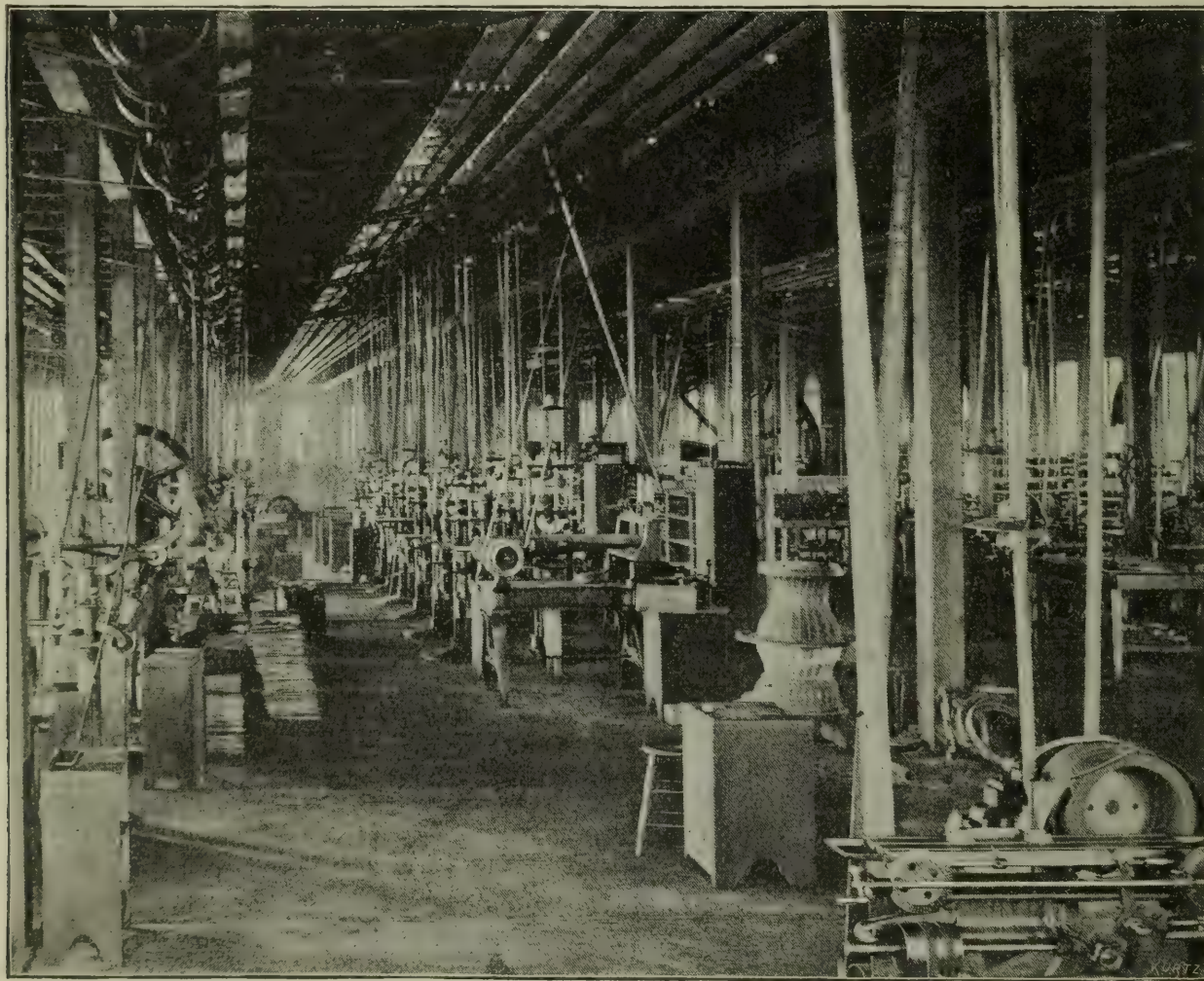
Those who have been associated with Mr. Edison add that he has been fleeced by unscrupulous lawyers and patent sharks so unmercifully that it is only to be wondered he has any faith left in mankind. This is surely a national shame when one remembers that his earnings have always been valued by him only as a means of furnishing laboratories to give the world

methods that will so reduce the work of extracting the ore from the dirt and stones as to bring on a paying basis numbers of mines that are now on the wrong side of the margin of profit.

Nearby in the Orange Mountains he has a pretty home, presided over by a charming wife—his second—and three children, of whom the oldest boy is beginning an apprenticeship in his father's work.

#### THE ESTIMATE OF A TWENTY YEARS' ASSOCIATE.

Perhaps no one is in a position to give a truer estimate of the inventor as he appears beyond the threshold of his laboratory than Mr. Edward H.



EDISON'S MACHINE SHOP AT ORANGE.

newer and more wonderful mechanical servants. And there is partial comfort in the thought that the great inventor has finally been able to surround himself—first at Newark, then at Menlo Park and now at Orange—with all the most elaborate paraphernalia of his magic, with the most delicate and powerful instruments alike.

Since Mr. Edison has begun to pose as a capitalist he has broadened the borders of his phylacteries by considerable investments in the New Jersey lands containing magnetic iron ore, and has now quite a mining property not far from his workshop. He will practically found a new industry if his experiments in ore separating succeed—an attempt for new

Johnson, who was associated with him in the disillusionizing atmosphere of business for twenty years. Mr. Johnson himself is a type of American which is a necessary complement to creative genius such as Edison's. He has shown a masterly ability to comprehend the intricate problems of organizing and conducting the great companies by whose agency inventions such as the incandescent light and the phonograph could be brought to the people all over America—a work than which affairs of state themselves call for scarcely less breadth of view, talent for combination and executive force.

He characterizes Edison as genial and even frolicsome, with a temperament which might even be





(From copyrighted photograph by W. K. L. Dickson.)

EDISON AT WORK IN HIS LABORATORY.



called boyish. "In the whole course of our connection," says Mr. Johnson, "and notwithstanding the many strains on his temper and the injustices which he suffered from unscrupulous business antagonists, we have never had but one 'difference.' That was based on a pure misunderstanding and has long since died a natural death. My association with him has been of the greatest profit and pleasure to me. Our active friendship will end only with the death of one of us, though our business relations have ceased in the course of the natural ramification of the electric light and power industries, with which I became more intimately identified than did his other laboratory associates."

#### HE IS A RELUCTANT LION.

Though Mr. Edison is social in his nature even to the point of jollity, he is thoroughly averse to the formulas of a conventional society. Can we expect men who work twenty hours a day to cultivate the more elaborate graces? This is in some sort to be regretted, especially from the point of view of the circles, which, if he were otherwise minded, would be open to him; for he is really a brilliant conversationalist. But while society loses a lion, the world gains a genius. "He has often been heard," continued Mr. Johnson, in his courteous answers to my questions, "to express contempt for an inventor who, having produced a single invention, makes a tour of 'society' to receive its plaudits, and, finding the life so agreeable, pursues it permanently, to the destruction of his further ambition."

Mr. Johnson deplores this hiding of Edison's delightful personality under the bushel of reserve, and wishes that he might be gently and tactfully lured into the social world, which, when once he had confidence in his command of its technicalities he could not but greatly enjoy.

But perhaps it is well to remember that the fearful and wonderful thing we call "society" was made neither by nor for geniuses. And he is only a genius.

No, clearly the world is ready enough to grant him hero worship; but it is rather as we see him at noon taking his workmanlike lunch basket on his knees, or as we hear of his being refused admittance to his own laboratory by a new porter, who sees nothing in him but a suspicious-looking person in a slouch hat—than as a candidate for initiation into the sartorial and other mysteries of the *beau monde*. As well as these may be in their way, they are utterly foreign to the most picturesque and lovable aspects of Edison.

#### THE INVENTOR AS A BUSINESS MAN.

It is told that in the halcyon days of Mr. Edison's earlier manufactories, he absolutely refused to have any system of bookkeeping, and even kept no record at all of notes to be paid. When these fell due, he would drop everything and scurry around to raise the necessary funds—this on the principle, as he put it, that the notary's fee on the protested note was cheaper than keeping books! He has learned much since then

in the stern *régime* of the business world; but it is still the unqualified opinion of many true friends that both the world and Mr. Edison would have been gainers if he had left the conduct of the purely business side of his affairs to associates of special commercial training and instincts. For the inventor has an intolerance of forms in business, as in society. He undertook an active part in the management of the industries he had created in consequence of his disappointment at the slow development of the electric lighting venture. Mr. Johnson gives him credit for fertility of resource and brilliancy of conception in his business management, but easily shows how little these avail in the exacting world of commerce when not backed by the patient pursuit of an established order.

This natural disregard for the forms and minutiae of business affairs has led to anything but a path of roses for Mr. Edison in his financial operations.

#### A SENSITIVE NATURE.

"He is frank and open to a degree," said Mr. Johnson, "and, despite many a sad experience, as well as oft-repeated expressions of cynecism under the sense of injustice, he is always ready with sympathy and an open hand. When he feels himself injured he is bitter for a time, but this passes away unless fed by the active hostility of an opponent.

"He is extremely sensitive to criticism of his motives, and is even too apt to interpret a light remark to mean a great disparagement. When he is robbed of money he will easily forget it; but if attainted in any moral sense he becomes relentless."

#### EDISON'S PLACE AMONG THE WORLD'S SCIENTISTS.

It might seem an infelicitous place for such a heading—in the midst of a discussion of his business relations, but his achievements cannot be separated from commerce. He is an inventor, not a discover of underlying laws and mathematical formulas. The keynote of his work is commercial utility. He is willing to make mathematics, pure science, his servant; but as an end in itself, he has no taste for it. He sees in every idea that ever taxed his brain a direct, immediate worth to the people about him, though it may not be within the limits of human imagination to comprehend the extent of that worth. The masses of his fellows and their needs are regarded in every test, in every experiment, in the most daring new conception and in the most homely improvement alike. He asks himself when a new idea is suggested: "Will this be valuable from the industrial point of view? Will it do some important thing better than existing methods?" And then, if the answer is clearly affirmative, "Can I carry it out?" He is not so much a seeker after truth as he is a mighty engine for the application of scientific truths, through unexpected and marvelous channels, to the fight we are making "in the patient modern way." He is an inventor purely, and the greatest of his race. One might call him the Democrat of Science.



## A WIZARD AT WORK.

It is a sign not to be passed over without thought, that the first chamber the visitor entered on invading Mr. Edison's workshop, at Orange, is a library with voluminous and closely packed shelves. It is the sumptuous room of the establishment, and with a further store of volumes at his home, contains one of the most costly and well-equipped scientific libraries in the world; the collection of writings on patent laws and patents, for instance, is absolutely exhaustive. It gives in a glance an idea of the breadth of thought and sympathy of this man who grew up with scarcely a common school education. Nor will one find this self-taught and self-made scientist only a gigantic specialist. He will respond to any topic of real interest and value, will talk intelligently and quote appositely.

But while it is significant to note that Mr. Edison's sympathies have not been dwarfed by his early limitations, yet it is the character of specialist, after all, in which he enchains our attention; a more profound impression of him comes when he stands in his roomy, but topsy-turvy laboratory, with its two well-hung and well-locked doors, or when he is directing the assistants and skillful workmen who follow his behest with something nearly akin to reverence. The inventor told me that in the huge system of electrical manufactories with which he is associated no very large proportion of the best helpers come from the colleges, so many of which now have special courses in the new profession. The college training has the danger of spoiling them for the necessary rough manual labor. For a long time we used to apply a test here when a new man came in. He was told that one of his duties would be to sweep the floor in the morning—this, of course, only to try him. But if he bridled up and resented it as an insult, we knew that he could never be of much use as an electrician.

## THE WEAPONS OF MAGIC.

Two centuries ago Edison would have had a poor chance to escape the stake if the good citizens of Salem had taken an awed peep at the uncanny materials of his stockroom. In these multitudinous drawers and shelves lurk unearthly relics of birds, beasts, plants and crawling things. The skins of snakes and fishes, the pelts of an extraordinary number of furbearing animals, some of them exceedingly rare, the hide and teeth of sharks and hippopotami, rhinoceros horns, the fibres of strange exotic plants, all manner of textile substances and precious stones from the uttermost parts of the earth are there waiting to bridge over their destined gap in some important machine. Many of the great inventions have awaited a laborious trial of this infinite variety of material before they became practical. "That," said Mr. Edison, pointing to a globe inclosing the filament of the incandescent light, "never would work right, no matter how hard we tried, till the fibre of a particular kind of bamboo was put in"—the marvelously delicate, quivering elastic thread which we have all

seen. The phonograph, too, was only perfected after finding the value of the hard sapphire stone for several of its parts—the reproducing ball, the recording knife and others.

## STORING UP A SYMPHONY CONCERT.

A later development of the musical phonograph is the last device which Mr. Edison has perfected; it is now on the point of being introduced to the world. The cylinders of this instrument can record the most elaborate musical instrumentation. We sat down before it with the inventor and listened for half an hour to various selections from popular composers. It is hard to believe, but the machine has been so delicately constructed that the very quality of tone in most instruments was preserved. This effect is its special value, which Mr. Edison has spent much work in attaining. One feels tempted to pinch one's self to break the dream when the violin's long drawn notes with their sympathy and pathos, the 'cello's marvelous tone, the firm, clear, reed sounds of the flute and the cornet's blare are ground out of this insignificant bundle of bolts and bars—the whole of which one might almost get into a peck measure. It is a sight to be remembered—the picture of Mr. Edison quietly listening with rapt enjoyment till the last strains of "Cavalliera Rusticana" had died away, only moving to put on a "new tune," or once in a while, with a slight touch, to try if increased pressure on some lever would improve the quality of the tone. He promises in time to have this phonograph reproducing all the harmonics of its musical record as well as the first tones.

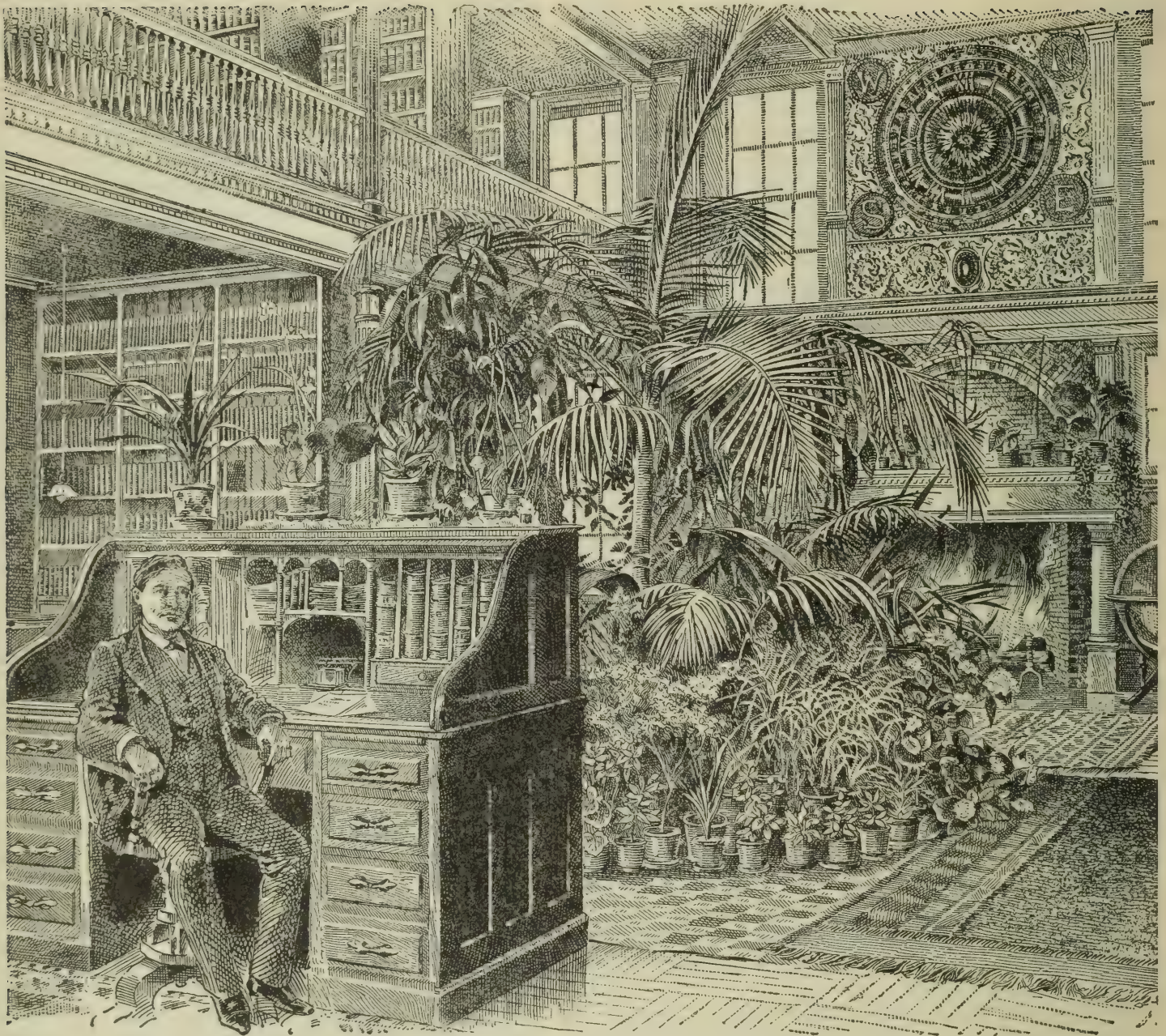
## A SINGLE INVENTION SAVES \$15,000,000.

Perhaps it will give a better idea of what Mr. Edison's work means to the world than any generalization or enumeration to simply state that the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy begun by him in 1869, and finished after six years of work, have saved in America alone the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. By the duplex system two currents of different degrees of strength were sent over the wire in the same direction, thus doubling its efficiency, while the quadruplex arrangement became possible when it was discovered that these two currents could be sent in opposite directions at the same time—thus enabling one wire to transmit four simultaneous messages. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Edison is confident of attaining sextuplex and octuplex systems.

## INSTRUMENTS OF MARVELOUS DELICACY. MEASURING A MILLIONTH DEGREE FAHRENHEIT.

Through the mysterious qualities of a carbon button Mr. Edison has been able to construct a little machine called the tasimeter, which in different forms measures degrees of heat, of moisture, and—in the odoroscope and microphone—of odors and sound so small that it is difficult for the human mind to grasp the situation. The tasimeter will show a sensible deflection at the one-millionth of a degree of Fahrenheit. The heat from the human body standing eight feet away will be accurately registered; a





THE LIBRARY AT THE ORANGE WORKSHOP.

lighted cigar held at the same distance will give a large deflection, as will the heat of a common gas jet *one hundred feet away*. When it is arranged to be sensitive to moisture, this astonishing instrument was deflected eleven degrees by a drop of water held on the finger five inches away. The microphone multiplies the intensity of sound by the hundred thousand, making the passage of the tiniest insect sound like a mighty, deafening roar.

#### THE GREATEST TRIUMPHS ARE YET TO COME.

Electrical science is in its infancy. Those who are greatest in the march of mechanical progress confidently predict that future discoveries will be as incredible to us as the present science would be to our forbears of two centuries back. One single further secret won from nature will open a practically limitless field for electrical introduction, and will proba-

bly be more decided in its quantitative results, as the technicians say, than any invention the world has seen. It is the direct production of electricity from oxygen and coal (carbon). At present we burn coal to obtain steam, which is transmuted into mechanical energy and thence into electricity. Before the energy of the coal reaches the dynamo six-sevenths of its power are lost, even under the very best conditions, and afterwards one-tenth of the remainder. Find a way to dispense with the steam engine in this making of electricity and we have multiplied several times the available mechanical energy of the world. Thousands of the brightest and most earnest engineers and chemists are now striving, generally in secret, to obtain this gigantic result—beside which the philosopher's stone was but a bauble. Edison has worked on it and confidently predicts that the discovery will come. He asserts that he is no longer troubling himself about



it, but he has a very well equipped chemical laboratory in which, nowadays, he spends most of his time, and if he happens upon this secret we have no idea that he will let it pass by unnoticed.

When we shall have made this eternal saving in our fuel supply the Atlantic steamships will need only a snug little coal bin for 250 tons of coal instead of one for 2,500 tons. There will be no more forced draughts, and grimy, consumptive stokers, and the five-day record will be an uninteresting reminiscence. The great English shipbuilders can already construct a vessel to go 40 knots an hour, if only she could burn 2000 tons of coal a day; then she will only have to burn 200. Then it will take only one-twentieth of an ounce of coal to carry a ton one mile!

Nor is it only the sanguine dream of inventors—this magnificent discovery. So cool-headed a business man as Mr. Johnson, whom I have been quoting from before, believes that we shall certainly have the problem solved early in the next century; it will, he adds, make short work of machinery now run by electricity. "The greatest future of electricity," he adds, "is in its quality of a power agent. Light and heat it will give, but power is the grand field for its employment. All that is required is cheap production; the means of utilizing it effectively and economically are even now more perfect than in the case of the steam engine or the horse."

#### NIAGARA IN HARNESS.

While our industrious alchemists search for the Great Secret, we are doing the best in our power to make up for the inefficiency of steam by utilizing the energy of streams. In the Falls of Niagara there are about three million horse-power hitherto wasted. But now a portion of this monster force is in the traces. One hundred thousand horse-power is caught by giant turbines, is transformed into electricity on the spot and then sent over wires to distant points to give light and turn wheels. The silent, invisible power is to be taken to the city of Buffalo or even farther, and as a local result that town is already looking forward to a population of 1,000,000. It helps us to realize our gain on nature when we think that even this bit stolen from Niagara—only one three-hundredth of her might—is equivalent to the continuous work, night and day, of six hundred thousand men. The question at once arises, why we do not utilize all the Niagara power and run every piece of machinery in New York City with it? Perhaps some day we may; but at present there is a practical limit to the long-distance transmission of power which puts this feat out the question. At great distances there is too much resistance to be overcome to make it commercially efficient; "and the personal equation of the men who have the machinery in charge must always be taken into account," said Mr. Edison. "No machinery can be much beyond the conception of the men who run it. That is a point seldom thought of, but ever present in the consideration of these new problems."

#### WE MAY TRAVEL 150 MILES PER HOUR.

It is now but a question of time when the mantle of the steam locomotive will fall on the electric car. The latter has made the first advances towards supplanting steam in such work as is required in the long B. & O. tunnel under the city of Baltimore, where whole trains—even freight trains with their locomotives attached—are hauled six or seven miles by powerful electric motors. The engineers studying the practical details of electrical locomotion are still uncertain as to whether we shall have a separate locomotive drawing the future train or whether each car will be equipped with its own motor.

The possible speed is to be limited only by the problems of the cohesion of steel in the rails and engines. I asked Mr. Edison what, in his opinion, was the practical speed limit on the horizon of electrical locomotion and he answered, "perhaps 150 miles an hour." He made at Menlo Park one of the first important experiments in electrical railways, exhibiting one in 1882 that carried cars 40 miles per hour. But before we come to moving heavy trains by electricity, to which there are serious, though not insuperable, obstacles, he believes that we shall shoot our mail through the country by some electrical device, of telpherage construction possibly.

#### THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CITY RAILWAYS.

But perhaps the most far-reaching results of the introduction of electrical transportation will be seen in our city and suburban railways. That was, after all, but a feeble bit of philosophy which said "time is money." For when the problems of our congested centers of population are considered, time is green fields and running brooks, fresh air, and cream and butter and eggs, it is life and health and happiness for the ill-fed, ill-housed, untaught class which our social and industrial systems constrain to exist in city tenement houses. When the fathers of such families as we now see in Mulberry and Cherry streets can go every night to their country homes thirty miles away from work in half as many minutes for five cents, then we shall be well on our way to a signal solution of the ugliest questions of the day.

If electrical city railways will eventually help to emancipate the workman and stab anarchy under the fifth rib, they will also much more directly be doing a good deed in emancipating the street-car horse, than which there is no more ill-used or degraded creature, judged by his possibilities, in the animal or vegetable kingdom, and in doing so they will help to clean our streets and purify the heavily taxed atmosphere of great cities.

#### A PROFESSION FOR THE MASSES.

The birth of the beneficent science has brought with it an entirely new profession, and, as is well and fitting, a profession which less than any of its older brethren is isolated by laws of caste or need of money. It has opened an honorable, lucrative occupation to the masses, and it has aided in the century's movement toward presenting in our college courses



the widest opportunities for practical and technical instruction as opposed to the old-time classical system. Never before in the history of the world have boys with dextrous hands and inquiring, logical brains had such a chance as now lies before them. And not only boys: a social good of the highest importance has come, in the field that certain delicate operations in electrical manufacture have given to women wage earners. In the Edison manufactories alone thousands of girls are using their skillful fingers and finely gauged judgment to finish the sapphire portions of the phonograph, to make and test the thread-like bamboo filaments of the incandescent light. They are more to be relied on than boys in the nice manipulation of these and other frail portions of the machinery.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR ECONOMISTS.

Of vast economic and social significance will be the opportunity that our new systems of transportation, communication and lighting will offer to correct any mistakes that we may have made in the industries which economists call natural monopolies. Whatever we may finally decide as to the advisability of government control of railroads and telegraphs and lighting plants, still there will be the fight, if it appears that the government should operate these, to induce the present owners to agree with us—an almost hopeless task. But with the advent of electric roads and lights, and with such rivals of the telegraph and telephone as Prof. Gray's telautograph may prove, the advocates of government ownership will have their chance. This is strikingly exemplified in the history of municipal control of lighting plants, where the towns willing to undertake the responsibility of electric plants are to those that would assume ownership of gas as ten to one.

#### ELECTRICITY AS A LIFE SAVER.

It will never be known how many lives have been saved by the introduction of electric lighting in our houses and streets in the stead of oil and gas. At first this might have seemed of dubious advantage when one heard stories of the fires which resulted from lighting wires, and of men and horses killed in trolley accidents. But since the improved methods of insulating have been applied—and it is to be expected that more and more of the dangerous wires will be carried underground—there can be no suspicion but that we have gained immensely in safety from fire. And this is of two-fold importance on trains and in ships, where fire so often leads to holocausts. Railroad accidents have been lessened in another way, primarily, of course, by telegraphic dispatches, without which we cannot imagine our great roads in use at all, and also in the later inventions by which one can telegraph from a moving train, currents being induced in the wires running parallel to the road. It seems to a layman little short of miraculous that the sender can tick on his instrument while the Chicago "flyer" in which he is traveling is making sixty miles an hour, and send a message by this wonderful property of induction over

wires which may be so much as 500 feet away! In certain of the great railroad central offices there are charts in which all the trains at the moment in use are represented in miniature in the relative positions they actually occupy, the movements being electrically recorded. And when heating by electricity comes into general use, as it certainly will, we shall be advantaged further by immunity from the deadly car stove.

In the ocean greyhounds that are again and again cutting off the distance between Europe and America, electrical devices are of signal service in reducing the danger to life. The warning on the ship's enormous shaft is announced, when it gets to the danger point, to the engineer by a little electric bell which tinkles automatically, the bearing having closed a circuit on reaching a certain fixed point in the shaft.

The terrible danger of collision with icebergs will be lessened through an application of that same small carbon button which registered a millionth of a degree of heat. An apparatus has already been arranged to effect this—the nearing bergs announcing their presence through the increasing cold, which the tasimeter records. Collisions and other dangers of navigation are rendered much less formidable, too, by the powerful electric search lights, equal to many thousand candle power, that disclose objects for miles about in their mighty glare.

#### A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

We shall almost certainly be flying. The greatest difficulty at present in the way of that pleasing performance is the weight of the motor and fuel relative to the power necessary. The chemical production of electricity will sweep away that obstacle by making possible the construction of motors weighing but a small fraction of the lightest now constructed, and by effecting an even more decided saving in fuel.

As one result of the flying machine among the many which it will affect even revolutionary in character, a writer has pointed out that we shall probably be delivered from the institution of war, since such terrible destruction will be possible with a corps of fighting aeroplanes that no nation will dare to risk it.

Farming by electricity has been successfully tried in the Southern States, and it is not improbable that we shall see the agriculturist of the future sawing his wood, cutting his ensilage, shelling his corn, threshing his wheat and running his creamery with power from a small electric plant owned in coöperation with a half dozen of his neighbors.

We should be whisking our heavy baggage, too unwieldy for the aeroplanes, through the country by electricity applied to some telpherage or other system. We shall be cooking by electricity, and heating and lighting our houses, our cars and our ships. We shall not only cook our meals; we shall probably serve them, too, to judge from an experiment made not long ago in Baltimore with much éclat.

#### SEEING, HEARING AND THINKING BY ELECTRICITY.

But these methods fairly seem old-fashioned beside some of the feats which our most daring electricians



are considering as possible. If we hear by electricity—through the telephone—why, do these undismayed men ask, can we not see at a distance by the same agency? The vibrations of light are, to be sure, many times more rapid than those of sound; but it is merely a question of obtaining a diaphragm which will respond to those vibrations. May we not look forward to seeing, from our easy arm-chair in New York, the latest drama at the Théâtre Française?

And since hearing is but a tickling of the brain by vibrations, may we not, if our apparatus for introducing these vibrations to the brain-centers gets out of order—if, in short we are deaf—lead the impulses to the brain through the bones of the head, by electrical means?

With the problems of seeing and hearing by electricity established, there is not so wide a gap to bridge over to the idea of thought-transference by the same means. Everything they have observed leads our psychologists and physiologists to suspect that the impulses from the brain along the

nerves to the muscles are, if not electric, at any rate inextricably combined with electrical phenomena. All of us know the simple experiment in our physiological lessons of making an electrical impulse act on a frog's muscles as an act of volition from the brain. If it be true that thinking is, or is always accompanied by, an electrical disturbance, why should we not be able to induce thoughts in other people's brains corresponding to our own? Mr. Edison worked on this *bizarre* problem with much earnestness. He and his assistant, Mr. Bachelor, fitted up their craniums with a coil of wire each, and connecting the two with a string, impregnated successively with various conducting substances, the thinkers thought away sturdily, testing, at intervals, the effect on each other. Many times, said Mr. Edison, their hearts were in their mouths with the belief that the connection had been established; but on laying traps for one another it was invariably found that the result was but the product of their strained imaginations.

## II.—SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, LORD KELVIN.

BY J. MUNRO.

IN the ranks of science at the present time three captains are supreme in their own lines—Pasteur in France, Von Helmholtz in Germany, and Sir William Thomson, who has recently become Lord Kelvin in the United Kingdom. Yet although for many years Sir William has been regarded by his colleagues as the greatest physicist of his generation, when he was elected to the chair of the Royal Society of London, and subsequently raised to the peerage on his scientific merits, he was something of a “dark horse” to the English public. A man of science may enjoy a great reputation in his peculiar sphere and still be unknown to the masses. As a rule men do not understand the mystery of his work or appreciate its value, and women prefer accomplishments that appeal more to the heart. Philosophers, alas! do not win the affection of the people so easily as poets, artists, musicians and actors. They may be respected, even admired, but they are seldom loved, unless by personal friends. In the windows of London photographers we shall find a perfect galaxy of popular favorites, “beauties” of society coming from who knows where, displaying their charms, and vanishing goodness knows whither; serpentine skirt dancers, the last new novelist, the boxing kangaroo, would-be laureates, the singer of an idiotic song, fashionable painters, and third-rate actors and actresses—all these and more; but rarely, if ever, a man of science amongst them, except perhaps a Darwin, a Huxley, or a Tyndall. We may hope to see a muscular athlete like Sandow, but we shall look in vain for an intellectual giant such as

Lord Kelvin. The fact is somewhat humiliating in this age of science, and it is worth while to discover the why and wherefore. In the first place, Lord Kelvin has not propounded any revolutionary doctrine such as the origin of species by natural selection, which comes home to every one and affects his manner of thinking for good or evil. Darwin certainly achieved a great notoriety by showing that mankind were probably descended from monkeys. Lord Kelvin has not shaken any creeds, and his researches are mainly of an abstruse kind which is “caviare to the general.” In the next place, he has been too busy in extending our dominion over matter by original experiments, mathematical reasoning, and useful inventions, to cultivate the literary graces like a Tyndall or a Huxley, and win the plaudits of the multitudes by his trenchant criticism or his charming exposition. Moreover, his residence in Glasgow has withdrawn him from the vortex of metropolitan publicity. Had he lived in London, he might have been induced to fritter away his splendid powers on matters of the moment, whereas in Glasgow he was free to employ them in those high investigations for which they were adapted.

The Scotch, be it said, have long regarded him as an intellectual glory, and his photograph is quite a staple in the shops of Sauchiehall and Princes streets.

### PRECOCIOUS AND A SECOND WRANGLER.

Many think Lord Kelvin a native of Scotland, but he was born in Belfast on June 25, 1824. He is, however, a scion of the Scoto-Irish race of Ulster which

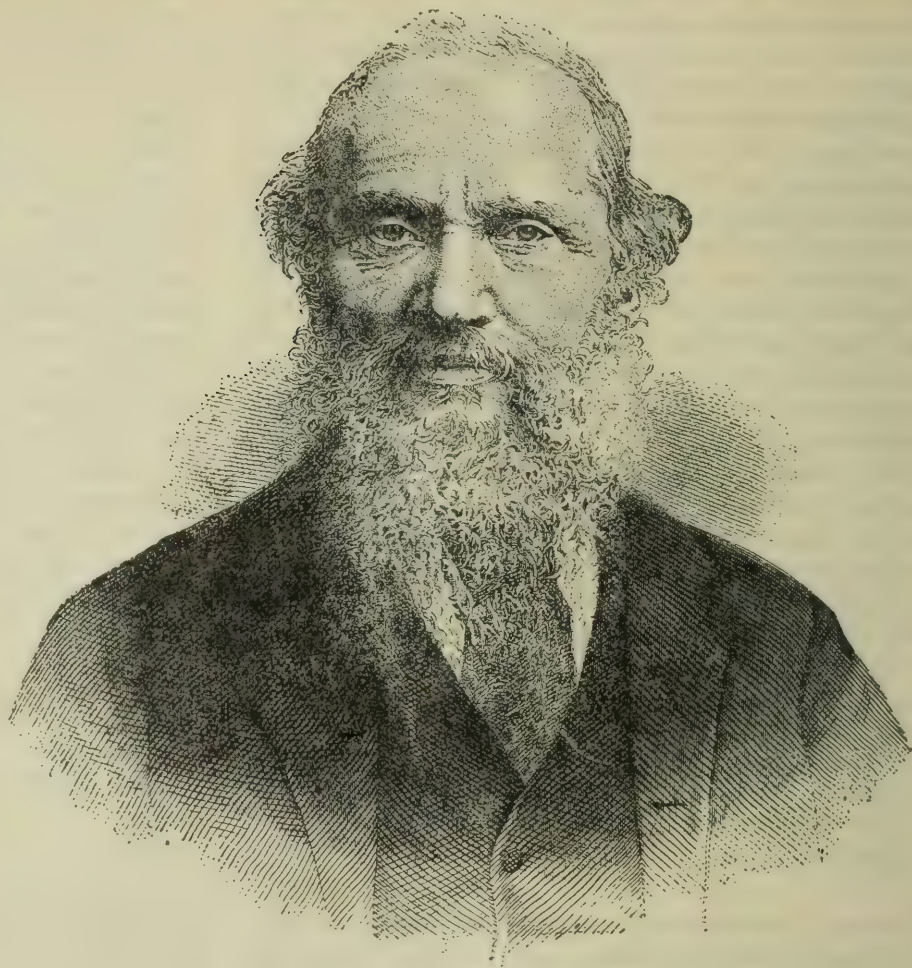


has been so prolific in genius. His father, Dr. James Thomson, professor of mathematics in the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast, was in 1832 appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in his alma mater, the old College of Glasgow, which formerly stood on the west side of the High street, at the "Bell o' the Brae," a spot memorable for an exploit of Sir William Wallace. His son William, who was destined to play a heroic part in the field of science, became a student of the college while a mere child of ten or eleven, and astonished the older scholars in his father's class by his preternatural quickness in solving the problems. His talent for mathematics was indubitable, and his father sent him to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Second Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1845. The Senior Wrangler probably owed his triumph to ready writing, for one of the examiners was heard to say that he was unworthy "to cut Thomson's pencils for him," and he has since been forgotten.

While at Cambridge Thomson began to publish papers on physical subjects—for example, heat and electricity—but he was active in various directions, and so far from being the pale student, overcome with night work, he was given to open air sports, gained the Silver Sculls, and rowed in the winning boat of the Oxford and Cambridge race. Enrolled a Fellow of St. Peter's, he entered the laboratory of the famous Regnault in Paris, and in 1846 was called to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in his old college at Glasgow, a congenial post, which, in spite of tempting offers, he has never quitted and has rendered illustrious. In 1852 he was married to Miss Crum-Ewing, who belonged to a well-known family in the West of Scotland.

#### HIS WORK ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A man of his pregnant mind and exuberant energy could not subside into a teaching machine. At the very least he would discover and invent. Professor Thomson did much more; he also became a practical engineer, an expert in patent right, a reformer in education, a vital power in the world. Genius makes its own opportunity. When in 1856 the late Mr. Cyrus Field had begun to realize his gigantic dream of uniting Europe and America by means of a telegraph line across the Atlantic Ocean, a difficulty uprose which threatened to defeat all his plans. The electric signals passing through a long submarine cable were found to drag, and it was a question whether or not they would travel fast enough between



SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

Europe and America to pay. Mr. Faraday explained the mystery by showing that the electricity in the wire was self-imposed by the attraction of an opposite electricity which it excited in the surrounding water. It remained, however, for Professor Thomson to enunciate the law of this retardation and so enable engineers to design a cable which would give a satisfactory speed to the messages. Dr. Wildman Whitehouse, electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, contested the accuracy of "Thomson's Law," but the young professor quickly disposed of his argument, and the directors of the company, recognizing his ability, engaged his services.

It is no exaggeration to say that he contributed more than any other scientific man to the ultimate success of that enterprise which was so repeatedly baffled and postponed. In addition to the law which governed the construction of the wire, he gave a theory of the mechanical forces involved in laying it, and devised various means of testing it during the manufacture and submersion. Moreover, he invented a new instrument for receiving the messages which were to be sent through it. The lagging of the electric currents, above mentioned, has the effect of making them run together into one bottom current with surface ripples which correspond to the separate signals of the message; and the ordinary telegraph apparatus used on overhead lines were not suited for this varying current. Thomson's "mirror instru-



ment" is, however, beautifully adapted to interpret all its delicate fluctuations. A tiny magnet is fixed on the back of a mirror the size of a threepenny bit, and suspended by a silk fibre in the centre of a coil of insulated wire, and a beam of lamplight is reflected from the glass upon a white screen. When the current from the cable passes through the coil the magnet swings to the right or left according as the current rises or falls, and the "spot" of light on the screen betrays its hidden movements to the eye of the telegraphist, who in this way reads the signals of the message. So sensitive is the arrangement that I believe it was Mr. Latimer Clark who signaled to America and back through two Atlantic cables with the current from a toy battery made in a silver thimble with a drop of acidulated water and a grain of zinc. The feat can be done with a voltaic cell made in a percussion cap.

#### KNIGHTED FOR HIS CABLE INVENTIONS.

The Atlantic cable brought the name of Professor Thomson into public notice, and when the Old World was finally coupled to the New by the *Great Eastern* in 1866, he, on returning home, was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The rise of a new industry is one of those tides in the affairs of men which lead to fortune, and Sir William Thomson took advantage of it. With the "mirror instrument" the message leaves no trace, but has to be written down by the receiving clerk. Sir William, therefore, set himself to devise an apparatus which would write the message as it comes, and in a few years produced his matchless "syphon recorder," which, along with the "mirror," is now employed on most of the submarine cables throughout the globe. In this apparatus a light coil of insulated wire is suspended between the poles of a strong magnet, and connected to a fine glass syphon discharging ink on a strip of moving paper. When the electric current from the cable is passed through the coil it swings to one side or the other, like the needle in the mirror instrument, and, swerving with it, the point of the syphon pen draws a wavering line on the paper, which is a permanent record of the message.

Simple as they appear in a short description, these rare inventions, owing to the subtlety of the problem, were not constructed without infinite pains. To exploit them properly, Sir William entered into a partnership with the late Mr. Cromwell Fleetwood Varley, F.R.S., who first introduced the condenser to sharpen the cable signals, and the late Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, Professor of Engineering in Edinburgh University, in conjunction with whom, in 1876, he brought out an automatic signaling key. The recorder was first adopted by Mr. (now Sir) John Pender on the Falmouth and Gibraltar cable, and made a public appearance at the memorable telegraphic *soirée* held in the summer of 1870 at his residence in Arlington street. On this occasion the Prince of Wales and a fashionable party took supper in a marquee into which telegraph wires from India, America and

other distant countries were brought, and Lady Mayo, wife of the Viceroy, dispatched a message to her husband in India about half-past eleven, London time, and received a reply before midnight, informing her that he was quite well at five o'clock next morning.

#### MEASURING THE DEEP SEA.

Sir William and Professor Jenkin acted as the engineers for a number of submarine cables, including the French-Atlantic of 1869 and the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic of 1879, as well as the Brazilian and River Plate cables of 1873 and onwards, and the West Indian links of 1875. They accompanied several of these expeditions, and it was in July, 1873, while the cable ship touched at Madeira, on her way to South America, that Sir William, who had been a widower for some years, made the acquaintance of his future wife, Miss Blandy, the present Lady Kelvin. On the same trip he introduced his well-known method of sounding the deep sea by a steel pianoforte wire instead of the ordinary lead-line. The wire slips through the water so easily that "flying soundings" can be taken whilst the vessel is going at full speed, and a pressure-gauge attached to the sinker indicates the depth.

The late Mr. James White, of Sauchiehall street, Glasgow, an amiable and worthy man as well as a skillful mechanic, used to relate an anecdote about the new appliance for sounding, with great gusto. Mr. White was philosophical instrument maker to the University, a post once held by James Watt, and most of Sir William Thomson's apparatus were first constructed by him. One day, while the sounding machine was in preparation, Sir William entered his old shop in Buchanan street, along with a guest, no other than the late Dr. Joule, of Manchester, celebrated for his determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Joule's attention was called to a bundle of the pianoforte wire lying in the shop, and Thomson explained that he intended it for "sounding purposes." "What note?" innocently inquired Joule, and was promptly answered, "the deep C."

At this period Sir William revived the neglected Sumner method of ascertaining a ship's place at sea, and calculated a set of tables for its ready use. He also invented a means of enabling a lighthouse to signal its distinctive number by long and short flashes according to the Morse telegraph code.

#### HE GIVES SAILORS THE BEST COMPASS.

His most important aid to navigation is, however, the adjustable compass which bears his name. Its origin is another proof that no labor is lost, no fact is useless, and that even the despised "popular science" can be of inestimable value, either to the giver or the receiver. Any experience, however odd or trivial, may start a good idea in a fertile imagination, especially if it be primed with knowledge and quickened by the act of reading or writing. In 1874 Sir William began an article in *Good Words* on the mariner's compass, but a little to the wonder of the readers the second part did not appear until five years later. In



the meantime he had invented an improved compass of his own, far superior to those in use. When writing the first paper he became alive to the faults of existing compasses and set himself to produce one steadier at sea than the others, and cured of the error arising from the magnetism of the ship. "When there seemed a possibility of finding a compass which should fulfill the conditions of the problem," says Sir William in his "Popular Lectures and Addresses," "I felt it impossible to complacently describe compasses which perform their duty ill or less well than might be through not fulfilling these conditions." He increased the steadiness of the card by lightening it and attaching to it a series of fine parallel needles, instead of fewer thick ones. Moreover, he compensated the magnetism of the ship by the aid of magnets and masses of soft iron placed at or near the binnacle, after a method published in 1837 by Sir George Biddell Airy, the late Astronomer Royal. A wise Providence has imbued the soul of the inventor with a parental fondness for the creature of his brain and a sanguine faith in its future. Were it not so he might lose heart in the face of difficulties, whether arising from its own defects, or the indifference, even the opposition of the world, and so his offspring would probably die of neglect. It often happens that learned experts cannot see the merits of a novel invention and in the pride of their superior wisdom sometimes damp the zeal of the inventor with the cold water of their adverse criticism. Did not Professor Poggendorff, of the *Annalen*, stigmatize the first telephone of poor Phillipp Reis as a chimera? Even the telephone of Bell and the phonograph of Edison were at first regarded as mere toys. One day, I remember, Sir William Thomson desired me to take his new compass to Sir George Airy at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich Park and ask him what he thought of it. A crude, experimental instrument, mounted on gimbals in a wooden box, it nevertheless contained the essential features of the improvement, and after I presented it to Sir George he looked attentively at it for some time, apparently in deep thought, then shook his head and simply said, "It won't do." When I returned to Sir William and told him of this verdict he ejaculated, with a trace of contempt, "So much for the Astronomer Royal's opinion!" The event showed that he was right, for the Thomson compass is the best extant.

#### THE MOST ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICITY.

Sir William has done more than any other electrician, living or dead, to introduce accurate methods of measuring electricity. As early as 1845 he devoted himself to this task, and, in addition to a large number of ingenious tests, familiar to electrical engineers all over the world, he invented two complete series of exquisite apparatus for measuring the electrical forces, both static and dynamic—that is to say, of electricity at rest and electricity in motion. Among the most useful of these are his portable, absolute and quadrant electrometers, his delicate mirror galvanometer, a higher type of his "mirror instru-

ment," which has become the mainstay of the electrician, and his more recent graded galvanometers, voltmeters and balances, especially useful in electric, light and power installations. Owing to his intimate knowledge of electricity, mechanics and the properties of matter in general, as well as his intolerance of any imperfection or mere approximation to what is feasible, his instruments are thoroughly reliable, and the electrician uses them with the entire assurance that they are the finest and most accurate for the purpose in the present state of science. As to generators of the electric current, he has devised more than one form of voltaic battery, including a standard Daniell, for comparisons, and a large tray cell for giving a powerful current, as well as a dynamo which he brought out in conjunction with Mr. Ferranti. A machine for predicting the level of the tides in any part of the world is probably his chief non-electrical invention. It was exhibited at the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, in 1876, where Sir William had the honor of explaining its action to Her Majesty.

#### LORD KELVIN THE MATHEMATICIAN.

Concurrently with these and other inventions Thomson has carried out an immense number of experimental and mathematical researches in every department of natural philosophy. Indeed, his scientific renown culminates over his discoveries rather than his inventions. Of his discoveries, the mathematical outnumber and probably outweigh the experimental results. The strongest point, the true citadel of his genius, is perhaps the faculty of applying mathematics to the solution of physical problems. Turn where we like in the annals of latter-day science, we shall encounter his name, and in molecular physics—especially electricity—it is dominant. In heat it is coupled with the names of Joule and Rankine; in the dynamical theory of gases with Clausius and Helmholtz; in electricity and magnetism with Faraday and Maxwell. Hydrostatics is another of his favorite themes, particularly of recent years. Many of his papers are highly abstruse, and their mathematics can only be read by the mightiest intellects. The titles alone are sufficient to stagger the general reader. The ordinary scientific jargon is bad enough, but Lord Kelvin, like Thomas Carlyle and some other great writers, seems to have devised a peculiar style of his own to express the workings of his mind. Witness the following title of a paper read before the last meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, 1892: "The Reduction of every Problem of Two Freedoms in Conservative Dynamics to the Drawing of Geodetic Lines on a Surface of given Specific Curvature." Here is a still more elaborate specimen of Kelvinese: "A Simple Hypothesis for Electro-Magnetic Induction of Incomplete Circuits, with Consequent Equations of Electric Motion in Fixed Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Solid Matter."\* The point of the joke lies in the word "simple." Apart from technicality, some of

\* Paper read at the British Association Meeting, Bath, 1888.



his sentences have quite a Gladstonian length and scrupulosity of qualification. No doubt they evince the extraordinary grasp and fine discrimination of his intellect, but they are often a severe tax on the intelligence of the reader. For example: "Two or more straight parallel conductors, supposed for simplicity to be infinitely long, have alternating currents maintained in them by an alternate current, dynamo, or other electromotive agent applied to their ends at so great a distance from the portions investigated that in it the currents are not sensibly deviated from parallel straight lines. The other sets of ends may, indifferently in respect to our present problem, be either all connected together without resistance, or through resistance, or through electromotive agents. All that we are concerned with at present is that the conductors we consider formed close circuits, or one closed circuit, and that therefore the total quantities per unit of them at any instant traversing the normal section in opposite directions are equal." New words become necessary in the progress of a science, and Sir William, like his late brother, Professor James Thomson, of Glasgow University, has a propensity—I had almost said a "craze"—for coining them. It is not always easy to invent a word that shall be apt, brief and euphonious without ambiguity of meaning. "Radian," for the unit angle, is one of his brother's happiest efforts, and "ward," for the direction of a force, is, perhaps, one of his unluckiest, as it is already overworked in connection with locks, gaols, hospitals and guardians. To Sir William electricians are indebted for the useful term "mho," the reciprocal of the "ohm," or unit of resistance; while "motivity," "diffusivity," "irrotational circulation," "infinitesimal satellites," are some of the jetsam of language which he is in the habit of throwing overboard and leaving to sink or swim.

#### AS AN AUTHOR.

These peculiarities of style render some of his books, such as the classical "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy," pretty stiff reading. His class book, Thomson and Tait's "Elements," is a theme of jest among the feebler students whose mental digestion requires a spoon diet. It is undoubtedly a concentrated pabulum—a kind of mental pemmican; but the robust scholars love to sharpen their understandings on its hard and wholesome fare. Even his "Popular Lectures and Addresses" is not quite free from the tendency of his powerful and cultivated mind to "fly over the heads of his audience," but on the whole it keeps within the reach of the beginner, and in spite of some difficult sentences it is an intellectual treat of the highest order. Its educational value in opening the mind of the novice to the wonders of that molecular mechanism "in which we live, move and have our being," cannot be overestimated and it possesses the indescribable charm of originality, the verve and vigor of a splendid intellect at home in the subject. The miscellaneous contents of the book afford an illustration of the rich variety and vast extent of his attainments, as well as the peculiar

bent of his speculation. His imagination delights in ranging from the infinitesimally small to the inconceivably great, from the vibration of a molecule to the origin of the solar system. Here we find him discussing the cause of the earth's magnetism, a problem which has occupied his thoughts for many years, but apparently without bringing him any nearer to a solution. There he is, estimating the size of an atom, and with more success. He would fain persuade us that it is not so very minute after all. "Imagine," he says, "a globe of water or glass as large as a football to be magnified up to the size of the earth, each constituent molecule being magnified



SIR WILLIAM AT FIFTY.

in the same proportion. The magnified structure would be more cross-grained than a heap of small shot, but probably less cross-grained than a heap of footballs." Not content with measuring atoms, he would tell us how they are formed. For centuries after Democritus suspected their existence they were supposed to be hard, solid pellets, until Hobbes raised the question whether they might not be simply modes of motion in a fluid occupying space, and Mallebranche ("Recherche de la Verité," 1712) suggested that they were "petits tourbillons," or vortices. When in 1867 Lord Kelvin saw the experiments of his friend, Professor P. G. Tait, on "smoke rings," such as issue at times from the funnel of a locomotive or the lips of a smoker, in illustration of Helmholtz's investigations of vortex motion in a liquid, he discerned in the flying whirls of vapor ejected from the



experimental mouthpiece a type of motion, which, occurring in a frictionless, incompressible and primordial fluid, might account for all the known properties of matter. Once created, such atoms would continue to exist through all the combinations and dissociations of chemistry, until they were destroyed by their maker. This, I believe, is the darling hypothesis of Lord Kelvin; and according to Professor Ewing, of Cambridge, he was once heard to declare that he regarded the time he spent on other subjects as in a manner wasted. Some of his deductions from the dynamical theory of heat are of an important character. In showing that the earth was once a red-hot ball a moderate number of million years ago, he imposed a serious check on those geologists and Darwinians who demanded unlimited time for the development of the earth's crust and the different species of animals. One of his experiments to demonstrate that the globe has a solid, and not, as was believed, a fluid interior, is worthy of Columbus. . . . He takes two eggs, one hard boiled, the other raw, and, after suspending them from cords, sets them spinning like the earth. In a short time the raw egg comes to rest, but the boiled one spins on as merrily as before; and hence he infers that if the earth had a liquid core it would soon be stopped by its internal friction.

#### THE ORIGIN AND LIMIT OF LIFE.

"How did life originate on the earth?" he asked in his memorable address as president of the British Association at Edinburgh in 1871, and his answer is one of the best samples of his popular style: "Tracing the physical history of the earth backward, on strict dynamical principles, we are brought to a red-hot melted globe on which no life could exist. Hence when the earth was first fit for life there was no living thing on it. There were rocks, solid and disintegrated, water, air all round, warmed and illuminated by a brilliant sun, ready to become a garden. Did grass and trees and flowers spring into existence in all the fullness of a ripe beauty by a fiat of creative power? . . . When a lava stream flows down the slopes of Vesuvius or Etna it quickly cools and becomes solid, and after a few weeks it teems with vegetable and animal life, which is originated by the transport of seed and ova, and by the migration of individual living creatures. When a volcanic island springs up from the sea, and after a few years is found clothed with vegetation, we do not hesitate to assume that seed has been wafted to it through the air or floated to it on rafts. Is it not possible, and if possible is it not probable, that the beginnings of vegetable life on the earth are to be similarly explained? . . . We must regard it as probable in the highest degree that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world may seem wild and visionary; all I maintain is that it is not unscientific." The sun and its system were, in his opinion, originally formed

by the collisions of meteoric stones or defunct planets, as imagined by the illustrious La Place, and he has calculated the conditions of the genesis. In course of time as these bodies cool down they too will die, as poets from Ossian to Lord Byron have prefigured. Indeed, according to his theory of the dissipation of energy, the entire universe would come to a state of rest and death, if it were finite and left to obey existing laws. But as it is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe, "science points rather to an endless progress through an endless space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, rather than to a single finite mechanism running down like a clock and stopping for ever. It is also impossible to conceive either the beginning or the continuance of life without an overruling creative power, and therefore no conclusions of dynamical science regarding the future condition of the earth can be held to give dispiriting views as to the destiny of intelligent beings by which it is at present inhabited."

#### IN PUBLIC LIFE.

In conjunction with his studies Lord Kelvin has led an active public life. The six months' holiday of the University and the liberality of the Senate have enabled him to exercise his practical ability in numerous ways and in different countries. As a token of his appreciation of this privilege he has founded a Thomson Scholarship of experimental physics in connection with his class; but a better compensation is the glory of his name, which has attracted students to the University from all parts of the world. Among his miscellaneous work I may mention that as an examiner at Cambridge he, as well as Clerk Maxwell, infused a new life into the mathematical teaching there, and established the science tripos. His telegraph work has already been referred to, and of late years, since the introduction of the telephone, electric light, and electric power, he has been exceedingly busy as a consulting engineer for public companies engaged in these businesses. In 1891, for example, he was appointed president of the International Commission for the purpose of deciding on the best way of utilizing the water power of Niagara, and the present year brings the opening of that daring enterprise. Lord Kelvin is often called upon to act as a scientific expert or witness in questions of patent right, as a member of Royal Commissions and scientific committees, a juror at exhibitions, and so on. Besides his duties as president of the Royal Society he often presides and speaks at the meetings of other, but especially scientific, corporations. For many years he has taken an active interest in politics, and his views on Home Rule may be gathered from a speech he delivered at a dinner in celebration of the jubilee of the telegraph five years ago: "I must say there is some little political importance in the fact that Dublin can now communicate (by telegraph) its requests, its complaints, and its gratitudes (laughter) to London at the rate of 500 words per minute. It seems to me an



ample demonstration of the utter scientific absurdity of any sentimental need for a separate parliament in Ireland." (Laughter and applause.) As a member of the Upper House he will doubtless vote against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill on some principle of conservative dynamics or rather statics.

#### THE ROUND OF TITLES AND DECORATIONS.

Lord Kelvin has enjoyed all the prizes of a scientific career. Social distinctions which "able" men court, if they do not seek, have been showered upon him as he ran his course. His inventions have been rewarded with riches, his learning with academic honors, his public services with rank and station. His triumphs have been fairly won, and nobody who knows the man, or his Herculean labors, will begrudge his trophies. His merit is of that transcendent order which towers above rivalry, and never arouses envy unless it be in the breast of some conceited ignoramus. We shall only enumerate a few of his titles and decorations. He is an M.D., an LL.D. of Cambridge, a D.C.L. of Oxford, a past-president of a great many learned societies, including the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1891 he was elected to the presidency of the Royal Society of London, which since the time of Newton has been the highest professional honor to which a British man of science can aspire. He is a Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and an honorary member of similar bodies in other countries. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, the highest distinction in France save one which is reserved for princes and the most illustrious public personages; a Knight of the Ordre pour le Mérite of Germany, and a Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. At the end of 1891 he was raised to the peerage by Her Majesty; and his elevation, so richly deserved, was hailed with lively satisfaction by his scientific brethren, who regarded it as a public compliment to the pursuit of science. The style and title he assumed was that of Baron Kelvin of Largs. It was happily chosen, although electricians were at first inclined to regret the familiar name of Thomson. Largs, on the west coast, is the site of his country residence, a fine mansion built by himself and replete with modern improvements. The Kelvin is a beautiful and romantic stream which rises in the Campsie Fells, and after flowing past the grounds of the new college—the far-famed "Kelvingrove" of the old song—falls into the Clyde near Patrick. Clear and wimpling at its source, the river is hopelessly polluted with dye-stuffs and other abominations in passing through Glasgow, and it is to be hoped that Lord Kelvin, if only for his name's sake, will make a strong endeavor to redeem its lost purity.

#### LORD KELVIN'S HOME AND WORKSHOP.

The new college on Gilmore Hill, at the west end of Glasgow, is shown in the illustration. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., and publicly opened in 1870. The course of the Kelvin between the col-

lege grounds and Kelvingrove Park can be traced under the bridge in the foreground, close to the museum and an old model of Watt's engine. Lord Kelvin's house—which, as may be imagined, is provided with every scientific luxury and convenience, such as the electric light, the telephone, pipe-heaters and astronomical time—can be seen on the extreme right. The Natural Philosophy department is situated near at hand, in the lower portion of the college front immediately to the left of the western archway, the class and apparatus rooms being on the upper and the physical laboratory on the ground floor. The routine work of the class is undertaken by Mr. James Thomson Bottomley, F.R.S., a distinguished nephew of Lord Kelvin, and the other assistants. Only on certain days a week and on certain subjects does Lord Kelvin lecture, and it is chiefly the advanced students who profit by his instruction. A large number of the elementary class are divinity and art students who have little or no interest in science, or special capacity for it, beyond learning the modicum prescribed for taking their degree. Some, in fact, are wild Donalds from the hillsides and raw Sandies from the plough-tail. What they require is to be led on by easy steps to a clear and simple understanding of the subject, with the requisite calculations and experiments.

#### THE SCIENTIST GREATER THAN THE PROFESSOR.

The Pegasus of Lord Kelvin is not well broken to a crawling pace, and is fain to spurn the trammels of a baby or a donkey cart and soar into his native ether, where few can follow him. Many years ago, during a course of lectures on magnetism, his characteristic definition of an ideal magnet as "an infinitely long, infinitely thin, uniform and uniformly and longitudinally magnetized bar," was received by the back benches with a loud demonstration of the feet which drew forth a sharp "silence!" from the professor. Before the end of the session the definition had been repeated so often, to the accompanying tramp of their feet, and the reprimand had become so much a part of it, that one day, when, through accident or design, the students failed to respond, Lord Kelvin cried out "silence!" all the same. The inspiration of the master mind is lost on such hearers, and the daring flights of his erratic imagination, the diversity and fullness of his knowledge, his passionate denunciations of all that is irrational and blind, are apt to be regarded by them as so much wasted time. When, by the intensity of his feelings, or the eccentricity of his genius, he shoots away from the point, and roundly condemns the "unhappy British inch," when he dotes upon his ideal vats and fluids, or bandies incredible millions of suns and moons about with all the legerdemain of a Cinquevalli, when he rushes into the midst of his artificial molecules, or dances away with the "Sorting Demon of Maxwell," the incorrigible back benches, if they be not diverted, are prone to become uproarious. Sometimes one of his marvelous dissertations, the spontaneous utterance of his mind, would burst forth like the brilliant stars of a rocket at the very close of the hour, when the bell



was ringing for another class, and the sea of touzled heads before him, some of which were as empty of the matter as a New Zealander's, had grown so stormy with impatience that he would have to lift his voice and cry above the din.

These original digressions and impromptu perorations, containing the priceless jewels of his discourse, were simply flung away on all except the abler and wiser scholars, who listened with a rapt attention to the flashing torrent, the impetuous cataract of his genius. They enjoyed the rapid medley of bright ideas, invaluable precepts and sublime speculations, often expressed in eloquent phrases that stuck in the memory as the true romance, the grander poetry of science, and it is still a matter of regret to some that no record has been kept of them for the edification of posterity. I can only remember one as I write. He was speaking, I think, on the far-reaching character of stresses or vibrations, and suddenly exclaimed: "I lay this piece of chalk upon a granite mountain and it strains the whole earth!" Lord Kelvin's merit as an educator lies not so much in the elucidation of well-known facts as in the spiritual influence of his magnetic personality. A minor physicist, more on a par with the average freshman, may, by talent and cultivation, prove an admirable teacher of science, but he is unable to inspire the student with hero-worship by presenting to him the living standard of a really great mind. To the superior pupils of his class Lord Kelvin is a revelation of what a genuine man can do. There is something godlike in his profound intellect and tireless energy. The sincerity with which he labors, as though science were the all-in-all, is of itself a never-to-be-forgotten lesson. They catch his enthusiasm, emulate his activity, and some even ape his manner. There are eminent men in every part of the world who owe their success in life to the contact electricity of Lord Kelvin.

#### THE RECREATIONS OF A PHILOSOPHER.

At the conclusion of his lecture he was wont to pay a visit to the laboratory and superintend the experiments of the students. After that, he would run down to White's workshop in the town and give directions about his inventions, or unless otherwise engaged, retire to his study beside the class room, and dictate scientific papers to his secretary. It was not unusual for him to continue this work until the small hours of the morning. Alone in the deserted college, save for the companion of his vigils, he would sit by the fireside, with a cigar in his mouth, reading the ponderous tomes of some old philosopher laid upon his knee, or thinking out some difficult problem, while now and again a look of deep satisfaction would overspread his countenance. His physical is almost on a par with his mental enterprise. Notwithstanding his profound knowledge of the laws of inertia, rather than lose a train he has been guilty of jumping into it while moving, in defiance of the angry porters, who threatened to put him in the "Stone Jug." It has been wittily suggested that his lameness was really a blessing in dis-

guise, else but for it he might have attempted to fly in the air and broken his neck. Sometimes he was accorded the privileges of his fame with a better grace, as when in crossing to Belfast in his yacht, and being anxious to get sooner into the town, he hailed a chance excursion steamer filled with Irish lads and lasses, and was taken on board with all his party. On his offering to pay for the band, the captain of the steamer replied with conscious pride, "Nothing from *you*, sir." In summer he loves to cruise in his sailing yacht, the *Lalla Rookh*, wherever the calls of business or the humor takes him—from Madeira to the Levant, from the Hebrides to America. On one occasion Professor Von Helmholtz was among the guests on board, and the *savants* by way of pastime began to give each other scientific conundrums of the most puzzling sort. It was observed by my informant, Professor Hill, of Washington, U. S., that while Kelvin and Helmholtz solved about the same number of the problems, the Irishman was quicker with his answers than the German. With great powers, otherwise equal, quickness gives the advantage, especially in practical affairs.

#### AN ELECTRICAL THINKER.

In truth, Lord Kelvin thinks with an electrical rapidity. He does not appear to weigh and reason like most men, but to reach his results by pure intuition. This peculiarity is in agreement with a definition of genius by Mr. Frances Galton, which on the whole is singularly applicable to Lord Kelvin. "It appears to me," he remarks in his "English Men of Science," "that what is meant by genius, when the word is used in a special sense, is the automatic activity of the mind, as distinguished from the effort of the will. In a man of genius the ideas come as by inspiration; in other words, his character is enthusiastic, his mental associations are rapid, numerous and firm, his imagination is vivid, and he is driven rather than drives himself. All men have some genius; they are all apt under excitement to show flashes of unusual enthusiasm, and to experience swift and strange associations of ideas; in dreams all men commonly exhibit more vivid powers of imagination than are possessed by the greatest artists when awake. Sober plodding will is quite another quality, and its over exercise exhausts the more sprightly functions of the mind, as is expressed by the proverb, 'Too much work makes a dull boy.' But no man is likely to achieve very high success in whom the automatic power of the mind, or genius in its special sense, and a sober will, are not well developed and fairly balanced."

#### A GREAT CAPACITY FOR WORK.

Lord Kelvin is gifted with a very keen perception. Few things escape his notice, although he may not seem to observe them. His memory is uncommonly retentive, his reasoning faculty most clear and precise, and his imagination strong and fecund. These rare endowments are all stimulated by a perfervid zeal—a vehement enthusiasm for the pursuit of science. The hackneyed epithets, "a strong bias," an



"inborn taste," are all too feeble to portray the irrepressible instinct, the overmastering passion which is eternally goading him to the study of dead matter. See him engrossed in the subject of his discourse, and utterly forgetful of himself, or wild with rapture over the result of an experiment, and you will say this man was created for science, that he is a prophet or seer with a divine mission to reveal the physical laws. Finding his deepest joy in congenial labor, and so little inclined to frivolity that ordinary pleasures were in danger of proving irksome or a waste of time, Lord Kelvin has not required to cultivate a habit of perseverance and concentration. The danger has rather been that he might not take sufficient rest or diversion, and the perpetual activity of his mind in the same groove break down the bodily machine. Fortunately, his splendid fund of health and energy has proved itself capable of meeting the extravagant demands of his genius. Excepting an accident on the ice, which injured his right leg, he seems to have escaped the common ailments of humanity. During his busiest period, while a widower, he would work all day at a white heat, so to speak, yet he seldom or never appeared to tire, and a few hours of sleep were in general sufficient to recuperate his powers. In addition to his academical duties, his cable work and his inventions or experiments, he was then busy with the first volume of his "Natural Philosophy," and spent so much time at the college that his meals became very irregular, and a gray parrot, "Dr. Red-tail," which he had brought from Brazil, used to greet him with the remark, "Late again, Sir William." At length the evil became so desperate that he gave orders for his luncheon to be on the table at a fixed hour, whether he was there or not! He is too alert to be called "absent-minded" in the ordinary sense; but the story goes that he once fell asleep in his chair while presiding at a public dinner in Glasgow. No doubt he was cruelly overworked, but perhaps the banquet was not so lively as it might have been. In the midst of his most practical and profitable employments, the old charm for some theoretical subject will revive and take entire possession of him for several days, holding him spell-bound. This waywardness of genius is perhaps a relief to the mind, and by changing the current of his thoughts may act as a recreation. Alternations of physical with mental exertion have also tended to promote his health in lieu of outdoor games and field sports. The study of the winter session was corrected by the travel of the long summer vacation.

Lord Kelvin is so devoted to science that he may appear to neglect other matters, until by some casual remark we are surprised at the extent of his acquaintance with them. He is so accustomed to impart learning, rather than receive it, that we are apt to think it is born in him. He is preternaturally quick to learn, and seems to imbibe knowledge with the air he breathes, or by the pores of his skin. His sympathies with the older studies have not been undermined by the new, and he maintains the importance of the classics, as well as of logic and moral

philosophy. If he is intolerant of any branch, it is metaphysics, and in his lectures he occasionally comes down heavily on it. The active nature of the man is antagonistic to all wool-gathering and idle dreaming. He takes to life as a duck takes to the water, and never preaches or philosophizes about it. If he questions his existence at all, and moralizes on his aims or conduct, it is only at odd moments, and the result is kept a secret.

Great mathematician as he is, Lord Kelvin, like the illustrious Ampère, is easily confused by simple sums in arithmetic, and in recollecting his repeated mistakes in addition or subtraction on the blackboard, and the vindictive pleasure of the class in calling his attention to them, I am reminded of a sentence in Lord Lytton's "What Will He Do With It?": "Notable type of that grandest order of all human genius, which seems to arrive at results by intuition—which a child might pose by a row of figures on a slate—while it is solving the laws that link the stars to infinity."

#### NOT WHOLLY A THEORIST.

Where the intellect is so predominant and impressive the real character is not very easily seen. Lord Kelvin is unquestionably a man of high honor, independent judgment, honesty, truthfulness and sincerity. A philosopher, he is resolute and decided; a genius, he is orderly and business-like, careful of details, liking to dot his i's and stroke his t's. The purist in science may lament the time he has given to inventions or engineering and hint that his rare philosophic genius, like the pure waters of the Kelvin, has been soiled by commerce, but his integrity is never impugned. Theory is the soul of practice, and if the soul is higher than the body, the one without the other is of little use in this world. Day by day the importance of applied science is becoming more manifest, and Lord Kelvin is typical of his age in covering the whole field. I suspect that his characteristic energies required an outlet in practical life. That, like other inventors and even poets such as Lord Tennyson, he sold his inventions for the highest terms he could get, is hardly a reproach in our time.

#### HIS PROFESSIONAL MAGNANIMITY.

His manner is unaffectedly natural. He assumes no airs of genius or superiority, and is singularly free from haughtiness, conceit, or even self-consciousness. He exhibits none of the vanity and cocksureness with which the average young professor bristles like a hedgehog. When facts are against his opinion or hypothesis, no false pride restrains him from sacrificing it and owning his mistake, either in public or in private. A trifling dispute on the vanishing point of a picture arose between him and Professor Floeming Jenkin one day, and four months afterwards he owned that he was in the wrong. Some years ago he recanted his doctrine of the internal fluidity of the earth. He is far above the common weakness of magnifying his work, or of taking credit for the achievements of others. Scrupulously careful to give honor where honor is due, the danger is rather that in his delight



and enthusiasm over a novelty he may unduly praise it. The original observations of his assistants and students, although made in the course of experiments promoted by himself, are never appropriated by him, but always generously accredited to them, and apparently with more pride and pleasure than if they had been his own. I shall never forget his boyish enchantment at a public lecture by Mr. Aitken on Centrifugal Force. He could hardly contain himself, but ever and anon energetically clapped his hands, and cried out, "That's very fine!" His reverence for the great scientific names of old, as well as of today, and his own genuine modesty are beautiful and charming things to see.

#### SCIENCE DOES NOT EXCLUDE SENSIBILITY.

With an intellect as deep and subtle as the sea, and a vast, though professional, experience of the world, there is, nevertheless, a certain childlike innocence and simplicity in Lord Kelvin which, if not a mark of true genius, is often found along with it. A small and vulgar nature, cunning in worldly wiles, might perhaps impose upon him—for a time, at least. Genius, with its superior insight and highly-strung temperament, is liable to a certain intolerance of mediocrity and its ways, and Lord Kelvin appears as sensitive to a blunder in mechanics as a musician to a jarring note; but if his eager spirit grows impatient of stupidity or clumsiness on the part of a student or a workman, it is only for a moment, and is never offensive. His little frets of annoyance are quickly appeased, and often end in a sweet and captivating smile. He evinces an extreme sympathy with pain, and I well remember his unfeigned concern when a student ran a gouge into his hand one day in the laboratory. A sensibility so acute may lead to embarrassing circumstances, and it sometimes happened that in hurrying to catch a train against time he would keep thrusting his head out of the cab and urge the cabman to "drive faster!" only to shrink back in evident distress at the resulting crack of the whip. His kindness to dumb animals is well known and he has more than once taken a public part in preventing their ill-usage. Many years ago he possessed a little black-and-tan terrier called "Fanny," which he treated with infinite tenderness. "Fanny" did her best to advance electric science by furnishing the black hairs which he employed in the gauges of his electrometers. Once, when a guest on board his yacht leveled a fowling-piece at a sea-bird, he became white with indignation, and arrested the shot by seizing the sportman's arm.

The highest genius from its nature is, and must be, in a measure lonely; but although Lord Kelvin is at times preoccupied with his studies, he is of a sociable turn, and fond of company. He enjoys a good dinner, and is not above the humors of a comic song. Indeed, he has perpetrated more than one joke himself. "When is blotting paper—blotting paper?" he asked one day of a fellow Professor. "I give it up," was the reply. "Never!" he cried in great glee.

#### A SCOTCHMAN'S PHYSIQUE.

Lord Kelvin's face, with its Scotch and Irish traits, is characteristic of the depth, solidity and brilliance of his mind. The forehead, in particular, is very remarkable, and its intellectual power is unmistakable. His is one of those heads which may be described as all brow. Prominent over the eyes, where the ideomotor faculties are believed to reside, the dome recedes upward to the crown, and then falls to the neck without any protuberance behind. His eyes have the inscrutable depth so often seen in men of genius. In color they are blue-gray, and his hair is a fine, soft brown, inclining to curl. Of a Scotch build, his figure is tall, sinewy and athletic, with little or no tendency to stoutness. Although somewhat near-sighted, and the snows of well-nigh seventy winters have blanched his head, the volcanic fire of his energy is far from extinct, his step, in spite of the short limp, has even now the spring and buoyancy of youth, and to all appearance there are many years of useful activity before him.

#### A GENIUS BY NATURAL INHERITANCE.

Baron Kelvin is one of those extraordinary men who are bound for greatness as the sparks fly upwards. Doubtless the time and place of his birth were favorable to him, but under any circumstances he would have risen to pre-eminence. He appears to have every requisite for the highest success—power of will, superabundance of intellect and energy, as well as a good measure of all the virtues and religious faith. In him we are able to see what a really great man is like. His supreme ability is never disputed by any one who knows him or his work. Indeed, all who come in contact with him, from the prince to the workman, are apt to fall under its commanding influence. Even a duke would find it natural to serve him; and it is common enough to see him in the middle of a group of distinguished men as a planet is surrounded by its satellites, or rushing ahead of them like a fiery comet followed by its tail.

Such prodigies of nature are only produced at rare intervals and it may be a long time before the world has another scientist of his calibre. It will be easier to estimate his true place and proportions hereafter from the standpoint of distance. Apparently, however, his name will go down to posterity with those of Galileo, Newton and Pascal. So far he is unique in science by reason of his multifarious and diversified career. His achievements would suffice to make at least three eminent reputations, for not only is he the greatest physicist of the day, but the leading electrical engineer, and one of the most celebrated inventors. Our wonder at the manifold lines of his activity is increased when we reflect that all of them are interwoven in a single piece. I would name him the Grand Old Man of Science were it not that from political feeling he might scorn the comparison. Let us call him the Napoleon of Science, or—if the older fashion be more to his taste—the Napoleon of Natural Philosophy.



## OUR FIFTEEN NEW FOREST RESERVATIONS.

OUR government at Washington is so huge an affair, and it deals with interests so infinite in their variety, that it is scarcely to be wondered at if some of its most important undertakings and achievements should not at once be understood and appreciated by the public at large. Thus certain great statistical inquiries, which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS explained last year and which have had no parallel at the hands of any other government in the world, had been undertaken with scarcely any public notice whatever. And so thoroughgoing and important a reform as the new policy for educating and civilizing the Indian tribes, also set forth in this magazine some months ago, had for some time made itself comprehended only to a very limited number of people. Within the past two years under the provisions of an act of Congress bearing the date of March 3, 1891, there have been created a series of national forest reservations aggregating in extent probably not less than 15,000,000 of acres. These huge timber areas are some fifteen in number, and although their extent varies widely it may be said in a general way that they average a million acres apiece. They are scattered throughout the great western half of the country, and are, of course, for the most part in the mountainous regions and include the sources of rivers and streams. Indeed, the chief purpose of their establishment as reservations is to guard the sources whence flow the life-giving streams that irrigate the valleys and plains below.

### FOREST RESERVES AS LARGE AS STATES.

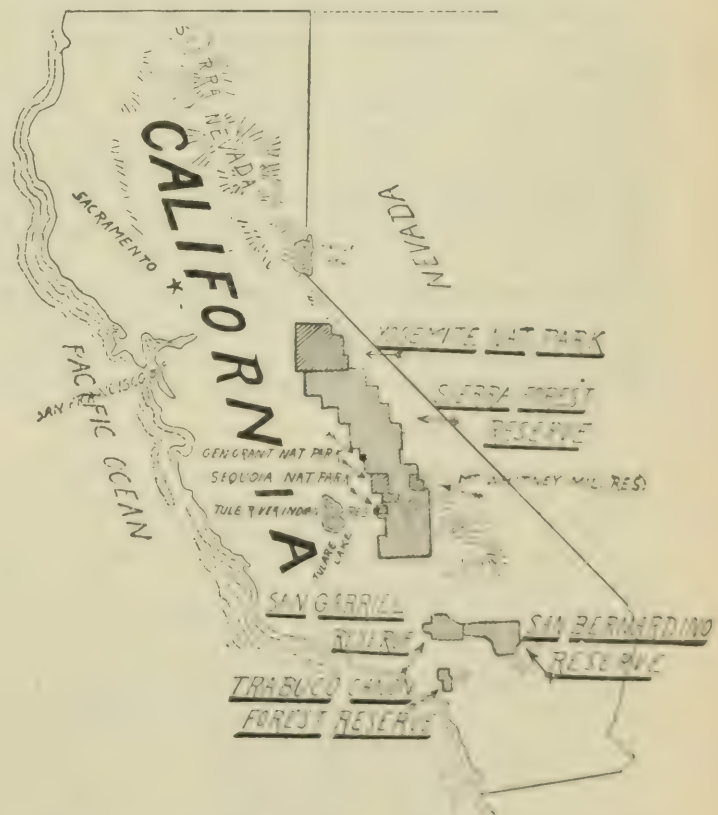
The aggregate extent of these areas can be better appreciated when it is said that they are considerably greater than the entire State of Massachusetts, and practically equal to the State of Maryland, while the larger ones taken singly are equal to States like Rhode Island and Delaware. The remarkable enactment which has permitted the creation of these national parks and forest preserves contains the following language: "The President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve in any State or Territory having public lands bearing forests, any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

The new reservations differ somewhat in the theory of their establishment and in the provisions for their care and control from the famous national parks of an earlier date. Nevertheless, from the public point of view, they may be considered as belonging to the same series. These older national parks, the Yosemite, the Sequoia, and the General Grant in California, and the

Yellowstone in Wyoming, were created by special acts of Congress and are under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Their creation has been abundantly justified by public opinion, and they will through the decades and centuries to come be an increasing source of pleasure, instruction and advantage, while the wisdom which established them will have increasing recognition. The new forest reservations, as we understand it, come immediately under the care of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will doubtless be interesting to our readers to be informed as to their location.

### THE CALIFORNIA RESERVATIONS.

Four of them are in the State of California. These are: (1) *The San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve*. This body of land lies in Los Angeles and San Bernadino



counties. It was definitely created by a proclamation issued on the 20th of last December. It has an estimated area of 868 square miles, or 555,520 acres. The precise location of the district, as of the other new ones in California and the other Western States, will be better understood by reference to the outline maps which accompany this article.

(2) *The Sierra Forest Reserve*. This great body of mountain country adjoins the Yosemite National Park upon the south, and it has an average width of about



40 miles, with an extreme length north and south of perhaps 180 miles. It contains about 6,400 square miles, or more than 4,000,000 acres. It was created by a proclamation of February 14 of the present year. On its eastern edge is the Mount Whitney military reservation. Opposite, on its western edge, lie the General Grant National Park and the Sequoia National Park, with their magnificent scenery, while still further south, also on the western edge, is the Tule River Indian Reservation. All these bodies are indicated on the map.

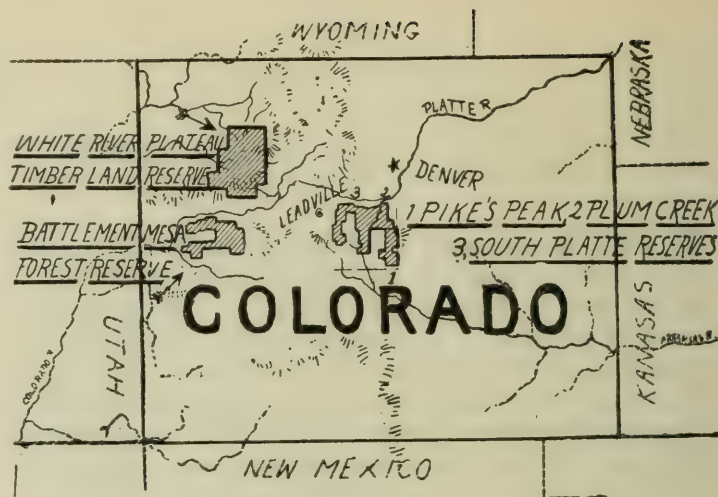
(3) *The San Bernardino Forest Reserve.* As a glance at the map will show, this new reserve, which was created by proclamation of February 25, 1893, lies due east of the San Gabriel Reserve, and includes a considerable part of the summit of the San Bernardino mountain range. Out of it flow streams that irrigate the valleys to the south and west, and that give life to the plains to the north and east. Its area as estimated by the General Land Office is 1,152 square miles, or 737,200 acres.

(4) *The Trabuco Cañon Forest Reserve.* This is a comparatively small area in Orange County, covering some seventy-eight square miles, or 50,000 acres. It was established on the same date as the San Bernardino Forest Reserve—namely, the 25th of last February. It lies on the summit of the Santa Ana Mountains, and is very important as a source of water supply. It needs no argument to prove that these great reserves, lying along the watersheds and mountain ranges of California, signify very much for the future of a State whose agricultural prosperity requires the irrigation of the low lands from the streams originating in the mountains. The steady flow of these streams throughout the dry season depends wholly upon the preservation of the great timber stretches in which they have their origins and their primary sources.

#### THE FIVE NEW TIMBER RESERVES IN COLORADO.

Under this act of March, 1891, there have been established five timber reserves in the State of Colorado, one of which was proclaimed in October, 1891, and the other four at different times in the year 1892. The first of these was the *White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve*, established by proclamation of October 16, 1891. It lies in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield and Eagle counties, and has an estimated area of 1,872 square miles, or about 1,200,000 acres. As a glance at the accompanying map will show, the White River Reserve is an almost square body some fifty miles long from north to south, and nearly forty miles wide from east to west, lying in the North-western part of Colorado. It occupies an extremely important position with reference to the origin of streams which flow in almost every possible direction.

Next in chronological order of the Colorado reserves comes the *Pike's Peak Timber Land Reserve*, in El Paso County, lying just west of Colorado Springs, and extending from north to south some thirty miles,



with an average width of about ten miles. It makes what is virtually a great national park of the region, which includes the adjoining Pike's Peak, the Manitou Park, and much of the most beautiful and famous scenery of the best-known portion of Colorado. Its area is some 288 square miles, or 184,000 acres. It was first opened on February 11, 1892, with a supplementary proclamation of March 18 of the same year. It is not so large by any means as some of the other reserves, but it is one of the most interesting of all, and its preservation as a national forest and park will always be accounted a most fortunate and creditable circumstance.

Next comes the *Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve*, in Douglas County. It is of almost exactly the same size as the Pike's Peak Reserve, its area being estimated at 280 square miles, or a little more than 179,000 acres. It was established by proclamation of June 23, 1892. The Plum Creek Reserve is an irregularly-shaped piece of land which adjoins the Pike's Peak Reserve on the north and extends west to the Platte River, where it now adjoins the large South Platte Forest Reserve, which was created several months afterwards. The three are thus contiguous, as our map shows, and the uppermost point of the Plum River Reserve lies due south of the city of Denver at a distance of some eighteen miles.

Fourth must be mentioned the *South Platte Forest Reserve*, in Park, Jefferson, Summit and Chaffee counties. It swings about with the mountains in a curious sort of loop, and extends almost as far west as Leadville. Its establishment bears date of December 9, 1892, and its estimated area is 1,068 square miles, or about 683,500 acres. Out of it flow streams which feed the Arkansas, the Platte and other important rivers.

The last of the existing Colorado reserves is the *Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve*, which includes parts of Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, Delta and Gunnison counties. It is the second in size of the Colorado reserves, having an area of 1,341 square miles, or 858,240 acres. It was established by proclamation of December 24, 1892. It is of very irregular shape, although like the other Colorado reserves it follows the lines of the Congressional surveys. It lies near the western bor-



ders of Colorado, and is within some twenty miles of the White River Plateau Reserve. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, following the course of the Grand River, passes between the two reserves. The Battlement Mesa lies between the Grand River on the north and the Gunnison River on the south, many of the tributaries of both of these streams originating within the reserve, while the two rivers come together at Grand Junction, to the westward of the reservation.

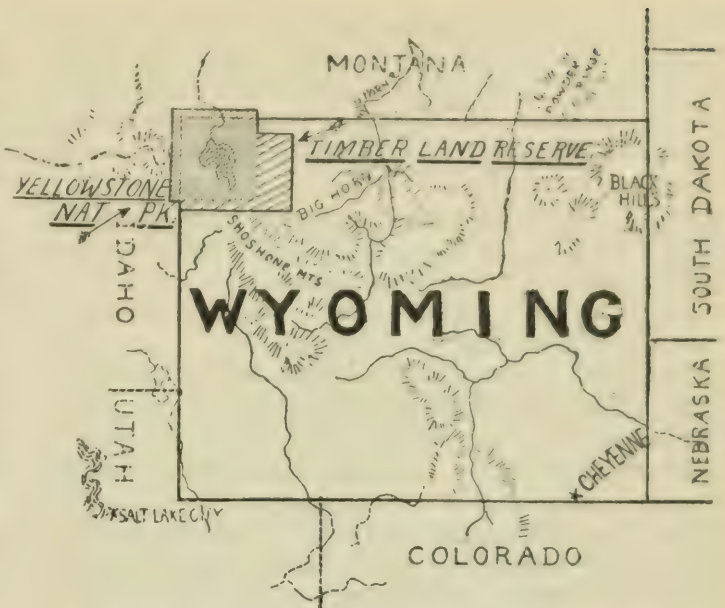
#### IN OREGON, WASHINGTON AND WYOMING.

Thus far one reserve has been established in Oregon, under the name of the *Bull River Timber Land Reserve*. It lies in Multnomah, Wasco and Clackmas counties. Its area is estimated at 222 square miles, or 142,000 acres. The proclamation establishing it was issued June 17, 1892. It is situated near the extreme north



line of Oregon, and is an irregularly shaped piece of land extending from Mount Hood almost to the shores of the Columbia river. Probably enough it may be thought wise hereafter to establish other forest reserves on the heavily timbered mountain slopes of Oregon. If this is to be done it is obvious that it should be accomplished without too great delay.

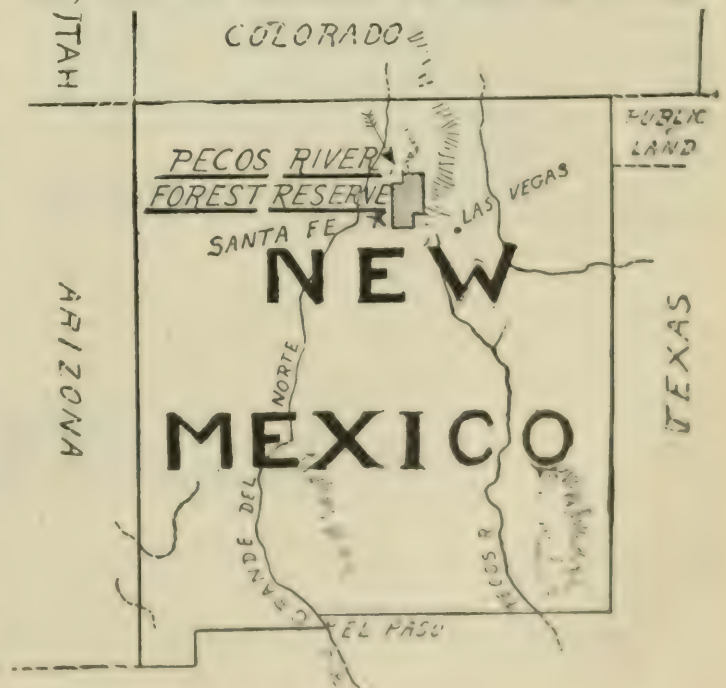
In the State of Washington, also, one area has been set aside under presidential proclamation of February 20, 1893,—a square tract which includes portions of Pierce, Kittitas, Lewis and Yakima counties. This is a large district, including 1,512 square miles, or 967,680 acres, and is known as the *Pacific Forest Reserve*. It is situated somewhat to the south and west of the center of the State, and has a high altitude, including mountains whose peaks are 7,500 feet above the sea. Within its area originate some of the important feeders of the Columbia River, as well as some of the streams which flow northward into Puget Sound.



In Wyoming, the provisions of this act of March, 1891, have been wisely used to extend the area of the Yellowstone National Park. The park proper contains nearly 5,000 square miles. The *Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve* adds to the extent of the park on the east and on the south. The additions were made by executive orders of March 30 and September 10, 1891, and there is thus annexed to the area originally set aside an additional 2,000 square miles approximately,—or 1,936 square miles, to give the precise estimate of the land office. This is the area in which originate many of the streams which feed the network of rivers that ultimately form the great Missouri. The whole area is one of marvelous scenery and of an immense diversity of natural wonders and curiosities. The portions annexed to the Yellowstone Park bear a general resemblance in scenery and natural characteristics to the park itself.

#### RESERVES IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

In New Mexico, by proclamation of January 11, 1892, there was established the *Pecos River Forest*





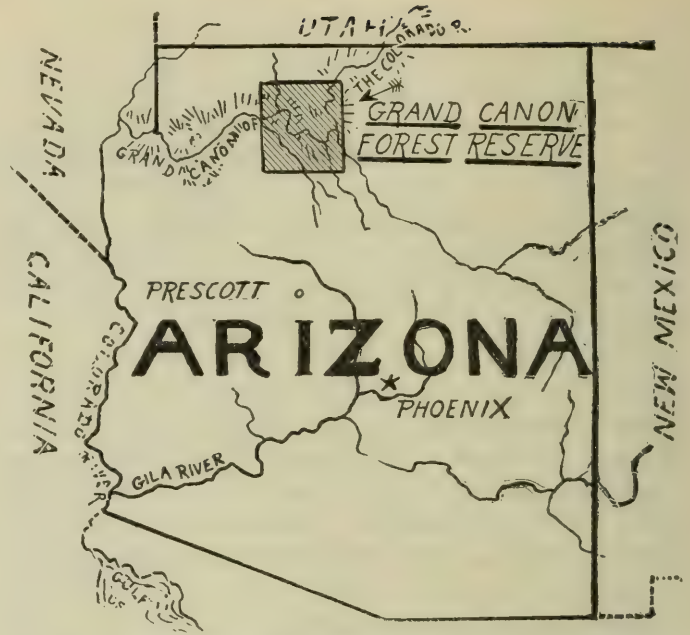
*Reserve*, which includes parts of Santa Fé, San Miguel, Rio Arriba and Taos counties. It is estimated by the Land Office to contain 486 square miles, or 311,000 acres. It lies well north of the geographical centre of New Mexico, and would seem from some examination of the topography and climate of that great territory to be only the precursor of a series of national forest reserves which might well be established under the existing enactment.

Arizona also contains one of these new reserves—viz., the *Grand Cañon Forest Reserve*, in Coconino County, which was established by executive proclamation on February 20 of the present year. This is one of the largest of the whole series, having an area of 2,893 square miles, or 1,851,520 acres. It is situated in the northern part of Arizona, and the Colorado River flows through it from east to west, a portion of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado being included within its limits. The portion of the reserve lying south of the Colorado River contains what is known as the Coconino Forest, while the upper portion includes a considerable part of the Buckskin or Kibab Plateau. It is a region of gigantic and impressive scenery, and may well be considered one of our greatest national parks—world famed as it is already for cañon and mountain scenery on a scale of unrivaled grandeur.

#### THE AFOGNAK RESERVE IN ALASKA.

The last to be mentioned—making fifteen in all—of these forest reserves established under the act of March 30, 1891, is the *Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve*, in Alaska. This comprises Afognak Island and its adjacent bays and rocks and territorial waters, including among others the Sea Lion Rocks and Sea Otter Island. The reserve was established by proclamation of December 24, 1892. The Land Office has not yet issued a map showing the area of this reserve, and the precise extent of territory included has not yet been made publicly known. A special object of the reserve was to aid the work of the Fish Commission, certain clauses in the act of 1891 having been specially provided to meet this case. The Land Office at some future time will doubtless afford the public information that will be of much interest regarding this Alaska reserve.

This bare recapitulation of the areas already designated and reserved under the act of 1891 is suffi-



cient to make plain the extreme importance of the results already secured. What course may be contemplated by the present administration in the further demarkation and establishment of national forest areas cannot yet be known. It is certainly to be hoped that an undertaking so splendidly begun may be carried still further. The prosperity not only of farmers, but also of towns and cities throughout the Western States and Territories is related so vitally to the maintenance of a perennial and sufficient flow of water from the mountain streams that it may be asserted almost as a mathematical axiom that the larger the upland stretches of forest that are preserved from destruction at the hands of the timber cutter, or by forest fires, the greater will be the wealth and prosperity in generations to come of those States of magnificent promise. It should have been explained that within these large reserves there exist here and there pieces of land which have already been granted to private owners and the title to which the government has not extinguished. It is, of course, desirable that public reservations should contain as few as possible of these privately-owned farms and claims and mines. Hence the importance of establishing as rapidly as possible forest reservations as climatic and topographical conditions would show to be advantageous for the future welfare of the surrounding regions.





## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THOMAS A. EDISON.

THE excellent *Cassier's Magazine* has since March been publishing a serial biography of Thomas A. Edison by Miss Antonia and Mr. W. K. L. Dickson, who are intimately associated with the great inventor's work at Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison pronounces this account of his life the best that has yet appeared, and we quote these reminiscences and observations.

#### THE EARLY PRIVATIONS OF EDISON.

This was the kind of régime which Edison was passing through at the age of 17: "Memphis, Tennessee, was his next move. Here the operators received \$125 a month and rations, counterbalanced by the fact that they were under the most stringent military law. Edison's abilities either won respect or excited a rancorous envy, according to the class of individual with whom he had to deal, and in the present instance he was unfortunately thrown with a manager incapable of generous appreciation and jealous of rising talent. This liberal-minded gentleman was endeavoring to perfect a repeater of his own invention at the time of Edison's arrival, but his efforts had been hitherto fruitless. Edison, with characteristic energy, commenced experiments at once, which were crowned with success, and in consequence of which Louisville and New Orleans were connected, for the first time in the annals of telegraphy. This turn of events so enraged the manager that he brought a fictitious charge against his rival, which resulted in the latter's dismissal. This was a serious misfortune, and befell our hero at a time when he was ill prepared to be thrown on his own resources. Such portions of his salary as had not found their way home had long ago been transmuted into books and instruments, and his wardrobe was in the last stage of destitution. His health, too, was beginning to feel the strain of his sleepless nights and protracted labors, and altogether he was a better subject for motherly coddling than for the rude experience which lay before him. But the indomitable spirit within refused to yield to the forces arrayed against it, and this seventeen year old lad, feeble, penniless and sore-hearted, actually conceived and carried out the plan of reaching the city of Louisville, walking one hundred miles, and obtaining free transportation for the remainder of the distance. At Nashville he was joined by a fellow operator, one William Foley, a lad of shady reputation but good heart, and together the two boys pursued their journey, arriving at their destination one bleak and cheerless morning, toward the beginning of winter. The church bells were clanging the hour of six, and the great city, with its ice-locked streets, seemed the external projection of the colder hearts within its gates. Nothing more desolate can be conceived than the figure of this slender, eager-

eyed lad, stranded on the margin of this desert, faint with hunger and fatigue, paralyzed with cold, and disheartened with injustice and rough usage."

#### EDISON AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

The great inventor received an extremely small sum for his important quadruplex telegraph invention, and what did come to him was immediately spent on experiments with an octuplex instrument: "This," said Mr. Edison recently, "I never completed, having taken up what is called the acoustic telegraph, which led to the invention of the modern commercial telephone. Bell, Gray and I were experimenting with acoustic telegraphy. Bell patented an acoustic telegraph, which was subsequently found capable of transmitting articulate speech. While this was being exhibited at Philadelphia I devised a transmitter, in which carbon was employed to translate sound into electric waves, and Gray had filed a caveat wherein water was used to vary the electric current. Bell's instrument was taken up by Boston capitalists, while mine was adopted by the Western Union, and a fierce competition ensued. It was seen by the Bell people that their instrument was impracticable for commercial purposes without my transmitter, and *pro contra* by the Western Union, that without Bell's receiver, which they did not own, my instrument was not available without extensive litigation, so a consolidation of interests took place. I met the objections to the lack of a receiver by inventing one based upon a hitherto unknown phenomenon, but the negotiations had gone too far to admit of this being utilized, and aware of my tendency to spend everything in experimenting, I bargained that the sum paid should extend over a period of seventeen years in monthly payments, to which the company only too gladly acceded."

#### HE MAKES MISTAKES, TOO.

That even the greatest and wisest of us may cherish "wild-cat" schemes is evinced by this attempt of Edison's: "Electric railroading was amongst the earliest branches of locomotive science investigated by Mr. Edison, and in this, as into the driest of his projects, his characteristic humor found play. On one occasion he conceived the brilliant idea of constructing what he termed a 'Mountain Climbing Electric Railroad for South America.' With these lofty aspirations in view, he built a track on a down-hill grade at an angle of forty degrees, using grippers to catch the rail and insure a modicum of safety. His experiments in this line received a check one day through the sudden breakage of the grippers, in consequence of which the car rushed down the hill with tremendous velocity, and, to use Edison's turn of phrase, well-nigh pitched the solitary passenger, a small and adventurous boy, over into the next county."



## MR. EDISON'S VIEWS ON EATING.

The Magician of Orange believes that variety in eating is even more than the spice of life.

“‘Variety’ Edison remarked, ‘is the secret of wise eating. The nations that eat the most kinds of food are the greatest nations.’

“These sapient observations were delivered in 1878 over a repast so ephemeral as to remind us of Ouida’s impossible banquets, where the ethereal heroine toys with a pheasant, coquets with a chocolate éclair, or trifles with the rose-hued bubbles of rare wines in a way calculated to dishearten the most enthusiastic pupil of the romantic school. A wide-eyed waiter, in obedience to the guest’s instructions, brought a plate of strawberry shortcake, a dish of strawberries and cream and an apple dumpling, in conjunction with which the following themes were discussed :

“‘Rice-eating nations never progress,’ continued Edison, ‘they never think or act anything but rice, rice, rice for ever. Look at the potato and black bread eaters of Ireland ; though naturally bright, the Irish in Ireland are enervated by the uniformity of their food. Look at the semi-savages who inhabit the Black Forest. On the other hand, what is, take it all in all, the most highly enlightened nation, the most thrifty, graceful, cultured and accomplished? Why, France, of course, where the cuisine has infinite variety. When the Roman Empire was at its height the table was a marvel of diversity ; they fed on nightingales’ tongues, and on all sorts of dainty dishes.’”

## Mr. Edison as a Capitalist.

E. J. Edwards, the New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, has a capital interview with Edison in the new *McClure’s Magazine*. The inventor tells of some of his capitalistic ventures—especially one on which he is engaged now—an ore separator which will get a much greater percentage of ore from the dirt and stones in which it is found ; and with much less labor. Mr. Edison is going to apply this to the mineral deposits of the New Jersey mountains, where he owns much ore land.

Said he : “Some of the New Jersey mountains contain practically inexhaustible stores of this magnetic ore, but it has been expensive to mine. I was able to secure mining options upon nearly all these properties, and then I began the campaign of developing an ore-concentrator which would make these deposits profitably available. This iron is unlike any other iron ore. It takes four tons of the ore to produce one ton of pure iron, and yet I saw, some years ago, that if some method of extracting this ore could be devised, and the mines controlled, an enormously profitable business would be developed, and yet a cheaper iron ore—cheaper in its first cost—would be put upon the market. I worked very hard upon this problem, and in one sense successfully, for I have been able by my methods to extract this magnetic ore at comparatively small cost, and deliver from my mills pure iron bricklets. Yet I have not been satis-

fied with the methods ; and some months ago I decided to abandon the old methods and to undertake to do this work by an entirely new system. I had some ten important details to master before I could get a perfect machine, and I have already mastered eight of them. Only two remain to be solved, and when this work is complete, I shall have, I think, a plant and mining privileges which will outrank the incandescent lamp as a commercial venture, certainly so far as I am myself concerned. Whatever the profits are, I shall myself control them, as I have taken no capitalists in with me in this scheme.”

Mr. Edison was asked if he was willing to be more explicit respecting this invention, but he declined to be, further than to say : “When the machinery is done as I expect to develop it, it will be capable of handling twenty thousand tons of ore a day with two shifts of men, five in a shift. That is to say, ten workmen, working twenty hours a day in the aggregate, will be able to take this ore, crush it, reduce the iron to cement-like proportions, extract it from the rock and earth, and make it into bricklets of pure iron, and do it so cheaply that it will command the market for magnetic ore.”

## THE WORLD’S FAIR ELECTRICAL EXHIBITS.

IN the *Chautauquan*, William Igleheart gives a detailed description of the Electricity Building at the World’s Fair, and of the electric lighting facilities and the various exhibits of inventions by which the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph have been brought to their present state of perfection. Mr. Igleheart’s opening sentence suggests the almost incredible magnitude of the electric lighting power. He says : “Imagine the stupendous glare of electric lamps equal to eighteen million candles lighted and grouped within the area of a small city. Then add the bewildering blaze of search lights capable of casting a solid shaft of light through twenty miles of space. The single plant for incandescent lights is made up of 12 dynamos, each with a capacity of 10,000 lamps, each weighing 45,000 pounds, and each driven by a 1,000 horse-power engine at a speed of 200 revolutions per minute. The arc lights number 6,000, each with an illuminating power of 2,000 candles.” One division of the department of electrical exhibits is devoted to the demonstration of the progress made in electrical science.

The original Morse telegraph apparatus will be installed in the section allotted to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and this will be surrounded with all manner of recent inventions and improvements in keys, sounders, batteries and all the devices for maintaining circuits. “The crowning feature of the telephone display will be the concert room, a very pretty Greek pavilion in Electricity Hall. The room will seat two hundred auditors, and will be connected with New York and Boston by long-distance instruments. It is expected to offer visitors to the Exposition daily concerts given by orchestras and soloists in New York and Boston.” Mr. Igleheart



gives an interesting description of the "Intramural Railroad," the power for which is "furnished from a stationary plant equipped with dynamos of 35,000 horse-power capacity."

#### POLICE PROTECTION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE subject of police protection at the World's Fair is discussed in the *North American Review* by Major R. W. McClaughry, General Superintendent of the Chicago police and by Mr. John Bonfield, Chief of the Secret Service of the World's Columbian Exposition. Adverse reports to the contrary, Major McClaughry assures us that ample preparations have been made for such protection to visitors to the World's Fair as to warrant them to enter the ground without fear and will cause them to depart with praises for the municipal government of Chicago. The present administration has been organized with the purpose of giving to the city a government that shall be most helpful to the success of the great Exposition as well as to the comfort and health of all who visit it. With the beginning of the present year the city council provided for a large increase of the police force. The detective force has also been recruited with some of the most experienced men of different cities, both of this country and Europe, and arrangements have been made so that the force shall work in harmony with the large body of special detectives that have been organized by the Exposition authorities for duty on the Fair grounds.

Major McClaughry asserts that the police force of Chicago has already proved itself worthy to be considered a good one. It has, he says, up to this time been equal to all the emergencies that have arisen. "It handled the vast crowds upon our streets and in the Fair grounds during the dedication of the Exposition buildings with care, humanity and good judgment, winning the praise of citizens from all parts of the country as well as the commendation of the people of Chicago. The criminal classes were looked after closely, and very few complaints of robberies were made. Noted thieves who came, expecting to reap a rich harvest during dedication week, found themselves at once recognized and in immediate receipt of marked attention from the police authorities. The result was that most of them left town without waiting for the dedication services.

"Some three years ago the department adopted the system of anthropometric identification and classification of criminals, invented by M. Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, and established for the city bureau of identification. This bureau has, within the past year, been greatly enlarged and improved. It now contains photographs, measurements and otherwise accurate descriptions of many thousands of the most noted living criminals of the United States and other countries. By a wonderful system of classification these descriptions are so arranged as to be available in a moment, thus enabling the operator to turn at once to the record of the criminal whose measurement he is taking, if he has ever before been recorded in the collection, and confront him with his complete

identification. From the principal prisons of the country, from the collections in every large city of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and from foreign cities, these records have been diligently collected for many months past by an agent of the police department, until every known criminal who is likely to visit Chicago during the World's Fair is 'on record,' and will find himself 'registered' before selecting his hotel."

#### The Secret Service of the Exposition.

The secret service of the exposition is a branch of the physical force of the Fair under the Department of Public Works, deriving its authority from the State, but within the jurisdiction of the Chicago police authorities. The organization of the system, says Mr. Bonfield in his article, has been based in the knowledge that its greatest value means the prevention of crime and the arrest of criminals before they can commit crime. Early in the year the department issued a circular letter to the police authorities in the cities of this country and Europe asking them to detail two men from each city to serve under the department during the Exposition period, and in answer to the appeal some six hundred men have reported for duty. The plan of service, Mr. Bonfield says, is much the same as in city service.

The Bertillon system of identification is employed. Under this system a suspicious character has very little chance of escaping identification, and if he is a new hand in crime he is recorded so that his further scope of operations will necessarily be limited. "Given the wide-reaching acquaintance possessed by the department collectively," says Mr. Bonfield in conclusion, "it seems scarcely probable that any large number of criminals will venture to expose themselves to the almost certain exposure or expulsion which awaits their appearance. In an experience that covers a considerable knowledge of criminals and their habits, I have never known them to venture into surroundings where the risks were so disproportionately large as compared with the gains offered in case of success.

"If a criminal happens to enter the gates of the Exposition he will find the odds very much against the successful pursuit of his calling. Officers detailed for the purpose will be stationed at every gate and entrance in citizens' clothes, to report such arrivals. If by any chance the unwelcome visitor passes the gate without detection, he is apt to meet an officer from his own home at any point within the grounds. And if, in spite of these chances against him, he picks a pocket, or attempts to steal anything, an alarm will find the gates at every point of exit furnished with a description of the offender. Such an alarm, with the compact territory to be guarded, practically shuts the criminal within a trap where nothing but the most remarkable good luck on his part can save him from detection, arrest and punishment. What makes the malefactor's operations more difficult and more certain of detection is the fact that nowhere within the gates can he find a place in which he can disguise himself without arousing suspicion and multiplying his chances of arrest."



## MR. CARNEGIE ON BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION.

IN the *North American Review*, the last chapter of a forthcoming new edition of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" appears under the title "A Look Ahead." The article is a plea for the reunion of Britain and America, which event Mr. Carnegie confidently predicts is soon to take place. He opens his argument with quotations from old State documents going to show that separation was forced upon the American people "as a sad necessity from which there was no honorable escape, if they were to maintain the rights which they had acquired, not as Americans, but as British citizens." And he asserts, on the other hand, that both Briton and American now fully agree that those who made the attempt to tax without giving the right of representation were wrong and that in resisting this the colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens and therefore only did their duty.

## WHY BRITAIN AND AMERICA SHOULD REUNITE.

Mr. Carnegie then presents reasons for his belief that the future is certain to see a British-American Confederation. He points out, in the first place, that the American of to-day is not different from the Briton in any fundamental principle; that the American remains three-fourths purely Briton, and that the mixture of the German which constitutes substantially all of the remainder, although not strictly British is yet Germanic, the element of which the Briton of to-day is himself in a large measure composed.

Only in the domain of politics does he find any dissimilarity whatever between the respective communities of the English race in Great Britain and America, for no rupture whatever between the two countries has ever taken place in English literature, religion and law. A strong factor making for reunion of the separate parts he sees in the improved facilities for travel and transportation on the Atlantic. Indeed, he is inclined to think that if instead of eighteen hundred miles of water between America and Britain there lay only another Mississippi Valley, the English-speaking race would already be one politically. The Federal system of government has proved that large areas can be governed under one head and the wisest government of the parts produces the strongest government of the whole.

But the most important factor in rendering political reunion possible, is, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, a telegraph connecting London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, New Orleans, San Francisco, New York, Washington, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. Such communication would enable one central authority to act for all the scattered parts.

Considered as a defensive power, a reunion of the Anglo-Americans, which to-day consists of 180,000,000, and fifteen years hence will doubtless number more than 200,000,000, would be unassailable on land by any power or combination of powers possible to create. As to the material benefits obtained from reunion, Mr. Carnegie says: "To Britain would be opened the richest market in the world free of duty

by a stroke of the pen, and under the arrangement no tax could be laid upon products of any part of the Union, although under free trade such taxes might exist.

"If the question be judged in Britain by the material benefits certain to flow from it, never in all her history was such enormous material gain within her reach, and never as much as now has the future position of Britain so urgently required just such an assurance of continued prosperity. The development of manufactures in other lands seriously menaces her future. She has already lost much in cotton manufacture, which I fear is never to be regained. The product of iron has fallen from nearly nine to less than seven millions of tons. We see decreases written too often in her trade statistics which might be charged to the ebb and flow of industrial affairs were they not accompanied by startling increases in like branches in competing nations.

"Her position is the most artificial of all nations, islands that cannot grow half enough food to feed her people, but which produce double the amount of manufactured articles they can consume. Such a nation in order to be secure of her future must have a market for these surplus articles and more land from which to draw food for her people. This is precisely what reunion offers—the most valuable and the most rapidly increasing market in the world for her manufactures, and the richest soil for the production of the food she requires. Reunion restores her to ownership in hundreds of millions of acres of fresh, fertile soil, the like of which is elsewhere unknown, reopens a market for her manufactures sufficient even to-day to absorb all her surplus. The only course for Britain seems to be either reunion with her giant child, or to retire to second place and then to decline to comparative insignificance in the annals of English-speaking races."

## HOW THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES WOULD LOOK UPON THE UNION.

Passing to the consideration of the position of the various parts of the English-speaking world toward reunion, Mr. Carnegie thinks that Canada would gladly re-enter a race federation of which Britain and the United States were again the other members. "In the United States," he says "the reunion idea would be hailed with enthusiasm. No party would oppose it. Each would try to excel the other in approval." Ireland is ready, and so would Scotland be, he asserts, after a campaign of explanation. The position of these countries among the proposed great union, he adds, would be very desirable and more exalted and more independent in every respect than their present position to-day.

The one impediment to reunion is England, and he believes that much would have to be accomplished in the way of change before this country would again accept the headship of the race as the oldest and most revered member of the great union. Her chief objection would be that she could not expect to dominate the federation as she now dominates the union of the small states, containing less than one-third of her



population, which constitute with her the United Kingdom. The colonial empire which England has built up would also be considered an obstacle to her entering the Union, but this objection, Mr. Carnegie thinks, might be overcome by allowing the colonies to continue under the protection of the reunion.

Mr. Carnegie attempts to show that England's monarchical form of government is not an insuperable obstacle to her entering the federation. Britain is no longer a government of the few, but really has become in substance a democracy. There is scarcely a session of Parliament, he declares, which does not in some department bring about an assimilation of her political institutions to those of Canada and the United States. The existence of the House of Lords is already threatened, and the Established Church, another present barrier to reunion, has already been abolished in one of the members of the United Kingdom, and it will be only a question of time, Mr. Carnegie believes, when it will be abolished in the other three members. "As surely as the sun of the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united," he concludes, "so it will again shine upon and brighten the reunited States, the new American Union."

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

THE Rev. Gilbert Reid, of the Presbyterian North China Mission, contributes to the *Forum* an article under the title "China's View of Chinese Expulsion," the substance of which is contained in the following paragraphs:

"Whatever the outcome, this much is clear, that it is a lamentable caricature of our American civilization that our national government should even desire to pass a law which may break the treaties and the principles of international intercourse. Would it not be a sounder and more honorable policy to seek the path of harmony, either by changing the law or revising the treaty, so that the law shall be in harmony with the treaty, in accord with international law, and in pursuance of the constitution?"

"If it is right for the United States to pass laws which will abrogate our treaty stipulations, then the Emperor of China can issue decrees or edicts which will also abrogate her treaty stipulations with America and all other Western powers. Would it not be better to seek for harmony between the laws of our country and her contracts with another country? Why is it necessary to bring about a collision between these two forms of legal obligation?"

"The act of our legislature aims, as it is worded, 'to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States.' By the treaty of 1880 and the later treaty under discussion of 1888, the Chinese government agreed to certain restrictions and the prohibition even of the immigration of Chinese laborers for a period of years—all of which is a remarkable example of international accommodation. And so the question arises, 'What more is gained by passing laws seeking the same end, but ignoring the treaty rights, breaking certain treaty agreements and in-

sulting another treaty power? Why not hold to the policy of mutual conference and treaty agreement, of helping each other rather than treating each other with contemptuous defiance?"

"That China will declare war as a mode of retaliation, no one of sense has even suggested, but Chinese mandarins have enough of ingenuity and finesse to adopt other methods of retaliation which will hamper all foreign interests in China. Our law may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but a dangerous political device has been taught the Chinese by our American statesmen.

"As an Italian premier has said, we in America should learn as true even of a popular government that 'a minister that violates international agreements is unworthy of the country, and should be placed under the ban of civilized governments.'"

#### Our Treaties With China.

In the *Californian* appears "Our Treaties With China," a critical paper by the Rev. Frederic J. Masters, who reviews, and not in a style of approval, the stand taken by the United States government in its relations to the Chinese residents. Mr. Masters sketches briefly the history of our intercourse with China from 1844, when Mr. Caleb Cushing was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country, down to the passage of the "Geary bill," which the writer describes as "having been rushed through Congress with such indecorous haste." Mr. Masters commiserates the unfortunate Chinese for what they were made to suffer by the passage of the "Scott Exclusion act," in 1880, and which he terms "an abrogation of every sacred pledge ever made to China by this country."

The history of the earlier treaties is told at length, and the change during the last twenty years from open-armed affection and kindness toward the almond-eyed Celestials to bitter hatred and ferocity, Mr. Masters does not hesitate to denounce.

"Some ignorant people have urged that China has broken faith with us, in permitting her people to come to these shores in defiance of the treaty of 1880, whereby she agreed to our proposed laws for the restriction of the immigration of laborers. The answer is short and complete. There is not a single Chinese immigrant in this country who has come direct from China to this country. All the Chinese in this land embarked at the port of Victoria in the British colony of Hong-kong, and the Emperor of China has no more power to stop the emigration from that port than he has to stop the emigration to this land from Cork Harbor."

Mr. Masters comments with considerable sharpness upon the Geary bill: "Here is a law which treats Chinese as ticket-of-leave men, or as dogs that need to be tagged to save them from the poundman's cage, that inflicts upon them cruel and unusual punishments, deprives them of their liberty and the enjoyment of their property without process of law, and imposes restrictions and penalties upon them that are not likewise imposed upon subjects or citizens of any other nation



residing here. Surely such a law has scattered to the winds the last rags of the tattered treaty that was ratified with such acclamations of joy only twenty-four years ago."

He says that he cannot conceive of its being deemed constitutional by the Supreme Court.

### OBSTACLES TO HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

**I**N an article in the *Forum*, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley points out a number of grave obstacles to Hawaiian annexation. He calls attention to the fact, in the first place, that no attempt whatever seems to have been made to obtain the wishes of the native population of the islands upon the subject of annexation, or of any one else except those who participated in the revolution. It was a provisional government that made us the offer of the islands and a provisional government, says Mr. Cooley, is not in general supposed to have authority beyond that of a mere temporary nature. And when, he adds, a commission starts out immediately upon the creation of a provisional government to offer its country to a foreign nation the title of the government seems to limit its authority.

It has been said that the provisional government was formed only for the purpose of bringing about the annexation, but how it got authority for this purpose, and how the limitation was fixed for that authority has not been clearly explained. Neither does it appear, says Mr. Cooley, that the wish of the people was consulted. The facts as gathered by him would seem to show that persons of foreign birth, resident in the island, took possession of the government and immediately started to make a tender of the islands to a foreign nation. "This distant country, then, seems to be offered to the United States by what is at most a *pro tempore* government, which, in making the offer, does not present the evidences that prove it to have the support of the majority of the people. The number supporting the offer may or may not be a majority; we do not know. The foreigners settled in the islands with the privileges of citizenship are few in number as compared with the native population, who were not consulted, but it is foreigners who effected the revolution; and even they, as we now learn, are not unanimous in desiring the transfer."

#### HAS THE UNITED STATES THE POWER TO ACCEPT HAWAII?

Mr. Cooley then passes on to the consideration of the constitutional power of the United States to accept Hawaii. He maintains that the question of power involved in the annexation of the islands is exactly the same as it would be by the annexation of any independent power in the world to the United States, Russia, for instance, or France; and he further holds that outlying colonies are not within the contemplation of the constitution of the United States. Taking this view, Mr. Cooley declares that the proposed treaty with Hawaii is not only one that constituted a precedent for uniting ourselves to any country

on the globe, but it is one that would justify our annexing other countries regardless of difference in race and the discordant elements that might be brought into the Union by the act. "It is no light thing to propose an action of the government which can stand as a precedent for such an application of the treaty-making power, and to undertake its justification under the constitution on the ground that it antagonizes no express provision of that instrument. The constitution was made for the government of the United States of America, and not of countries in different parts of the world. It was not made and shaped for the establishment of any colonial system. It was expected by its founders that there would be extension of the United States; that territory would be held by them which would require government under the authority of Congress, but only while in that condition of immaturity which would naturally precede a state of fitness for admission with complete powers into the family of States then composing the Union; and that family of States was expected always to be one American country, held by one people, with institutions harmonious throughout, and as free as possible from all alliances with nations abroad except such as should be in the nature of friendly intercourse between independent countries."

"There is no indication in the constitution itself or in any of the actions or discussions which led up to its formation that the people of the day contemplated any other condition of things than a Union composed of contiguous States made up of people mainly of one race, with territory held in common by them to be governed under Congressional authority while on its way through increasing population to the formation of other such States, and to admission to the Union on an equal footing with the original States when the proper maturity had been reached. This was the general plan of the Union, and all the terms of the constitution, when applied to it, are fully satisfied. Anything proposed under the treaty-making power that if carried into effect would change this condition of things, and especially anything that would make of the nation the ruler of outlying States or colonies or territory not acquired with any expectation of being brought into the Union or not capable of becoming harmonious members of a family of contiguous States constituting together one common country, would seem to be as much by implication forbidden as would be anything that directly antagonized provisions of the constitution itself."

Mr. Cooley reviews the cases of the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and Texas to show that they afford no precedent for the annexation to this country of any other independent country under the treaty-making power. He points out that in the case of Texas there was an attempt to effect the annexation under that power, but it failed because the Senate rejected the treaty that had been formed for that purpose. Neither does the acquisition of Alaska in Mr. Cooley's estimation afford a precedent. It is true, he says, that Alaska at the time of its acquisition was not strictly contiguous to any territory of the United



States, but it was nevertheless on the continent ; it was not very far away ; it was unoccupied except by a race of savages ; it would be open to occupation by the American people and in due time, if sufficient population should be found there, would be provided with a Territorial government. Furthermore, he avers, had it been annexed previous to the settlement of the Oregon boundary, no one could have raised any questions of constitutional propriety.

### THE AUSTRALIAN CRISIS.

THE Hon. H. Finch-Hatton discourses in the *National Review* concerning the financial collapse in Australia. He writes from the point of view of a New South Wales squatter, and rejoices over the misfortunes which have befallen the colony whose land legislation has offended him. After describing what it is he complains of in the legislation that has ruined the squatter and brought on the present financial crisis, he says : "Such is the system of 'free selection' devised by the New South Wales government. It is in every way worthy of a body of men who have been well described as possessing the intellect of a turnip and the manners of the pig that roots it up."

"The situation may be briefly summed up by saying that the policy of the government during the past decade has been to induce the squatter to continue to hold his country, and to spend large sums in improving it, by granting him a lease upon specific terms, and then to rob him by retrospective legislation."

"I believe that the bonds of Victoria and Queensland are sound, that the interest on them will continue to be paid, and that the value of town property will be maintained. The case is widely different in New South Wales. New South Wales has been brought by the narrow-minded and sordid policy of a succession of grasping place-hunters to the verge of national bankruptcy. The end cannot be much longer delayed ; for, apart from the present banking crisis, which, as I have endeavored to explain, is only a symptom of a disease, the condition of the colony is intrinsically rotten. The penalty which fate invariably extracts from every country whose government set justice at defiance will have to be paid to the uttermost farthing ; and New South Wales will learn, through the bitter experience of a bankrupt exchequer and blasted public credit, that honesty even in legislation is the best policy in the end."

### A More Cheerful View.

Sir Julius Vogel, in the *Fortnightly Review*, has a much more cheery and less bitter article than Mr. Finch-Hatton's. He says : "Excepting in some parts of America, money has probably never been made so easily and in such quantities as in Australia during the last forty years. Broadly speaking, the present difficulties have been brought about by extravagant expenditure, by excessive competition, and by want of a sufficient and suitable accession of population to correspond with the increased introduction and production of capital."

His conclusion is embodied in the following passage, which is addressed to the governments : "They should not let things drift as they have been drifting of late. They should determinedly restore equilibrium to their budgets by reducing expenditure of all descriptions, and, if necessary, by increasing taxation. They should at once fund their floating debts and cease to compete for moneys required for the commerce and industry of the colonies."

### THE MONETARY CONFERENCE OF 1892.

THE leading article in the *Political Science Quarterly* is by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Browne University, and is entitled "The Monetary Conference," the writer having himself been a delegate to the recent international convention held at Paris.

After reviewing briefly the international monetary conventions of 1878 and 1881, President Andrews proceeds to give an account of that of 1892. He says : "Debate was at once begun upon the initial thesis of the American programme, that it is desirable to find some means of increasing the use of silver in the currency systems of the nations—a proposition which merely restated the terms of the invitation under which the conference had convened."

The important suggestions made for the relief of the monetary situation are also given in full. That of Mr. Allard, of Belgium, President Andrews says he considers the simplest and most likely to meet with international commendation, it being "an international application of a recommendation made by Secretary Windom in his report for 1889, to issue treasury notes against deposits of silver at its market price when deposited, each payable on demand *at its original value* in gold, silver coin or silver bullion. Here, the government instead of the certificate holder gains or loses from fluctuations in the gold price of silver."

### IF GREAT BRITAIN WOULD LEAD THE WAY.

In conclusion, President Andrews says :

"Judging by the utterances, public and private, of their delegates, the European cabinets must consider the monetary condition of the Western World with considerable concern."

"The old serenity of monometallist faith is much discomposed. The apostasy of theorists like Schaeffle and Wagner and of practical students like Hucks Gibbs, Goschen and now Courtney, has had much effect. More influential still, in this way, have been the growing scarcity of gold relatively to the need of it, the incessant fall of prices, confined to the gold using world but universal there, and the distress which international commerce suffers from the disappearance of all fixity of par between the gold and the silver nations. If monometallism still has able champions, as it most certainly has, either governments for some reason sent few of them to this conference, or most of those sent preferred silence to speech."



"Not a particle of doubt is possible that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and France, with the whole Latin Union, and indeed all Continental Europe, would resume the free mintage of silver if Great Britain would lead the way."

#### In Brussels with the Conference.

President Andrews also makes a capital article in the *Cosmopolitan* out of his "Notes on the Brussels Monetary Conference," describing the personalities and hospitalities of the chief members of that body, of which he was one.

#### A ROYAL RECEPTION.

"The king and queen of Belgium spent one afternoon in meeting the members and attachés of the conference, at the Royal Palace. This event was odd and interesting. Instead of keeping position in some part of the spacious hall and expecting the guests to pass their hosts in procession and thus receive greeting, as is usual at state receptions in the capital of our country, the king adopted an order precisely the reverse of this. The marshal of the Court bade his ushers to station the various national delegations about the hall, in the alphabetical order of the nations' names, as these appear in French: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, Belgique, Danemark, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, and so on. All being ready, the royal pair entered the room at the corner where the German delegates stood, and themselves made the circuit of the delegations, following the order just indicated, from Allemagne round to Russie, Suède, Suisse and Turquie."

#### MONTEFIORE LEVI, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE.

President Andrews gives a glowing account of the lavish hospitality extended by the wealthy resident banker members of the Conference, notably M. Montefiore Levi, the Chairman of the Conference, who is, according to this writer, one of the most interesting of men. "A Hebrew in race and religion, he is so well educated, through study, reading and travel, that in sympathy he is perfectly cosmopolitan. A manufacturer and banker on an extensive scale, he understands the theory and practice of trade as few men in any nation do. He is a politician, withal, a senator of the kingdom, a conservative liberal of great zeal and influence, yet highly respected by his political opponents. It was a signal piece of good fortune that a man of his character was induced to accept the arduous duty of guiding the conference in its deliberations."

#### THE BELGIAN IDEA OF HOUSE DECORATION.

The houses of MM. Levi and Allard probably give a pretty good idea of what the best house interiors in Brussels are like, thus enabling one to compare Belgian with American taste in an important department of art. It seems to the writer that the cultivated Belgians excel us in beautifying the house within, as much as we excel them in exterior do-

mestic architecture. They decorate almost wholly according to Romanesque motives. Their houses contain fewer works of art than one commonly sees in the best American homes, but these are, as a rule, more choice. There is less bric-à-brac, less effort to fill each nook and corner with dainty objects. First rate rugs and tapestry are more common than with us, and a higher order of taste is displayed in frescoes and in mural adornment in general.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL LOBBY.

"The conference has its lobby, which is quite as active as that of Congress, or any of those which beset our legislatures. Many influential lobbyists were about the delegates' hotels and the halls of the Palais des Academies from the opening of the conference till it adjourned. Some of these may have been personally interested in the price of silver, or they, perhaps, represented others who were; but more seemed anxious that nothing should be done to lessen the sovereignty of gold, or prevent its further appreciation. These last, to a man, maintained that the conference would accomplish nothing, and they, not unlikely, had solid reasons for thinking that they knew whereof they affirmed."

#### MONOMETALLISM, OR "THE CURRENCY CRIME."

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Moreton Frewen has an article on the "Currency Crisis in the United States." Mr. Frewen, however, does not confine himself to the United States; he spreads himself over the whole planet.

He begins, for instance, with Australia, where the crisis is due to monometallism: "We have now the same lesson to learn in the catastrophe in Australia, where the burden of the foreign debt has also been about doubled in fifteen years by this same cosmic fall of all prices. The debts of Australia may have been recklessly contracted, just as was the case in Argentina; with that I have nothing to do; but whereas fifteen years since one bale of exported wool sufficed to pay its proportion of the colonial debt in London, to-day two bales must be exported. Australia may have been 'overbanked,' just as England certainly is; but with steady, or with advancing prices, no such fatality as the recent bank panic could have occurred—a fatality which, after overwhelming the banks, threatens to culminate in serious if not impossible revenue deficits."

The crux of the silver question will lie, however, not in Australia, but the United States, and this is what Mr. Frewen expects will happen: "It is generally recognized in the United States that unless either the Chicago Exhibition or some phenomenal harvest condition should control the exchanges during the coming summer, and this to a degree at present unforeseen, President Cleveland will proceed to call Congress together for a special autumn session, when the Executive will strain every nerve to suspend all silver purchases. The policy of such a sus-



pension is intelligible enough, and if it should be accomplished, the rupee will probably fall below a shilling, while the silver in the legal tender 5-franc-piece of the Latin Union nations would be worth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  francs. In other words there would be a premium of 50 per cent. upon the fraudulent coinage of silver in France. Strong arguments these both to England and the Latin Union; but it may well be doubted, after Mr. Gladstone's recent speech in Parliament, whether a rupee at a shilling, or even sixpence, would bring her Majesty's present advisers to their senses. President Cleveland, however, is justified in believing that a panic such as this would educate Mr. Gladstone, and that the Brussels Conference would then re-assemble in December in the mood to arrive at a lasting monetary peace.

"For the coming six months the commercial world must be dominated by the silver campaign in the United States; out of that struggle is likely to come either the suspension of all silver purchases with an acute crisis everywhere, and then educated by that disaster the dawn of intelligence here and a monetary union of some kind; or, on the other hand, the United State single handed will open her mints to silver; in this case also a Wall street panic will be arranged so that timid and ignorant investors may be once more plundered; but beyond these alternative conditions of disturbance and disaster the world is now emerging from the most remarkable economic crisis since the discovery of the great silver mines of Potosi in the sixteenth century. Public opinion all over the world is in revolt against a cosmopolitan 'government of the banks by the banks for the bankers,' and the grand jury which is now impaneled to pronounce on the 'crime of 1873' is a jury of all the nations."

Mr. Frewen is very hopeful as to the result of such an appeal to the jury of the nations. He quotes as follows from Mr. Courtney's recantation in the *Nineteenth Century*: "Five years ago I joined with my friends (on the commission) in deprecating any attempt to establish an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. I have advanced with further experience and reflection to the belief that such an agreement is to be desired, and that it could be accomplished with the minimum of change and with great advantage to the Empire and the world on the conditions I have suggested."

Mr. Frewen's conclusion is: "What, then, is the Tory party going to do about it? Do the men who selected this commission intend to abide by the amended verdict—the verdict of a majority in favor of currency reform? The battle of the standard to-day is between the forces of science and those of agnosticism. 'I don't understand the question; I am a monometallist,' said Professor Foxwell's ingenuous friend. To a man the professors of political economy are now agreed in regarding bimetallism, in the words of the late Sir Louis Mallet, as an 'exact, scientific truth;' the theory is declared by the professors to be sound, the policy by the commissioners; and to-day the bank-

ers of Lombard street would be well advised to agree, and to agree quickly to a demand for reform before it has given place to a clamor for restitution."

### A WESTERN VIEW OF SILVER.

IN the *Colorado Magazine* F. A. Meredith gives with force and clearness the arguments in favor of the remonetization of silver. He asserts that the demonetization law of 1873 was a huge injustice to the debtor and agricultural classes and intimates that there is proof extant to the fact of its having been passed through the application of British gold.

Mr. Meredith is strongly of the opinion that we have not sufficient money per capita, and believes that a true calculation would reduce the official figures of nearly \$25 to less than \$5. He asserts that the ability of English merchants to pay for wheat in silver rupees of debased value has lowered the price of that cereal in London, where the product of our farmers has to compete, full sixteen cents per bushel, and that this unjust drag on wheat prices has been impoverishing them for fifteen years.

Moreover, he maintains that silver is not the variable metal, but that gold is.

"A given amount of silver will buy as much of the necessities of life now as it would in 1873 or 1874, while the farmer could pay a dollar of debt then with less than three pecks of wheat, and now it requires nearly double that quantity of wheat to liquidate a dollar of debt. The appreciation of gold up to the present time is placed by the best authorities at 50 per cent."

Mr. Meredith advocates unlimited free coinage, with international co-operation, if possible, at the ratio of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, since these are the figures used by the Latin Union, and since the total amount of silver in the world weighs, according to official reports,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  times the total amount of gold.

It is argued that the silver producers are only interested subordinately to the farmers, and Mr. Meredith quotes General Porter's figures to show the large amount of farm mortgage in the five States that officer has examined, to prove the large agricultural indebtedness.

"In this country the conflict between the people and the gold trust is approaching a crisis. The objective point of the latter is the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, which would be the complete function of the conspiracy against silver in the United States. The money lending combination falsely holds that law responsible for the gold shipments to Europe, the real cause of which is the greater demand for gold there than here and its consequent higher price there than here. It is less than a year since the banking influence of Europe, led by the Rothschilds, forced Austria-Hungary on a gold basis, thus creating an additional demand of vast proportions for gold."

Mr. Meredith thinks Congress will not dare to repeal the Sherman bill except to replace it by something more friendly to silver.



## HAS GOLD APPRECIATED IN VALUE?

THE *Century* says editorially that it has not, and to the end of proving this it inquires into the prices of various commodities and their fluctuations during the past twenty years.

## STAPLE PRICES ARE SMALLER.

This writer admits, as every one must, that certain commodities have become much cheaper, which so far would point to an appreciation in gold.

"This decline had begun to manifest itself in the years antecedent to 1873, and has continued down to the present time. The highest economical authorities are agreed that the prices of 1885 and 1886, as compared with those from 1866 to 1876, show a decline of about 31 per cent., and that the average decline since 1886 has been at least 5 per cent. additional. Cotton, wheat, corn, leather and pig iron have touched during the past year the lowest prices known in history. The contention of most economists who have studied this remarkable decline is that it has been due to great improvements in methods of production and distribution, which have brought about great reductions in cost.

"Within the two decades between 1873 and 1893 have been made all the great improvements in railway locomotion and construction, and in steamship navigation, which have greatly extended and greatly cheapened transportation. One of the chief effects of this improved modern system of transportation has been to compel a world-wide uniformity of prices for all commodities that are essential to life, and to put an end to local or merely national markets; for now every country is able to draw on the supplies of the whole world, and to get them at the prices set in the markets of the world. Thus the price of a bushel of wheat is not regulated by the size of the crop in a single country, but by the size of the aggregated crops of all countries. A scarcity in one country is offset by an abundance in another, and cheapness and speed of transportation bring the total supply within the reach of all buyers. The reduction in railway freights during the period referred to has been very great, falling from two cents and more a mile in 1869 and 1870 to little more than half a cent a mile in 1893.

## BUT LABOR IS DEARER.

"If the appreciation of gold had been the cause of this decline in prices, it ought to have affected all prices. This has not been the case. There has been no common ratio of decline. Some prices have fallen, but others have risen. Among the latter are those of labor, which is bought and sold more than anything else on the face of the globe. The prices of labor, of all the large class of products or services which are exclusively or largely the result of handicrafts, have greatly advanced. A given amount of gold does not buy more but less of domestic service and of manual and professional labor generally now than it did formerly. It buys no more of horses and other domestic animals, of cigars, of hand-woven lace, of cut

glass, of pictures, of diamonds, or of malt liquors; and it pays no more of house rents, which depend largely upon the price of land. Retail prices generally have not fallen in proportion to the decline of wholesale prices. If there had been an appreciation of gold, due to a scarcity, all these prices ought to have shown a decline in common with others. Then, too, the decline should have been common in all countries, which is not the case, careful comparisons of price movements in different countries showing that the average fall in France and Germany has been less than in Great Britain, and greater in the United States than in any other country."

## PENSION REFORM.

"HALF a Million Dollars a Day for Pensions," is the striking heading of an article by Hon. J. DeWitt Warner in the *Forum*. Mr. Warner is emphatic in his declaration that the situation demands a drastic remedy. First, he believes that the pension rolls should be purged of the names entered through fraud. In the second place the pension procedure should be reformed. "What has become an *ex parte* proceeding carried on at arm's length should be changed to a litigated procedure with aggressive defense by the government," and in the third place, the pension laws should be amended and a more strict interpretation of them enforced. The construction of the laws by the pension office, he holds, have been scandalously liberal. He points out that the clause stipulating that pensions to veterans suffering from mental or physical disability which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor shall be proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, has been practically rejected by the pension office, in defiance of the express provision of the law, and a reform that is especially needed, he says, is one that shall rid us of the burden of wealthy as well as sturdy beggars.

## The Breach in the G. A. R.

Following Mr. Warner, Mr. Allan R. Foote considers the question: What position will the Grand Army take regarding the revision of the pension roll? Mr. Foote defends the action of the Farnham Post, New York, for taking the bold stand which it did upon the pension question, and declares that if the charter of this post be annulled the Grand Army will condemn by its action the free discussion of a subject by the various posts. This post's offense, as it is well known, was in sending out to other posts without the approval of the department commander a resolution to the effect that the only veterans entitled to pensions are those who by wounds or disabilities incurred in the service of their country are prevented from earning a living in their respective callings, and that any old soldier who applies for or accepts a pension except under the conditions thus set forth is guilty of conduct calculated to injure the good men who were willing to give their lives to their country without pecuniary reward.



## THE LESSON OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.

SECRETARY HILARY A. HERBERT opens the current number of the *North American Review* with an interesting account of the rendezvous at Hampton Roads and the review in New York harbor, drawing from this great naval display the lesson that "if America would keep her own peace with all the nations of the earth and maintain her place in the vanguard of civilization she must be at all times prepared for war." In the review were thirty war ships, representing nine nations. There was nothing especially uncommon in the number of ships that were present. The fleet was far surpassed in this respect by the French fleet that assembled for practice at Cherbourg and Brest in 1891, and by the great British fleets that have, more than once, in later years, manœuvred off the coast of England. Nor was this the first occasion upon which the ships of different nations have assembled to celebrate a great event. Sixty ships of war belonging to several nations assembled at Barcelona at the opening of the exposition in 1888, sixteen of these being battle ships; and at the Columbus celebration in Genoa, last September, there were thirty-nine men-of-war, including thirteen battle ships, but at neither Barcelona nor Genoa was there the concerted action and the common programme which characterized the movement of the fleet which left Hampton Roads on April 24 for New York.

Secretary Herbert thus describes the scene as witnessed from the decks of the little dispatch boat, the *Dolphin*: "There were two lines of vessels, almost perfect, the starboard column headed by the English ship *Blake*, followed by the ships of seven other foreign countries; the port column headed by the *Philadelphia* and composed of thirteen American vessels. All were steaming at the prescribed rate, under command, by courtesy, of the American Rear-Admiral Gherardi. No question of rank or precedence and no desire to be independent marred the programme. It was an illustration of 'brotherhood of nations.' So of the review in New York harbor on the 27th. Each ship took its prescribed place, manned its yards and saluted the President as he passed by."

In Secretary Herbert's opinion the crowning feature of the review was the land parade of the sailors on April 28: "The crowds who looked on, no doubt, concurred with patriotic unanimity in the idea that the Yankee sailor was entitled to the prize, but every thoughtful observer was impressed with the idea that if our men should ever come to blows with their friends who were behind them in line, they could never hope to win except with a fair supply of ships and guns. The stalwart Russians, with their sturdy tramp; the business-looking Britons, keeping step to 'God Save the Queen'; the quick-stepping Frenchmen; the Germans, with their natty uniforms; the Italians, and, indeed, all the detachments of the unique body of men were drilled and disciplined into fighting machines. Never was such a sight witnessed before as the sailors of nine different na-

tions marching together, and never was anything better calculated to impress upon those who saw them the lesson that the American sailor can keep his place upon the seas only when his government is behind him.

"The most pleasing and singular feature of this parade was to see Russians and Englishmen, who have for years been watching each other with jealous eyes over the mountain ranges that divide their Eastern possessions, marching one after another, and Germans and Frenchmen, who are sworn enemies at home, following each other with friendly footsteps on American soil. Italy and Germany are said to be in league with Austria against Russia and France, and here, in the streets of New York, Italy, France, Germany and Russia were all in friendly competition for the favor of bystanders. How naturally comes the thought that the United States, which is now leading all the civilized world in the direction of free institutions, is to lead in that path that shall bring the people of the earth to universal peace."

## THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR ON THE ATLANTIC.

PROFESSOR J. H. BILES, the designer of the *Paris* and *New York*, discusses in the current number of the *North American Review*, the possibility of increased speed on the Atlantic. He thinks that should the metal known as nickel-steel, which is fifty per cent. stronger than ordinary steel, become cheap enough and should a lighter type of boiler, such as the locomotive type, become a certain success for continuous sea-going work, the speed of the Atlantic steamer might be increased about two knots above the present speed; and should oil be used as fuel instead of coal, the speed might be increased three and one-half knots. That is to say, the time from New York to Queens-town would be reduced from five days, fifteen hours, to four days, sixteen hours. The possibilities of a greater speed depends in the highest degree upon whether or not an increased speed would be commercially advantageous. The higher cost of producing the increased speed can only lead to a commercial success if that increased speed is accompanied by an enlargement in the volume of trade.

During the last ten years, the time of crossing the ocean has been reduced from eight days to a little over six. Mr. Biles thinks it will be possible to reduce the time during the next ten years to four days; or, in other words, it will be possible to float a vessel with an average speed of thirty knots an hour. He says: "A vessel 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide, with a draught of water of thirty feet, with a structure built of stronger steel than that at present adopted, with lightened boilers, with oil or some equally light fuel instead of coal, and with the steady general improvements in methods of construction and management of ships and machinery, such a vessel will be capable of crossing the Atlantic in a little over four days. The design of such a vessel will involve the consideration of many problems of structural detail, but there is nothing insuperable in any of the difficul-



ties which will accompany such a project. Whether the carrying out of such a work will be done in the Old or in the New World time can only show, but when it is undertaken, whether by the Old or the New, there is no reason to doubt that it will be successfully carried out."

#### IRRIGATION IN THE ARID STATES.

MR. Charles Howard Shinn's article in the *Popular Science Monthly* is of unusual interest, being prophetic of a speedy utilization, for farming purposes, of huge tracts of land in the West, hitherto barren and uncultivated. "Irrigation in the Arid States" is the title, and Mr. Shinn gives statistics showing that, whereas twenty years ago the irrigation of land by means of ditches, artesian wells and conduit pipes, was practically unknown and almost unheard of, now in sixteen States and territories west of the Mississippi river there is a total acreage of 17,177,843 under ditch irrigation, of which 7,998,000 is cultivated by the irrigators. There are besides 13,492 artesian wells, some of enormous size and capable of irrigating large sections.

Mr. Shinn shows that in ten districts in California, which have had a more "extensive experience with irrigation than any other division of the arid belt," an irrigated acreage of 1,717,000 is estimated to have cost \$9,350,000.

"One of the greatest corporate irrigation enterprises in the United States is in Merced County. The late Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, was the leading stockholder. Three and a half million dollars has now been spent upon a fifty-mile canal from the Merced River, with a hundred and fifty miles of lesser ditches; a giant reservoir, Lake Yosemite, covering a square mile thirty feet deep, and the purchase of large tracts of land. The company now has water to irrigate six hundred thousand acres. The carrying capacity of the main canal is not less than four thousand cubic feet per second. Colonies are springing up along the line of the canal, and thousands of acres have been planted to crops that justify irrigation."

Contrasting the present beauty and prosperity of the Kern region in the same State with its former sterility, Mr. Shinn says:

"But the glory of Kern is the enormous irrigation system upon the Kern Delta, constructed by two San Francisco capitalists—Lloyd Tevis and J. B. Haggin. All in all, it is the largest enterprise of the kind of which I have any knowledge. The total expenditure has been fully four million dollars. For this the owners have obtained a system of twenty-seven main canals with an aggregate length of three hundred miles, besides about eleven hundred miles of permanent laterals. Six hundred thousand acres can be watered from these artificial rivers. The sandy plain slopes south and west upon a grade of five or six feet to the mile. Very little of the land requires leveling. The great reservoir, a former lake basin,

covers twenty-five thousand acres and contains fifty billion gallons of water. The various canals of this company and others take from Kern river alone a total of twelve thousand cubic feet of water per second.

"Twenty years ago the value of such land was less than a dollar an acre. No settler could live on a quarter section, and like Fresno, Tulare, and in fact most of the San Joaquin Valley, it was used only for pasturage. To-day there are fields of hundreds of acres of alfalfa, where the best of Jerseys and Holsteins are kept; there are orchards of peaches, apricots, prunes and almonds—thousands of acres—loaded each year with fruit; cotton, sugar beets, the sugar cane of Louisiana, tobacco, corn, cassava, and a multitude of the products of the temperate and semi-tropic regions thrive here and can be grown as staple crops."

#### WYOMING—A BRAND NEW STATE.

MR. JULIAN RALPH, in the June *Harper's*, calls Wyoming "Another Pennsylvania," on account of its vast coal and iron resources and the general lay of its mountains. He records the change now almost complete of the State from a great cattle grazing open land into a community of small farmers, cattle owners and sheep raisers. During the last ten years the huge cattle companies with their attendant cowboys and round-ups have gone the way of the buffalo. The future of Wyoming lies, Mr. Ralph tells us, in her agricultural resources, and he describes great valleys of irrigable land that are only waiting tenants and a railroad.

Of the State's 63 million acres of land, 16 million are forest, and of the remainder only 5 million are owned by individuals and corporations. Most of the land is only valuable when irrigated, and it is pleasing to know that Wyoming has a Board of Control which will lessen the "water grabs" disgracing many of the Western States. This body has the power of preventing a man from exercising control over any water which cannot be shown to be directly benefiting his own land.

In other even more important departments of public welfare Wyoming is farther advanced than the Eastern States themselves.

"It will be seen that in preparing this great establishment for the reception of future millions, the furniture is as complete as the variety of attractions in the soil, and the future millions will find, already settled for them beforehand, many of the problems which we in older States are sorely troubled to decide—such as the female suffrage question, the eight-hour law, the Pinkerton problem, the question of religion or no religion in the schools, the mischief of discrimination in freight rates and the evil of free passes on railways, with fifty other greater or lesser matters that foment doubt and contention far to the eastward of this forward and vigorous commonwealth, which thus has everything it needs, except the trifle called population."



## THE FUTURE OF PARTY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

A WRITER in *Macmillan's Magazine* discusses in a brief article the question, "Will English parties gravitate in future to French or American models?" He thinks that England will follow the course of France rather than America: "Then there is no parallel in England to the great political machines which dominate America. They are ceaselessly in motion, and are too comprehensive to allow any lesser organization to flourish. Influence and interest compel the American to fall into line. But the case is wholly different here. The drift of English parties will be rather, therefore, in the direction of the growth of a number of independent groups, whose individual members will be united only by the common interests of the hour. The process may be slow, and may not be complete for several generations; its apparent evils may be tempered in a way which is not at present obvious; it may even be retarded by a sudden resurrection of the old vital principles of party. Some war or convulsion, some new dynasty or masterful monarch may entirely change the aspect of affairs. The ancient ties may be replaced by new. This is indeed no impossible event; the question of Home Rule, or the application of the federal principle to the United Kingdom, in themselves contain the seeds of such a change. Conservatives and Liberals may perhaps be replaced by Unionists and Federalists. If this should prove to be the case, the old decaying parties would be transfigured into new ones throbbing with the blood of life."

## A PLEA FOR A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* the first place is given to an article on "Colonies, Tariffs and Trade Treaties." It is chiefly based upon the discussions that have taken place in Canada and the Australian colonies on the subject of tariffs and commercial treaties.

The writer concludes as follows: "All signs point to a future in which the colonies will feel themselves bound, by commercial ambition, by the necessities of revenue, by the policy of protecting home industries, and by desire to make preferential arrangements with Great Britain and with each other, unhampered by treaties of old date whose terms they were not consulted about, to refuse to respect all treaties which, for the purposes mentioned, may stand in their way. It would greatly gratify all those who, in one position or another, strive to bear with unreluctant shoulders the not inglorious burdens of the widest-extended empire in the world, if out of the present confused condition of affairs should arise some not impossible policy, by which the trade of this empire could be made to serve the purpose not merely of greater profit, but of closer unity among all her Majesty's dominions."

Mr. W. F. Lord, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, declares that the true imperial policy is, in short, to "protect the land of the colonies and the manufactures of England. Some day, no doubt, En-

glish land will pay again, and colonial manufactures will be able (on their own ground) to beat ours in fair fight. In the meantime we must go for the main chance. That is imperial policy."

## THE MILITARY QUESTION AND THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

THE defeat of the German Army bills and the consequent dissolution of the German Reichstag have together formed the all-absorbing topic of Germany during the last month. The Reichstag consists of 397 members. Of these 372 took part in the division, and the majority against the bills was 48. And thus ended Count von Caprivi's thankless task. The whole question is discussed in most of the German periodicals, and the following extracts will show what are the various opinions on the situation.

### The Socialistic View.

Number 34 of the *Neue Zeit* gives two articles on the political contest. In "Capital and Socialism" the writer reminds the electors that capitalism is powerless against militarism, as is proved by the whole historical and political development of Germany. Electors who would oppose militarism have only to vote for the social democratic party; but, if that is asking too much, they have only to support any candidate who emphatically says no to all military demands.

Herr Max Schippel, who writes on the parties and the military question, explains how the Reichstag, which has just been gathered to its fathers, was elected in 1890 to oppose the Kartell party and any increase of militarism; yet the very first work of the same Reichstag was to increase the peace army by eighteen and a half thousand men at an annual cost of eighteen millions of marks, besides the immediate expenditure of forty millions of marks. He warns the electors against letting the same thing happen again, and concludes: "With the exception of the Social Democracy all the greater parties will be glad when the torment of the election is over, and, like burnt children, they will fear less every conclusion of peace with military absolutism than the fire of a new conflict and a consequent new election."

### The Conservative View.

The *Konservative Monatsschrift* for May also contains two articles on this subject, written before the dissolution of the Reichstag, however. The first writer, after explaining and criticising the bills, thinks that every deputy who opposes the principles of the government in this matter assumes an enormous responsibility. If the German nation was so poor that the new reinforcements might threaten the country with bankruptcy, it might be worth while to consider the financial side of the question seriously; but by the proposed increase of the military budget the people would be required to contribute scarcely more than one mark per head extra. Every outlay for the army is nothing more than an insurance pre-



mium against the danger of war, and for the maintenance of peace no sacrifice ought to be considered too great. Moreover, what is spent on the army remains in the country, and must be good for trade. The Germans might do worse than take a lesson from the French deputies, who, in the light of their past experiences, never make difficulties when any increase of the army is proposed.

The other paper in the same magazine is less childish. The writer criticises some recent articles on the Military Proposals and European Peace, which Freiherr von d. Goltz contributed to the *Kölnische Zeitung* and other papers, and in one of which he concluded with the words: "The acceptance of the Military Proposals is European peace." The critic sides rather with the opponents of the bills, and desires to see improvements in the quality and competency rather than in numbers of the army.

#### PRINCE BISMARCK AS MOSES SECOND.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE does not usually indulge in elaborate sarcasm, and it is, therefore, difficult to think that his article on "Bismarck as Philosemite; or, Why Bismarck Cried 'Hep,'" in the *Newbery House Magazine* for June, is merely an elaborate sarcasm. In some magazines, by some writers, we should have at once set down such an article as a joke; but in the *Newbery House Magazine*, over the name of Mr. Arnold White, it is difficult to accept such a theory of the origin of the article; at the same time it is equally difficult to accept the statements put forward by Mr. Arnold White as really representing what was in the mind of Bismarck. Mr. White does not profess to publish this revelation—as he calls it—on his own authority. He gives the following account of the origin of the article: "The following statements were placed in my hands by a continental statesman. I refrain from giving any clue to his identity. Wishing to retain his *incognito*, my informant has left to my discretion the method and the time for revealing to the world the other springs of Bismarck's action towards the Jews in 1880. The true origin of the renaissance of anti-Semitism has been a profound secret. The key is possessed by few."

Stated briefly, the continental statesman's story amounts to this, that Prince Bismarck wished to play the part of Moses to the Jewish race, and, in order to compel them to make a new Exodus, he believed that it was necessary to make them horribly uncomfortable, and that nothing but a severe course of persecution would drive them into salvation. Mr. White says: "When German Unity was settled, the Jewish question leaped into the first rank. Bismarck undertook its solution, sketched his plan with characteristic perspicacity, and began the construction of his machinery and the removal of obstacles from his path. With the same indifference to detail, or to opposing interests, which had gained for him the name of the 'Iron Chancellor,' he shrank from no means that lead to a successful end. What was his aim?

As he had united the divided Germans, he intended to amalgamate the divided Jews. He resolved to reincarnate in one body the scattered remnants of the Jewish nation, so that they might form a new State, though not in the Promised Land. To the Jews themselves was to be left the choice of the land where Bismarck would realize his idea."

This, Mr. White declares, was the Genesis that should rule the origin of latter-day Semiticism, and the programme, he asserts, would have been carried out if Prince Bismarck had not been upset by the Empress Frederick and her son.

The following is Mr. White's account of the method by which Prince Bismarck hoped to succeed: "Had Bismarck remained at the helm in Germany, he intended to realize practical results from his anti-Semitic venture, in the following manner. He foresaw that after the anti-Semitic movement had gained head, and so far penetrated the structure of European society that the wealthy Jews would take serious alarm, while the poor discovered that existence was no longer possible, the dormant sense of Jewish solidarity would be roused, and the scattered units of the Chosen People would become united once again into one body. When the fierce blast of anti-Semitic fury, fanned by Bismarck to a white heat, had produced this state of unrest, desolation, hopelessness and positive despair, the Chancellor would have found himself nearer his goal. To the astonishment of the whole world, he would at this juncture have appeared as *Deus ex machina*, and might well have pronounced as follows:

"The question of the Jews has become the burning question of the day. The question is one admitting of no half measures; and yet a solution must be found. In the nineteenth century, civilization can no longer resort to the cruelties of the Middle Ages. The Jews can no longer be slain in masses, sold into slavery, or suddenly deprived of their property. Adequate protection has become impracticable, because public opinion, which is the final sanction for law, is too bitterly opposed to them. To get to the root of the question, a European Conference is necessary, for the powers are jointly interested in the final disposal of an unbearable situation."

"Invitations to a European Conference would, therefore, have been issued, and the great powers would have sent their representatives to Berlin. To this conference Bismarck would have submitted the following proposals for the establishment of international law:

"1. In all countries represented at this conference the settlement of adherents to the Jewish faith is prohibited; and the several powers represented, and parties to this statute of international law, bind themselves to expel the resident Israelite population within five years from the date of this statute coming into force.

"2. All Jews who shall have embraced the Christian faith within the period of one year previous to the meeting of this conference are subject to the provisions laid down in Art. 1.



5. All property, both real and personal, not realized or removed by Jewish owners within the said limit of five years shall revert to the exchequers of the countries represented at this conference, and shall form a special fund to be devoted exclusively to charitable purposes. Nothing contained in this article shall, however, be so construed as to prevent full liberty being granted for the liquidation of their affairs and the realization of their property by persons of the Jewish faith.

"With the exception of England, this code would probably have been accepted by the representatives of the powers. The protection of the Jews would have become an impossible task.

"What would have been the first result of the promulgation of the resolutions of the conference? At first blush, the Jews would be struck with consternation, more especially the wealthy ones. Long ere the expiry of the five years' grace they would have reconsidered their position, convoked a conference on their own account, and undertaken in their own persons the enigma propounded by the Jewish Sphinx.

"Immediately the strength and the resources of the Jewish communities were brought into focus under stress and storm, they would have awoke, for the first time since the fall of Rome, to a due sense of their irresistible power. They would have seen the dawn of the miracle of Jewish regeneration of which Isaiah prophesied and Napoleon dreamed. Owing nothing but hate to the barbarous statecraft of Europe, they would themselves have begun to lay the foundation of a National Jewish State. With the first conditions for success—distinctive race, splendid traditions, adequate wealth, forceful character and supreme brain power, they would be richly endowed. And as soon as the logic of facts brought home to them the need for vigorous action, they would have addressed themselves to their great task. A provisional government would have been organized and entrusted by the people of Israel with the duty of finding a new Fatherland.

Nor would the task entrusted to the Jewish statesmen have been beyond their powers. The land once acquired the rest would follow. The rich would bring their wealth, the poor their labor. Faculties and talents of every grade would find adequate scope. Religion and race would have welded together a people disunited only by language. All the conditions of success would have been at the disposal of the new State."

That the plan has not been understood is attributed solely to the fact that his premature retirement from power left the picture half painted, and therefore unintelligible.

*Velhagen* for June contains an interesting paper on "The Lyric Poetry of Tyrol," by Fräulein Frida Schanz, who herself is already well known as a poet. She notices the works of Hermann von Gilm, Hans von Vintler, Anton von Schullern, and Angelika von Hörmann.

## THE EXTENSION OF FRANCE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of May 1, M. René Millet, who is, by the way, French Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, publishes a noteworthy article on the foreign extension of France. He laments that France should waste her strength in internal strife between political parties and useless jealousy about the results of the last war, instead of taking her full share in the colonization of the world.

M. Millet is an accomplished scholar, as well as a practical diplomatist, and he rises into eloquence when he analyzes the historic elements of France, the old provinces, so different in race and in genius from Brittany to Provence, and also when describing the place occupied in the Roman Empire by the Mediterranean Sea. The great lovely lake, dominated by the mountains of Spain, and the Italian Riviera, by fabled Olympus and Atlas, besprent with islands, and partially closed in by the Gates of Hercules, was to the peoples of antiquity a common possession, and in disputing among themselves for portions of the domain, its integrity remained unbroken. "For them the words Europe, Africa and Asia meant not so much distinct continents as the opposite shores of the great central lake. At one epoch Rome based a great political system on this natural conformation, and soldered together all the parts of a vast circle of which every ray converged upon the Mediterranean Sea. To a Roman citizen of the age of Augustus the African coast was as familiar as a suburb of the city. For a contemporary of Constantine, Asia Minor, the granary of men, was a portion of Europe prolonging towards the East. Our 'heavy ancestors' changed all that. They kept up their little courts in splendor, while the Arab overran the shores of the inland sea, and Europe practically ended at Roncevalles. Even the Crusaders perished miserably across the waters; St. Louis died at Carthage, where France preserved from age to age the sacred ground on which he lay; while all the noble shores of the suburb of Rome became the heritage of the Mussulman, and Algiers was a nest of pirates in the hands of the Unspeakable Turk. At the very time when Columbus was discovering America, the nations of Europe were unable to secure order on their own great lake, and Genoa and Venice had to sustain constant warfare between the Crescent and the Cross."

In modern politics M. René Millet laments the incessant and bloody quarrels concerning artificial frontiers. Why regard Belgium as a theft from France, he argues, or bleed to death upon the banks of the Rhine? The nations of continental Europe are still, he says, encased in their "feudal armor." Look at England, who, when once she had renounced any pretensions to "France and Navarre," plunged across the seas, planting in new lands her children, her commerce, her laws, her ideas. In the crisis of her fate, when the continental blockade had destroyed her commerce, England remembered that she still was Queen of the Seas. Painfully victorious at Waterloo, her treasury was empty, but she possessed



Malta and was established at the Cape; she fortified her Indian possessions, and found in Australia a compensation for the American colonies which she had failed to keep. Of the present state and future chances of France, M. Millet draws a very hopeful picture. He describes the railways as gradually penetrating into every corner of the old provinces. "On every side on which I look," says this trained servant of the State, "I see a country full of sap in full movement, and consequently a still young nation, if I date its virility from the day on which it arrived at the knowledge of its own powers. Even in the faults of France, which show more of inexperience than of discouragement, I find it impossible to perceive those symptoms of decrepitude which melancholy minds seem almost pleased to discover. This is the primary quarrel between the past and the present, which must be settled before we can get further in our argument. The political pessimists are wise to remain at home and admire their own wisdom. Simple souls with less book learning and more faith will always pass across their bodies to the future goal."

#### UNION FOR PRACTICAL PROGRESS.

EDITOR B. O. FLOWER'S article in the *Arena* seems to have been suggested by letters which he has received from certain broad-minded and philanthropic persons throughout the country, who, "disturbed in spirit and discouraged by intercongregational and creedal wranglings, have despaired of accomplishing that good to the needy classes which can only be brought about by united effort."

Mr. Flower favors the establishment of a benevolent society, which shall extend to every State in the Union and may even become international, and which shall "combine practical and helpful philanthropy with development of character, and shall be absolutely divorced from dogmatic theories or religion in the conventional sense."

As instances of success in such movements, Mr. Flower cites the work of Professor Stanton Coit and the Neighborhood Guilds in England and the great good done in the tenement-house districts of New York by Dr. Felix Adler and his assistants. "The platform, as well as the name, of such an organization should be broad as human need. Its purpose should be to help mankind now and here to rise to nobler heights, to a broad and just conception of life and individual responsibility, to develop the character of all who come within its influence, and increase the measure of human happiness. It should be absolutely free from any theological bias, but in no way antagonize the religious convictions of any one. On the other hand, it should welcome into its fellowship all persons who desire to increase the reign of justice and love, without the slightest regard to religious belief or non-belief. The great ethical principle underlying the movement should be the supremacy of love and justice; an every-day religion of love, exemplified in a perpetual service to our fellow-men."

#### THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE CRIMINAL.

IN *La Espana Moderna* for May, Lombroso, the well-known Italian writer, has a long and important article which is founded on the theory of human irresponsibility. "The old Penal Codes," he says, "can no longer be based on the supposition of man's responsibility, which is no longer accepted by any one, not even by the most orthodox or the most sturdy and staunch believers in everything of the past." These remarks form the keynote of the article. Lombroso quotes a number of writers as authorities on the same subject. He begins with Garofalo, then Fioretti, Lévy-Brühl, Tarde, Drill, Sighele, Ryckerke, Onanoff and Blocq, Ferri, Van Hamel, Dufay, and, finally, Tolstoi. Italy, France, Russia, Belgium and Holland furnish him with defenders with more or less variations or deviations of his idea, and particularly the first two named countries are prolific in authorities. The best and clearest expression of his views is given in the extract from the great work of "Garofalo on Criminality." Garofalo denies the idea of responsibility; as, according to his system, crime is either the result of an inborn instinct to commit crimes existing in some human creatures, or to a defective instinct of pity or of honor, which is wanting in their organization. He is in favor of the death sentence for criminals of the first class, and for the other classes he would wish to lay down laws obliging them to give a compensation for their misdeed, not only to the person they have injured, but also to the State for the costs and trouble occasioned by this misdeed. Garofalo wishes to do away "with personal confinement of any kind." Lévy-Brühl handles the question from the hereditary point of view, maintaining that the surroundings and parentage exert the most potent influence in forming a malefactor or an honest man, and that the seeds for a murderer or a thief are laid even before his birth; these criminals so born are called by him moral blind. He says, with others: "These unfortunate creatures deserve rather our pity than aught else. Let us rather remove the causes that produce these evils; let us rather pass laws for improvement in the condition of the poor and destitute, so that the evil seeds are allowed no chance of finding a soil."

In the *North American Review* the Hon. Bourke Cockran denounces the passage of such bills as the Bland act, of 1878, and the Sherman act, of 1890. He says: "In the operation of the Sherman act the government is subjected to a heavy loss. The bullion which it purchases is a steadily depreciating commodity, but the loss falls upon the government, which is responsible for the senseless legislation which produces it."

Referring to the alarming scarcity of gold in this country at the present time, Mr. Cockran says: "The reports of the Treasury show that under existing financial conditions it is idle to hope that its dwindling stock of gold can be replenished by the proceeds of taxation. If the present drain on its resources be



continued the government will, therefore, be forced to pledge its credit in order to obtain the gold necessary to redeem its obligations."

### HOW FRENCH CONVICTS LIVE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of May 15, M. Mimande gives an account of the French convict settlement in New Caledonia, the result of a five years' sojourn at La Nouvelle.

M. Mimande is firmly persuaded that even an habitual criminal can be regenerated by hard work and decent family life, and he compares favorably the English convict system with that pursued by the French authorities. Indeed, he declares that before the ordinary criminal passes from the third class, or incorrigibles, to the first class, in which the conditions of life are made fairly tolerable, he must have been capable of more heroic virtue than that attained to by most honest men during the whole course of their lives.

The picture drawn of the convict settlement is gruesome in the extreme, and it is evidently meant to be so. The association of the criminals together results in a moral leprosy of the worst kind, and several instances are given of the decadence of individual men. For instance, some years ago a gentleman of good family and excellent position was sent to New Caledonia for arson. At the end of his term he had become a drunkard, passing his life among men addicted to every vice. The Abbé K., an unfortunate priest convicted of having embezzled a charitable fund, took to "tafia," some drug analogous to opium, and with deadened eyes, loose gray hair framing a ghastly face, and a mien both sly and piteous, he now shows no trace of the ecclesiastic once eligible for a bishopric, while a Parisian notary, well known in the circles of the drama and finance, may be seen half naked under the torrid sun, pushing a barrow with a double chain riveted about his foot and classed among the incorrigible reprobates, while twice a day he is roughly examined—and his mouth pulled open to be sure that he has concealed no murderous weapon. Such, at least, was Cliquet's state last year.

Painful indeed is the recital of an execution in New Caledonia, when one man is picked out among the inhabitants of the condemned cells and the others are marched out to see him die. The priest is always present, and while the sad company kneel, nay, almost grovel on the ground, the man about to die nearly always finds at the last moment words of resignation, encouragement and good advice. This strange moral phenomenon has been constantly observed. It seems as if the near approach of death elevated the natural man, and that in the midst of mortal tragedy the criminal becomes wiser and more human than those who have condemned him to a violent death.

Something in the state of the penal colony is surely in woeful need of amendment when the spectator sympathizes with the criminal rather than with the judge.

### "UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" VS. "UNIVERSITY PARTICIPATION."

AN ingenious plan for advancing the cause of education is discussed by Mr. Albert B. Hart in the *Educational Review*, under the title of "University Participation—a Substitute for University Extension."

Mr. Hart commences by calling attention to the daily increasing demand for greater breadth of field for the pupil, and the consequent necessity of the development of the training methods of study in both colleges and schools.

But of an even more imperative nature than the two important foregoing considerations is, he asserts, the great need in the schools of properly trained and educated teachers. The great body of teachers in public and private institutions are, as a rule, intelligent and conscientious, but in many instances incompetent because of the meagerness of their education. This he seeks to show would be remedied by means of "University Participation," first availing himself of the opportunity to give a sly thrust at the cause of "University Extension," which, though he admits it has had a broadening effect, he describes as a society savoring of mutual admiration and lusty, egoistic trumpeting.

"Such a system," he says, "is nothing more nor less than a lecture bureau conducted on semi-charitable principles. In order to extend a university you must have a university to extend."

The courses offered in University Extension are necessarily wanting in the advantages to be enjoyed within college walls. Specialization in study, the use of scientific apparatus, and above all personal contact with specialist instructors are naturally precluded. His third criticism is that in the courses furnished by University Extension lecturers the demands of teachers are not sufficiently considered.

His remarks regarding University Extension end with this question, "Can we not find some practical means by which teachers, especially teachers of the public schools, may come under the teaching influence of the universities, and which the universities may learn how to contribute towards supplying the needs of common school education?"

The general principles of University Participation, as given, include the training of future teachers, and of those already giving instruction in primary and grammar schools. The expense of this system he deems must inevitably fall, in a great measure, upon the universities participating therein. Numerous colleges are mentioned as having already carried this plan into partial effect.

Specialization in the education of teachers is set down as a fundamental principle, and the subjects that may be profitably pursued by them are carefully discussed. The study of English, its literature and composition is particularly emphasized. Of peculiar importance to instructors in botany, physiology and zoölogy is a thorough preparatory course with illustrative lectures and laboratory work. Harvard,



Columbia and the Institute of Technology are mentioned as having offered courses on these subjects, while for University Participation in history and civic government, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania appear to have established the precedent.

Various suggestions are made for covering the expenses of this educational system.

In the event that attendance upon University Participation courses be made compulsory upon incompetent teachers, as the writer seems to think by no means too much to require, a free system would be out of the question, and the expense must be met either by appropriation from the school board or through the generosity of the universities.

It is shown that in this way, thirty-eight of the fifty largest cities would be within easy reach of a college or university.

#### What University Extension Professes to Do.

In *University Extension* for June, Prof. Edmund J. James, positively denies the charge that extension advocates profess to "hold out to the public the possibility of obtaining the advantage of college and university education by attendance at a few courses of popular lectures."

By University Extension method of instruction is meant, he says, a method "which combines, 1: a systematic course of lectures, following the line of thought developed in a carefully constructed syllabus or outline of lectures, a printed copy of which can be placed in the hands of students; 2, a series of class exercises corresponding in number to that of the lectures in the course, for the purpose of consultation between lecturer and student; 3, the assignment of a corresponding number of essays to be written by the students on carefully selected topics relating to the subject discussed in the lectures; 4, the doing of certain collateral reading supplementary to the course of lectures; 5, an examination at the close of the course upon the lectures, the prescribed reading, the matters discussed in the class, and on the papers submitted by students."

"Extension advocates do not claim that even careful attendance upon such courses, though it be continued for a long time, will bring with it all the inestimable advantages which are connected with residence in a great centre of learning for a series of years. These advantages are numerous and varied. The atmosphere of an Oxford or Cambridge, or Harvard or Yale or Pennsylvania, cannot be created at will.

"The fundamental object of University Extension is, perhaps, after all, not scholarship, but the arousing of an interest which may lead persons to set about the acquisition of scholarship, the setting of persons on the high road toward scholarship, the guiding of them in the right direction, thus enabling them to aid others who have the desire and ability to become scholars; in other words, the strengthening of all the latent and open forces and influences which tell for scholarship."

#### THE NEWSPAPER AND THE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of Adelbert College, contributes to the June number of the *Educational Review* an article entitled "The Newspaper and the College," the first words of which suggest the already existing relation and the desirability of one even more intimate between these two important factors in the world's progress; "The college is to be put into closest touch with life. The newspaper is, by its very existence, in closest touch with life."

President Thwing bases his article on letters received from a number of well-known American editors in reply to the following questions which he had asked them: "What more can the colleges do than they are now doing in fitting men to do newspaper work? Should any changes be made in the ordinary course of study, or should there be any changes made in the method of pursuing this course of study?"

The writer then criticises the replies at some length, offering at the same time many interesting suggestions from his own knowledge and observation regarding the average college curriculum in its relation to, and influence upon the development of terseness of expression, purity of style and depth of thought in journalism.

He says: "These letters are significant both in what they contain and what they do not contain. No demand is made, with the possibility of one exception, for a fundamental change in the studies themselves or in the methods of studying."

Indeed, the ideas advanced by the various editors as to the possibilities of special journalistic education in the colleges differ but slightly, and they are, with the one exception mentioned, unanimous in their doubt of the expediency of making a change. The advice of one editor to young men whose ambition it is to become editorial writers on political and social subjects is "to take courses in history, political science, ethics, sociology, and especially international law." This embodies the sentiments of most of the others.

Professor Thwing is surprised "that none of these writers alludes to the value of Latin or Greek in fitting one for work on a newspaper."

He himself, "though no stickler for the ancient classics," deems a fair classical training by no means an unimportant element in the education of a journalist. "Translation from one language into another has, as its chief element, the interpreting of thought expressed in one language and the transferring of that thought into another. No small part of the work of a journalist lies in interpretation."

Not only does he think that a writer's faculty of interpreting the thoughts of others is sharpened by study of this sort, but that his style is improved as well. As a proof of this, he adduces evidence to show that the best English stylists have been largely influenced by their study of Latin and Greek authors.

His opinion, however, that an intimate acquaintance with current events, with history, especially



constitutional, with economics, English literature and English composition are the indispensable requisites of success in the newspaper world, is quite in harmony with the views of the editors.

President Thwing particularly advocates a thorough study of English literature and constant practice in English composition; but holds that this study should be pursued by a journalist rather as a means to an end than for its own sake. "He has to know the English language and English literature in order to discuss with greater force and effect questions of economic science, history and other questions belonging to his work." The good and bad side of the American newspaper style is discussed in a most instructive manner, the gist of the writer's remarks being contained in the words: "The English of the editorial and reportorial page of the American newspaper is at once the best and the worst writing."

Both editor and reporter are fairly criticised as regards style, and the latter unfortunate personage is, for once, given his due meed of sympathy in this sentence: "The fault of the reporter lies in debasing picturesqueness into the startling, the sensational; but this fault belongs quite as much, possibly, to the reporter in obedience to the command of his official superior as to his own preference." President Thwing asserts that the demand made by editors for more instruction in history and economics has been met with quick response by the colleges, and that as the editorial field grows larger, its requirements will undoubtedly be satisfied by specially regulated courses, as in the case of law, medicine and theology.

A college course does not fit a man for his profession, nor is it designed so to do. "Let the college student who proposes to become an editor give himself a training no less prolonged than does his brother who proposes to become a lawyer give himself." President Thwing thinks it would be advisable for the student who wishes to do journalistic work to specialize during the last two years of his college course, or else to take a special post-graduate course.

#### MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

IN the *Journal of the American Medical Association* Bayard Holmes, M.D., gives the following statistics relating to medical, theological and technological schools in the United States:

"The medical schools possessed buildings and grounds in 1892 valued at \$7,507,937, and productive funds amounting to \$611,214. Medical departments of State universities also received State aid in 1892 amounting to \$40,500, which, if capitalized at 5 per cent., would be equal to an endowment of \$810,000, making a total endowment of \$1,421,214. There were 16,731 medical students in attendance.

"The theological schools report productive funds amounting to \$17,599,979, and stated, at the same time, the value of their buildings and grounds was \$10,720,860. They had 7,672 students in attendance.

"Technological schools report productive funds amounting to \$13,229,940. These institutions received

from State appropriations or municipal aid in 1891-92 \$747,504, which, if capitalized at 5 per cent., would be equivalent to an endowment of \$14,950,080, making a total endowment for schools of technology of \$28,180,020. There were enrolled in the schools of technology 10,921 students, about one-third of whom were in preparatory courses. It will thus be seen that the endowment of theology is increasing at the rate of about two million dollars a year. The technological schools are well provided for, but medicine has scarcely raised its endowment, even at the most liberal estimate, to a million and a half."

#### THE TEST OF A GOOD JOURNALIST.

THE *Young Man* for June publishes an interesting interview with Dr. Nicoll, founder and editor of the *British Weekly*, who, among other things, gives the following word of advice to would-be journalists:

"I think the real test of a good journalist is how far he is interested in reading papers. A very large class of people don't care to see papers, or are content with one paper, or one magazine, or perhaps no magazine. Others cannot see too many papers; they are interested in everything that appears. And the latter class is the class out of which journalists are drawn. Then if a man is to be a journalist he cannot have too much information, it does not matter what; every kind of knowledge he has will come to be of use. He ought to have universal curiosity, and one hobby, one subject he knows. I consider that there is a great opportunity for young journalists who would go to France or Germany and thoroughly familiarize themselves with the political life and personages and aspects of the Continent. That is a kind of knowledge exceedingly rare in this country. It always commands its price and will do so more and more as the Continent gets nearer to us. Another thing, the young journalist should be ready to begin low, to take any kind of work and almost any kind of terms. However clever he may be he will be of very little use for a year or so; the trouble in training will be greater than any benefit got from his services."

#### THE DISCOVERY OF J. M. BARRIE.

The interviewer naturally wanted to know how Dr. Nicoll came to unearth Mr. J. M. Barrie. Dr. Nicoll told the story of that exploit as follows: "I was very anxious to get some one who could write in an entertaining manner on Scottish ecclesiastical subjects, and in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* I saw an anonymous article that struck me as very brilliantly written. It was a caricature of a Scotch Assembly. I immediately wrote to the editor and asked if I could get the writer's name. He communicated with Mr. Barrie, and Mr. Barrie, who had read some numbers of the *Weekly*, came down to see me, and we entered into an agreement that he should contribute an article every week. His first article was on Dr. Whyte, of St. George's. That arrangement continued for a long time—practically as long as Mr. Barrie went on with journalism. I published in the *Weekly* part of the 'Auld Licht Idylls,' the whole of



'When a Man's Single,' also of 'An Edinburgh Eleven,' and a considerable part 'A Window in Thrums.' Three volumes of 'Mr. Barrie's Sketches' have been reprinted in America without his permission; they are mostly taken from the *British Weekly*, so that nearly all that has appeared there from his hand has been reprinted in book form."

### THE SECRET OF PROLONGED LIFE.

TWO articles full of valuable suggestions as to how to prolong life appear in the magazines this month; one by Mr. William Kinnear, in the *North American Review*, the other by Dr. N. E. Yorke-Davies, in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

#### The Art of Living Two Hundred Years.

Mr. Kinnear does not hesitate to say that it is possible for a person to live two hundred years if the formula of diet which he prescribes is followed daily from early youth. He shows that there is a constant struggle going on in our bodies, even when in the most perfect health, between the accumulation and elimination of waste matter, and that as age advances the accumulations tend to become greater than the power of elimination. When the refuse matter deposited by the blood becomes excessive and resists expulsion the functions of the body are blocked and death is the result.

It follows naturally that in order to prolong life the foods containing the most destructive elements to life should be avoided and that some substance which will check the deposits or expel them from the system should be used. Mr. Kinnear's prescription is "to avoid all foods rich in the earthy salts, using much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and to take daily two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful." This acid mixed with distilled water has been found to be one of the most effective means of checking fibrinous and gelatinous deposits and hastening their expulsion from the system.

#### Corpulency as a Barrier to Long Life.

Similarly, Dr. Yorke-Davies maintains that the length of man's life is dependent largely upon the way he lives. Plenty of good food, fresh air and exercise in early life are the factors which, in his opinion, conduce to green old age.

Corpulency is held by him to be one of the most fatal barriers to long life. "As this condition," he says, "is the result of taking certain foods in undue proportions, its remedy lies in properly apportioning these." He prescribes and advises as follows for those who show a tendency to unduly increase in weight: "For a month or two the daily intake of food and its constituents must be carefully adjusted. No purgative or other medicine is necessary for the purpose; indeed, violent purgative medicines are absolutely injurious, as they simply wash the food through, without giving it time to nourish the system, and debility, palpitation of the heart and loss of condition result.

Of course, a little mild aperient, in the shape of some natural mineral water, such as the Franz Josef, is always harmless, and most people, from errors in diet, require something of this kind occasionally. Electrical appliances and electric baths are quite useless as fat-reducing agents. Quack remedies of all descriptions should be avoided like poison; if they reduce weight they do it at the expense of health. Of this I have seen repeated examples, and this induces me more particularly to make these observations."

#### To Prolong the Average of Life.

In the *June Century*, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, the bacteriologist of Columbia College, separates the diseases to which flesh is heir in some general classifications of "private" and "public" ills, or into those, on the one hand which are due for the most part to individual irregularity, and those on the other which are to be controlled largely by public sanitary precautions.

In regard to the latter class, under which come typhoid fever, cholera, diphtheria, and in some measure, consumption and pneumonia, Dr. Prudden points to the curtailment which science has made possible in their devastations. Of course, with these diseases, too, individual cleanliness is all valuable and necessary.

But there is also a public duty. "Diphtheria claims yearly in this land its hundreds of thousands of child victims, uselessly sacrificed on the altars of public apathy or private indolence. A conservative comparison and estimate shows that in the State of Michigan alone, during the three years 1886-88, at least 10,000 cases of diphtheria were probably prevented, and more than 1,700 lives saved, by intelligent isolation and disinfection.

"Consumption counts in its harvest about fifteen per cent. of all who die. A large proportion of these the faithful application of definite and simple preventive measures might save. Typhoid fever need no longer work such havoc among us if only once and forever men would insist that sewage, though diluted, is not fit to drink, and, so insisting, would see to it that by no official carelessness, by no false municipal economy, should drinking-water be polluted, or if polluted, used without proper cleansing."

"The most obvious way at the present moment in which the national government can be useful in preserving the public health is in the assumption of the powers and duties involved in the establishment of a national quarantine, to the end not only that serious infection be not poured in upon us from foreign countries, but also that in holding aloof disease and its carriers, such barbarities as have been lately witnessed at our greatest port may never again be repeated.

"Furthermore, it is unquestionably the duty of the national government to share in and to foster those toilsome researches into the causes of disease, and the methods of curtailing its ravages, which have already given such beneficent results, but which hitherto in this country have found few devotees



outside of privately supported laboratories, or the shelter of the colleges. Good work has been done by the health boards of certain States, but these and their limited resources are mainly occupied with the practical application to the preservation of health and life of facts elsewhere elicited.

"Of great importance, too, is the recording and making available the statistics of disease in all parts of the nation, the effects of our varied climates, of race, occupation, etc., on the general health. Further, the study of the effects of certain diseases of cattle upon man is of the utmost importance, and could most efficiently be done with the power and resources of the federal government. The establishment of a museum of hygiene and sanitary appliances, which should serve as a great object lesson and a record of progress, would materially further the ends in view.

"A national bureau of health would command, as no other less important organization could, the learning, experience and counsel of sanitarians and experts from all parts of our domain. Such a bureau would be useful in the wide dissemination of sanitary knowledge, through which alone can this or any nation share in the harvest of lengthened life which science has so patiently fostered and now freely offers to whomsoever will enter in and reap."

#### A DEFENSE OF VIVISECTION.

IN the June *Harper's* Dr. W. W. Keen has a paper of absorbing interest, in which he shows what has been achieved in surgery through vivisection. By experiments on monkeys it has been found possible to map out the brain, showing just those sections which control particular muscles, and through means of the close parallel which exists between the simian and the human brain, the "motor areas" have been accurately determined in the latter, too. What seems more wonderful still, the physician of to-day can, as a result of the experiments on the brains of live monkeys, locate from the *outside* of the head the seats of the various functions. Thus, with an abscess in the brain of the patient exhibiting absolutely no outward trace of disease, injury or scar, the surgeon will locate it with absolute accuracy and open the skull to remove it. "What is more to the point," says Dr. Keen, "in about one half of such cases we can now cure the patients, who, before vivisection had taught us modern cerebral localization, would all have gone to their graves."

Dr. Keen gives a half-dozen really marvelous instances of the cures effected in epilepsy and brain wounds and diseases, and concludes: "The anti-vivisectionists constantly parade the few physicians who are in accord with their views, and by frequent reappearances make an apparent army upon the stage. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lawson Tate is the only one who has an international reputation; the rest are but little known. Even Mr. Tait recently changed his views, and in a speech in favor of the objects of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, which are largely attained through vivisection, has

declared that 'bacteriological experiments on animals had proved of great value.'"

Surely if one considers that vivisection can be justified by results, it will be hard to condemn it after reading the detailed accounts of the almost miraculous operations which Dr. Keen reports and attributes directly to the knowledge gained by experiments on living animals.

#### HOW TO GET WELL WITHOUT MEDICINE.

OF all the cures which have emerged into public notice from time to time, the simplest and the most easy is that which Major-General Drayson describes in the *Nineteenth Century*. He calls it the art of breathing, and he seems to have hit upon it by mere accident when he was climbing a very high mountain. The rarefaction of the air at that altitude rendered it necessary for him to breathe twice as fast as he would have done at a lower level. All inconvenience caused by the rarefaction of the air disappeared when he doubled the rate of his breathing. Reflecting upon this, he stumbled upon the great discovery, which should immortalize him if there is anything in it. Breathing in the ordinary way he pumps fourteen pints of air into his lungs per minute containing three pints of oxygen, with which he can sufficiently oxygenate his blood. But on ascending to 7,000 feet, the pumping of fourteen pints of air into his lungs per minute would only take in a pint and a half of oxygen, and as it requires three pints to oxygenate the blood, he became almost suffocated. His heart palpitated and he was in danger of his life, but by suddenly doubling the rate at which he had been breathing he found instant relief. He has tried it under a great many circumstances. Whenever he was in a vitiated atmosphere he was able to get rid of his headache and incipient palpitation of the heart by taking long breaths twice as rapidly as he would on ordinary occasions. He maintains that in a very great many cases pain, sleeplessness, headache, and many other ills which flesh is heir to, could be almost instantly relieved by this simple process. Moderate exercise in the open air, upon which all doctors insist, he asserts is quite unnecessary; all that you need to do is to breathe as rapidly as if you were taking moderate exercise.

"What does moderate exercise do? It increases the rate of breathing, and hence gives a larger supply of oxygen to the blood than is given when a person is sitting still. But why take the walk to increase the rate of breathing? By the action of the will the rate of breathing can be increased up to fifty breaths a minute whilst reposing in an arm-chair; and I can state that I have driven away headache, toothache and other aches by breathing rapidly during several minutes.

"Another effect I have experienced from rapid breathing is the cure of restlessness and sleeplessness, from which those who use the brain much not infrequently suffer. In order to avoid breathing second-hand air, it is advisable to get out of bed and walk



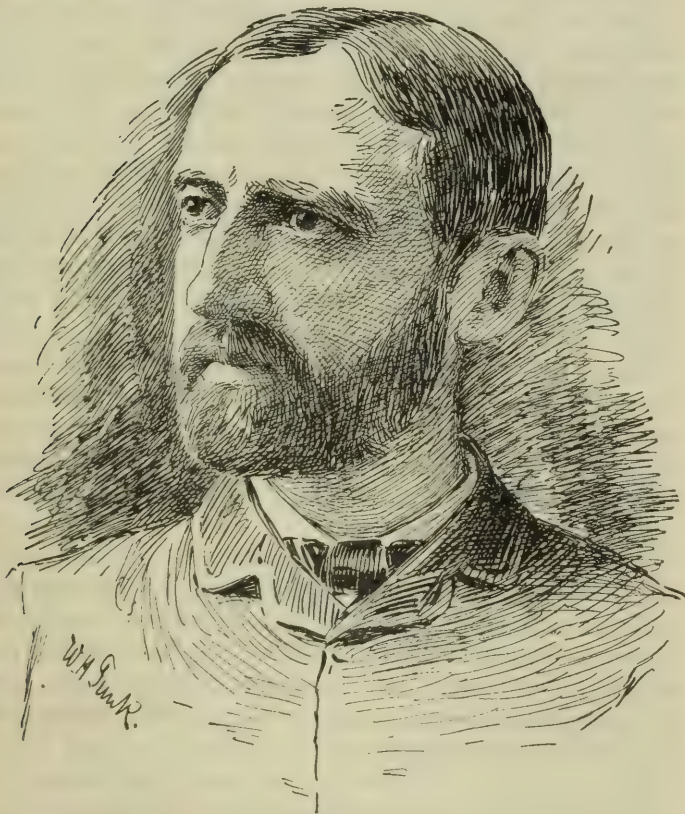
about the room, breathing very quickly, during one or two minutes.

"During the summer of 1877 I was in Central India; during the winter of 1878 I was in Nova Scotia, where the temperature is frequently below zero. In spite of the hard work, I can claim a record which is at least unusual, viz., that during upwards of thirty years I have not been sufficiently ill to take a breakfast in bed, and except for a severe cut on my shin, have during thirty years never been on the sick list. Colds, coughs, sore throats and other ailments, from which I used to suffer as a young man, I am now free from."

This astonishing immunity from ill-health he attributes almost entirely to the effects of breathing quickly. Breathe pure air, sleep and live as far as possible in an atmosphere which contains the proper amount of oxygen, and whenever the atmosphere is vitiated, breathe quickly so as to maintain the normal supply of oxygen.

### INSANITY AND GENIUS.

"INSANITY and Genius," by Dr. Arthur McDonald, in the *Arena* for June, is chiefly a compilation of the opinions of celebrated discoverers in the field of pathology, physiology and psychology and of conclusions arrived at by eminent specialists



DR. ARTHUR M'DONALD.

on diseases of the brain, together with a series of interesting records of the eccentricities evinced by men of genius.

Mr. McDonald classifies human beings in a general way into "normal" and "abnormal," and then di-

vides human abnormality into insanity, genius and crime.

Insanity is defined from the anatomical point of view after the theory of Krafft-Ebing, as "a diffuse disease of the brain, accompanied with nutritive, inflammatory and degenerative changes."

It is difficult to distinguish between sanity and insanity, because the manifestations are similar when the fluctuating line oscillates between genius and mental disease. Instances of persons who cannot be termed insane and yet who are known by their eccentricities are classified under this head as pseudo-geniuses. "They believe themselves on the way to weighty discoveries and humanitarian enterprises, which turn out to be unfruitful; some are inventors, improvers of the world, revolutionary heroes, creators of new sects to whose plans an agitated public sometimes lends a willing ear, but whose work necessarily fails because it is only a 'mental flash of a puzzled head,' and not a ripened result out of the development of civilization."

Others, showing strikingly peculiar and original, but useless characteristics are, says Mr. McDonald, as a rule, suffering from hereditary disease, and are liable to lapse into pronounced insanity at any time.

A long list of names is given of famous statesmen, poets, historians, essayists, novelists, musical geniuses, philosophers and generals, together with instances of their having shown, at one time or another, tendencies to insane temperaments. Numerous biographical facts, too, showing eccentricities, nervous diseases and symptoms of insanity in men of extraordinary mental ability are cited. Dante, Tasso, Pascal, Mirabeau, Pope, Voltaire, Jonathan Edwards, Goethe, Victor Hugo and others are named as instances of a precocity that was a symptom at once of genius and insanity.

Originality is common to genius and insanity, but in the latter it is generally without purpose. "Geniuses are inclined to misinterpret the acts of others and consider themselves persecuted. These are well-known tendencies of the insane. Boileau and Chateaubriand could not hear a person praised, even their shoemaker, without feeling a certain opposition. Schopenhauer became furious and refused to pay a bill in which his name was written with a double 'p.' Unhealthy vanity is also common in the ambitions of monomaniacs."

"Some characteristics of genius are originality, egotism, vanity, indiscretion, and lack of common sense; precocity, sterility, irritability, impetuosity, melancholia and susceptibility to visions and dreams. These characteristics belong also to the insane. If it be said that it is cruel to compare much that we consider highest in the world with insanity, the reply is, that we might as well object to classing man among the bipeds, because vultures are bipeds. Any analysis of genius that may show the closest relation to insanity cannot change genius itself. Faust and Hamlet remain Faust and Hamlet. The question is not a matter of sentiment, but of facts. Genius and great talent are those forms of abnormality most beneficial to society."



## GEORGE ELIOT.

## A German View.

IN the May number of *Westermann* Hedwig Bender makes a sympathetic sketch of George Eliot, describing her as an extraordinary and truly original figure as a woman and as a writer.

There is, says the writer, nothing commonplace or conventional about George Eliot; she is an individual in the higher sense. Whether we follow her career in her life or in her literary creations, we cannot fail to recognize that behind all her writings there is a complete, an entire personality. That is what makes her interesting, for personalities are little worlds, and that of George Eliot was an unusually complicated one.

After briefly recapitulating the chief events of George Eliot's life, Hedwig Bender proceeds to notice the abnormal size of her head and her prominent, masculine features. Especially expressive were her eyes, however, and her smile had a great charm, shedding as it did a peculiar glow of amiable tenderness and gentleness. When she was enthusiastic over anything, her face resembled that of Savonarola, and was most fascinating. Indeed, George Eliot resembled Savonarola in mind and soul as well as in appearance. His personality had made a very deep impression on her, and her creative powers had received some of their strongest impulses from him. His strong, stormy pulse found an echo in her own; common to both were sincerity of endeavor and the force and passionate glow of the emotions—the traits of the heroic and of the great.

Everywhere the striking characteristic of George Eliot's nature is the fire with which her whole soul is penetrated. We see it in the tumults, the storms, and the passionate tenderness of the undisciplined child; in the fever for reading and the thirst for knowledge of the growing girl; in the pious zeal for love and the belief of a zealot, as well as in the cult of hero-worship friendship on which the girl, otherwise externally cold, hangs all her affections. In later life she is timid and extremely sensitive. Only occasionally does the spark from her soul suddenly reappear. Then she lays aside her reserve and timidity to bear witness to what seems right to her, to defend what she regards as truth, and even, if it must be, to set the conventional at defiance. She trusts and believes in the loud inner voice which urges her on. Proud, enthusiastic, passionate, ruled by the impulses of her heart, she has thus given us her most charming women—Maggie, Romola, and Dorothea, meeting us herself at the turning points and in the most decisive crises of their lives.

Perhaps the most poetic charm surrounds the fresh life-like delineation of Maggie. Born in the heart of the novelist herself, and developed by her with incomparable art, her favorite heroine is painted with the most graceful lightness to the most touching pathos. Every grief, small and great, of the stormy child-heart is depicted in the same delightful and warm-hearted manner.

George Eliot was not spared the pain and the suffering of a highly sensitive and emotional nature. She was ambitious, and was inspired by a burning

desire for admiration and recognition. She required much from the world, and much from herself. Such people can seldom be made contented; for life can never do enough for them, and they can never do enough for themselves. Moreover, they are irritable and very easily hurt. Every wound to their consciousness they feel keenly, and fate has always ready for them thousands of little pin-pricks which others do not feel at all. Also the struggle between selfish and unselfish inclinations provided much pain for George Eliot, with her large, loving heart, her strong feeling for moral duties, and her warm striving after perfection. It is this struggle and her aspiration for moral perfection which she so often describes with such truthfulness in her most touching laments. The consciousness of her defects and imperfections oppressed her heavily, and never forsook her.

To turn to another side of her character, a noteworthy feature is her fondness for absorbing herself in the study of a single individual; and, many-sided and various as her other interests are, her interest in the living model she is painting and developing keeps all her other interests in the background. This is one of the most prominent of the traits of George Eliot; and it is a purely feminine characteristic, having its origin in refinement of mind and intuitive recognition, which women possess in a much higher degree than men. And George Eliot had it in an extraordinary measure.

Her thinking was not so quick as it was deep. There was a certain slowness to grasp and utilize impressions. Reflection was a necessity—she could not help testing and comparing results, to convince herself of the worth or uselessness of what came before her. She took everything too seriously; and that made her slow over her work, and somewhat dull in her personal intercourse. The consciousness of this, too, made her uncertain; it destroyed a calm faith in herself; and in a large circle she never felt quite at her ease, or lost, with all her success, a certain distrust of her ability and doubt of herself.

Sympathy undoubtedly was the most powerful element of her warm temperament; and allied to it was mercy towards the erring and those who failed owing to the weakness of their own hearts and the storm and stress of circumstances. Yet she was severe enough with the sin and the guilt as such. The deep, moral earnestness of her nature made this moral severity a necessity; just as her extraordinary knowledge of the human heart, and her understanding of its most secret impulses, in conjunction with her innate warm sympathy for others, and her consciousness of her own shortcomings, made her merciful and considerate towards others.

In the *Monthly Packet* there is an interesting paper on "St. Willibrord's Dance at Echternach." Echternach is the place where, since the seventh century, on Whit Monday there is a procession to the shrine of the saint, headed by the bishop, and followed by thousands of dancers, who dance for half a mile, then dance round the altar and out into the churchyard, only ceasing when they are thoroughly exhausted.



## MR. HOWELLS INTERVIEWED BY PROFESSOR BOYESEN.

ONE of the new departures of which *McClure's Magazine* boasts, and a very charming one, is a series of "Conversations"—not imaginary, *à la* Landor, but real dialogues between noted people. In this first number Professor H. H. Boyesen interviews Mr. Howells, and the interviewer explains by way of introduction: "My second objection, I am bound to confess, arose from my own sense of dignity which rebelled against the rôle of an interviewer, and it was not until my conscience was made easy on this point that I agreed to undertake the present article. I was reminded that it was an ancient and highly dignified form of literature I was about to revive; and that my precedent was to be sought not in the modern newspaper interview, but in the Platonic dialogue. By the friction of two kindred minds, sparks of thought may flash forth which owe their origin solely to the friendly collision."

## HOW MR. HOWELLS BECAME A REALIST.

The author of *Silas Lapham* gives a delightful account of his Venetian sojourn, and lets out in the course of it the details of his conversion from the mazes of romanticism: "Of all the Italian authors, the one I delighted in the most was Goldoni. His exquisite realism fascinated me. It was the sort of thing which I felt I ought not to like; but for all that I liked it immensely.

*Boyesen*: "How do you mean that you ought not to like it?"

*Howells*: "Why, I was an idealist in those days. I was only twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and I knew the world chiefly through literature. I was all the time trying to see things as others had seen them, and I had a notion that, in literature, persons and things should be nobler and better than they are in the sordid reality; and this romantic glamor veiled the world to me, and kept me from seeing things as they are. But in the lanes and alleys of Venice I found Goldoni everywhere. Scenes from his plays were enacted before my eyes, with all the charming Southern vividness of speech and gesture, and I seemed at every turn to have stepped at unawares into one of his comedies. I believe this was the beginning of my revolt. But it was a good while yet before I found my own bearings.

*Boyesen*: "But permit me to say that it was an exquisitely delicate set of fresh Western senses you brought with you to Venice. When I was in Venice in 1878 I could not get away from you however much I tried. I saw your old Venetian senator, in his august rags, roasting coffee, and I promenaded about for days in the chapters of your 'Venetian Life,' like the Knight Huldbrand, in the Enchanted Forest in 'Undine,' and I could not find my way out. Of course, I know that, being what you were, you could not have helped writing that book, but what was the immediate cause of your writing it?"

*Howells*: "From the day I arrived in Venice I kept a journal in which I noted down my impressions.

I found a young pleasure in registering my sensations at the sight of notable things, and literary reminiscences usually shimmered through my observations. Then I received an offer from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, to write weekly or bi-weekly letters, for which they paid me five dollars, in greenbacks, a column, nonpareil. By the time this sum reached Venice, shaven and shorn by discounts for exchange in gold premiums it had usually sunk to half its size or less. Still I was glad enough to get even that, and I kept on writing joyously. So the book grew in my hands until, at the time I resigned in 1865, I was trying to have it published. I offered it to a number of English publishers, but they all declined it. At last Mr. Trübner agreed to take it if I could guarantee the sale of 500 copies in the United States, or induce an American publisher to buy that number of copies in sheets." Finally this last was accomplished, and the book sold up to 40,000. "The English weeklies gave me long complimentary notices, which I carried about for months in my pockets like love letters and read surreptitiously at odd moments."

## THE AUTHOR OF "JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER."

IN the *Sunday Magazine* there is an interesting account of Hesba Stretton, whose real name, it seems, is Miss Sarah Smith. Miss Hesba Stretton lives with her sister at Ham Common. The writer of the article, in describing this popular authoress and her works, says: "Her ideal Church is 'all people that on earth do dwell,' with the four Gospels for their theology, Jesus of Nazareth for their one Master, and the pleasures of brotherhood as their holy communion. Jessica's first prayer is her idea of prayer, the personal childlike speaking of our joys and wants to a living, loving Father.

"Miss Hesba Stretton's entrance into literary life does not seem to have been premeditated, but was brought about by, apparently, her sending a ghost story to the late Charles Dickens. He not only accepted the story of 'The Lucky Leg' and published it within a fortnight, but also asked for more contributions from the same pen.

"This was Miss Stretton's start, and one which does not come to many writers. The point of unity with Mr. Dickens was sympathy with helplessness, and especially the helplessness of children. The sight of it seemed to exercise a spell over them, and what they themselves felt they were happily enabled to make others feel by the vivid power of their descriptions. From the time of their first acquaintance until Charles Dickens' death Miss Stretton contributed regularly to *All the Year Round*, and frequently to the Christmas numbers published by Charles Dickens. Subsequently she wrote those stories which bear names so widely known. Of these 'Jessica's First Prayer' has, perhaps, had the largest circulation in England, America and Germany, amounting to something like three-quarters of a million in England alone. Among her foreign readers and admirers Miss Stretton counts a great variety, including emperors, theologians and peasants.



"The Emperor of Russia, Alexander II, published a ukase that copies of 'Jessica's First Prayer' should be placed in all the schools of Russia. His successor has thought fit to revoke this order, and, with peculiar severity for such an unoffending member, has condemned all remaining copies found in his dominions to be burnt 'by the hangman,' if there is such an official in Russia.

"However, 'Jessica's First Prayer' has found its way into almost every country in the world, and has been translated into Arabic, Cingalese, Japanese, Bulgarian, Czech, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German and French. The story Miss Hesba Stretton likes best, however, from the long list of her own productions is 'Michel Lcristo's Cross.'"

### MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN'S CONFESSIONS.

#### From Paganism to Pessimism.

IN the *Idler*, Mr. Robert Buchanan tells the story of his first book, or rather his first two books, for with him it was a case of twins. When he was a boy he went to London with a resolve that he was going to be Poet Laureate after the death of Lord Tennyson, and began his upward ascent to Parnassus by living, or rather starving, in a garret in Stamford street with David Grey, whose life he afterwards wrote. He was happier then than he seems to be to-day, for he says: "I had all the gods of Greece for company, to say nothing of the fays and trolls of Scottish Fairyland. Pallas and Aphrodite haunted that old garret; out on Waterloo Bridge, night after night, I saw Selene and all her nymphs; and when my heart sank low, the fairies of Scotland sang me lullabies! It was a happy time."

After describing some of those who helped him in his early career, he says: "I had other friends, the faces under the gas, the painted women on the Bridge (how many a night have I walked up and down by their sides and talked to them for hours together!) the actors in the theatres, the ragged groups at the stage doors. London to me, then, was still Fairyland! Even in the Haymarket, with its babbles of Nymph and Satyr, there was wonderful life from midnight to dawn—deep sympathy with which told me that I was a born Pagan and could never be really comfortable in any modern Temple of the Proprieties

Unfortunately, it does not seem, from the concluding part of his article, as if these Bohemian beginnings tended to produce happiness in later years. Mr. Buchanan says: "I may, with a certain experience, offer a few words of advice to my younger brethren—to those, I mean, who are entering the profession of literature. To begin with, I entirely agree with Mr. Grant Allen in his recent avowal that literature is the poorest and least satisfactory of all professions; I will go even further, and affirm that it is one of the least ennobling. With a fairly extensive knowledge of the writers of my own period, I can honestly say that I have scarcely met one individual who has not deteriorated morally by the pursuit of literary fame. For complete lit-

erary success among contemporaries, it is imperative that a man should either have no real opinions, or be able to conceal such as he possesses; that he should have one eye on the market and the other on the public journals; that he should humbug himself into the delusion that book-writing is the highest work in the universe, and that he should regulate his likes and dislikes by one law, that of expediency. If his nature is in arms against anything that is rotten in society or in literature itself, he must be silent. Above all, he must lay this solemn truth to heart, that when the world speaks well of him the world will demand the price of praise, and that price will possibly be his living soul."

### ZOLA'S NEXT BOOKS.

A VERY interesting illustrated interview with Zola appears in the current number of the *Idler*, in which he gives the following account of the novels on which he is at present engaged: "I am working at present at 'Dr. Pascal,' which closes my series of the Rougon Macquart novels. It will be a philosophical and scientific defense of the principal work of my life—the twenty volumes of the Rougon Macquarts. You see I attach the greatest importance to this, and therefore give special attention to my work, which is meant to be a justification of my theories and *hardiesses*. After this I'll take 'Lourdes' in hand. 'Lourdes' will be followed by 'Rome,' and then by 'Paris.' They will form a triptych. In the first I shall try to prove that the great scientific development of our time has inspired hopes in the mind of all classes, hopes which it has not realized to the satisfaction of the most impressionable, therefore the most exacting and unreasonable minds. How such minds have returned with greater conviction to the belief in the existence of something more powerful than science, a something which can alleviate the evils from which they suffer, or imagine they do. Among these there may even be social philanthropists, who may think that divine intercession is more efficacious to cure the suffering of the people than anarchist theories. In my 'Rome' I shall treat of the Neo-Catholicism, with its ambitions, its struggle, etc., as distinct from the pure and religious sentiment of the pilgrims of 'Lourdes.' Finally, in 'Paris' I shall endeavor to lay bare the corruption and vice which devour that city; vice and corruption to which the whole civilized world brings its share."

A WRITER in the *Canadian Magazine* declares that the Canadian woman poet is superior to the rest of her sex. He says: "Turning to the channels through which the temperamental force of the Canadian girl has begun to show itself—I say begun, because the development along the lines of art has been almost wholly confined to the last ten or fifteen years—late years have seen the birth of a school of woman poets whose works show a breadth and virility unapproached by the woman singers of the rest of the continent."



## ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND.

## A French Version.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE has published the fourth and concluding article on "Elizabeth and Essex," by M. Hector de La Ferrière. The familiar story gains a fresh interest by being told in another language and from a French point of view. Henri Quatre had private news constantly forwarded from the French embassy in London, and a vivid portrait of the great queen is the result. The story might be called "The Tragedy of an Old Heart," so keen was the struggle between private affection and what Elizabeth certainly conceived to be public duty. Whether Essex really cared for her or no, she certainly had the power to sway his mind in an extraordinary manner, and the vehemence of his language in his hours of depression was not wholly due to his fears for his life.

Elizabeth's powerful individuality fascinated the weaker natures round her, and Essex is not the only man who seemed to regard the withdrawal of her favor as the darkening of the rays of the sun. Yet her mental vigor did not hinder her from passionate inconsistency of word and deed; and in a letter to his sister, Lady Rich, Essex says he will not glory in any good fortune that may befall him, as "chance alone decides," and also that the life led at court is "sadder than old age." Henri and M. de Boissise, the French ambassador, exchanged frequent letters, and during the first imprisonment of Essex Henri endeavored to intercede in his favor. "His sufferings and his services," writes the King, "merit a more favorable eye. Up till now the Irish war has caused England more inconveniences than it has procured honor and advantage to the Queen, my good sister." M. Boissise declares that the bursts of anger of Elizabeth against Essex have neither rhyme nor reason, and that the King, his master, had better take care not to burn his own fingers uselessly. Elizabeth at this time was sixty-eight years old, but power of anger and wounded affection do not seem to have been much moderated by her years, and neither de Boissise nor Beaumont, who succeeded him, could modify her wrath during the lifetime of the unfortunate Essex, nor her regrets when she had allowed his execution. Two years she survived him, and to Beaumont she then spoke, with her eyes full of tears, saying that "she had been obliged to let him suffer by the laws of England, which were not dependent on her own will, and that she had done her very best to restrain him, and to hinder his dashing his own head against a wall," adding, "my passion was surmounted by a still stronger passion" (that of the public welfare is implied), "but nevertheless my sorrow will only quit my heart with life itself."

The old story of the ring is told for a French audience, though not by quotation from the letters of Beaumont, who presumably did not know what had occurred; but M. de La Ferrière draws a striking picture of Elizabeth's own deathbed, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury kneeling at her feet, vainly per-

suading her to take food. As is well known, she insisted on lying on the floor, and when lifted on to her bed refused to stay there. At last, after a month of wretched suffering, which succeeded to the scene with the dying Lady Nottingham, Elizabeth passed away at three o'clock on the morning of April 3.

"Thus died at the age of seventy the greatest Queen who ever honored the throne of England, whose power dates from Elizabeth, for she gave to it colonies and a navy; she bequeathed to it her own maxims and the practical theories of government, which since her death have not ceased to be applied. What are these?

"To seize upon the strategic points of the narrow seas.

"The English at this day occupy Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Cyprus.

"To burn rival fleets if occasion serves.

"That which Essex by the order of Elizabeth carried out at Cadiz, in our own time the English have done at Copenhagen and Navarino.

"To prefer a protectorate carried out at the cost of a subjugated people rather than a sovereignty costing much money.

"Thus did Elizabeth in the new countries, and, following her example, thus did the English in India, and now in Egypt.

"To exact the right of search with a view of assuring maritime supremacy. This pretention, energetically rejected by Henry the Fourth, reappeared in the reign of Louis Philippe, and quite recently under the full Republican *régime*.

"The favorite motto placed by Elizabeth at the bottom of her portraits, *Semper eadem* (always the same), England has made her own."

## SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON.

THE illustrated interview in the *Strand* for May 15 is devoted to Sir Robert Rawlinson the great engineer. Although the greater part of the interview is taken up with an account of the pictures upon the walls of the house in which Sir Robert lives, towards the close of the article Mr. Howe condescends to tell us something about the man himself, and from this we take the following extracts:

"He started life with a purpose—he has lived it with a will. Born at Bristol on February 28, 1810—his father, Thomas Rawlinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, was a mason and builder; his mother a Devonshire woman. Sir Robert barely went to school—he frankly declares that his education only cost three halfpence a week. He worked at his father's business at Chorley, and before he was twenty-one he was a stonemason, bricklayer, millwright, carpenter, sawyer, and even a navvy, and all with a view of grounding himself in everything of a practical nature which would tend to make him an engineer—a profession on which his heart was set.

"'When I was one and twenty,' he said, as he contemplatively turned over the past pages of his life in his mind, 'I was residing in Liverpool and entered



the Dock office under Jesse Hartley, the greatest dock engineer the world has seen. I remained there for five years, for the last three of which I was Hartley's confidential draughtsman and adviser. Then I went on to the London and Birmingham Railway, the Blisworth contract, under Robert Stephenson.'

"Mr. Rawlinson completed the work successfully. At the age of thirty he once more went to Liverpool, filling the post of Assistant Surveyor to the corporation. He remained there for two and a half years, when, on the recommendation of his first employer—Jesse Hartley—he was appointed engineer to the celebrated Bridgwater Canal.

"'Whilst I was in Liverpool,' Sir Robert said, 'I met young Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, the architect of St. George's Hall. He was about twenty-four years of age, yet he captured 1,500 guineas, being the three premiums offered for designs for St. George's Hall, the new law courts and the new collegiate institute. We often met and talked together. I assisted him in getting out the plan for the foundation, and I laid the first brick of St. George's Hall.'

"In 1848 the Public Health act was passed, and he was appointed the first engineer superintendent inspector. He made the first inquiry and wrote the first report on Dover. He subsequently inspected and reported on the State and condition of towns and villages from Berwick-on-Tweed to Land's End, from Liverpool to Hull.

"The Commission of Inquiry lived until 1854. . . . Now came the winter of '54 and '55—the time of the Crimea. In the spring of 1855 I was sent out as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the East.

"'Rawlinson,' said Lord Shaftesbury, with a gloomy expression, 'we are losing our poor army in the Crimea. I've induced Palmerston to agree to a Sanitary Commission. Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Gavin will go, but I want an engineer. Will you go?'

"'I'll go, my lord,' I said.

"'He embraced me like a woman.'

"'You shall take such powers as men never took before,' he said, and he kept his word. The commission sailed on the following Thursday, at the end of February, landed at Constantinople on March 6, and the next day we went over to the great hospitals on the Asiatic side, where the men were dying at the rate of sixty and seventy a day. The wards were full of sick and dying, there was no adequate ventilation, and the area outside of the hospitals was covered with filth and the carcasses of animals. The cleansing was heavy work. On the second day of our arrival I had the upper portion of the windows broken to let ventilation into the rooms. Armenians and Greek laborers cleared away the carcasses—for the Turks would not touch them—and subsequently the hospitals were whitewashed. By midsummer our hospitals were the cleanest in Europe—so Florence Nightingale wrote home. The mortality decreased from sixty and seventy per thousand to twelve and fourteen, and went on improving. The French did nothing, although they had some palaces on the European

side for their sick. They neither drained, ventilated nor cleansed the surroundings—men, nurses, officers and doctors went down with fever—they telegraphed home for nurses and doctors; the reply was, there were none to spare."

"Sir Robert has served on three Royal commissions, and waterworks have been constructed under his directions in Hong Kong and Singapore."

## GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

IN Heft 9 of *Vom Fels zum Meer* Herr Max Hesdörffer discusses "Gardening as a Profession for Women." Just a year ago he contributed an article on the same subject to the same magazine, and the article was taken up with much interest. Among other things it was the means of bringing the author into personal relations with Frau Hedwig Heyl of Charlottenburg, who had put her extensive garden and nursery at the disposal of the German Society for the Welfare of Women, commonly known as "Frauenwohl." As a result of this acquaintance Herr Hesdörffer took over the School of Gardening, and now he describes the work he has already achieved and the greater results he still hopes to attain in this new field open to women. Still his experience is discouraging.

The training of young women to start the business of gardening on their own account seems, according to Herr Hesdörffer, almost hopeless in these days of competition. He has, therefore, had to restrict his efforts to training for private gardening—that is, preparing girls to take situations in private families who cannot afford a regular (male) gardener. Many ladies in such circumstances, he thinks, would only be too glad to take a girl into their houses to attend to the garden, the house plants and flower decorations, and to teach something of her art to the children. Another opening would be the arrangement of flowers for florists, a branch which is also taught in the school. Indeed, the profession of florist is eminently fitted for capable women with only small capital at command.

## Amateur Gardening.

In the *Girl's Own Paper* for May, Constance Jacob continues her short papers on "Amateur Gardening for Town Girls." Each month directions are given concerning the garden work that ought to be done.

*Atalanta* for May contains an article on gardening for girls, by H. R. Vernon, and it, too, only relates to amateur gardening; but the writer draws attention to the many pleasures that are to be derived from it, including outdoor exercise, with a particularly interesting object: "No one will deny that gardening is a very healthy form of exercise, nor will any girl who cares about her garden go out in the listless, uninterested manner of the girl who has no such inducement, who is in no hurry to go out because she has nothing to do when she gets there. This bed will want planting or weeding; those carnations should be tied up and staked; these seedlings



must be thinned, and those cuttings are ready for re-potting. The result of having these varied occupations in view will be that the girl will be eager to go out, and happy and busy during the whole time of her recreation. Then comes the pleasure she will have in the flowers when grown. There is another kind of pleasure which she will also derive from gardening if she only sets her mind to it, and that is the pleasure of giving.

#### A PLEA FOR ATHLETICS FOR GIRLS.

MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH published in the *Medical Magazine* an address which she delivered before the Medical Association at Portsmouth, England, in which she pleads for more systematic recreation and physical education for girls. She asks: "Where can you see such an active manufactory of physical degeneration as on an ordinary working day in a girls' school?"

Women have in the last generation learned to educate their minds, but have not yet learned to educate their bodies: "The cramping and confining monotony of a girl's school life—where, even among the best of them, whatever may have been the advance made with regard to the higher education, and the competition on mental planes with the masculine sex, yet most certainly scarcely a glimmer of this truth has as yet pierced their Cimmerian darkness as to physical development."

Miss Smith calls attention to the fact that play or recreation is not one of those things which can be left to chance:

"In France, Belgium, Sweden and other countries the subject has excited legislative attention, and in Germany the estimation of gymnastics has become so great that, like 'Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on t'other side,' her systematized programme appears to some observers pedantic and overstrained, and the number of her teachers of physical exercise in Berlin alone is said to reach a thousand. France and Belgium more wisely have recently added ordinary children's games to their compulsory school programme. But children do not know how to play when left too much to themselves—they lack the vitality. 'They have forgotten the games of their forefathers, and have not formulated new ones of their own,' says the French Report. 'It would be ludicrous were it not so sad to see the want of organization in games for boys,' says the Report of the English Sub-committees."

It is a common reproach that, when women are educated, they become spectacled and blue-stockinged, and more or less ungainly; but, as Miss Smith points out, the education of the body, even when it is carried out to lengths which would scandalize Mrs. Grundy, tends directly to the opposite direction. She says: "Yet if any one dare love beauty for herself alone, not only on canvas and in broken statues, but as a living, breathing reality, and suggest that physical education should be encouraged because this is her

blessing and benison, why! how people will look scorn at you and quietly laugh—especially those learned classical ladies who understand everything about ancient Greece—except that power which really made her what she was, her soul. For far otherwise was exercise esteemed among the women of that nation, 'where beauty was honored as an attribute of God,' and the women of Sparta considered the most beautiful of all. For they (so says Plutarch and Xenophon) were subjected, in the best days of Sparta, to exercises for developing the limbs very similar (though, of course, not so severe) to those of their brothers—such as wrestling, boxing and running races; and they became in consequence so well shapen and proportioned, that even now in our vaunted nineteenth century we can find no forms for our sculptors so beautiful as the ideal types of loveliness exhibited in their time-stained statues; and, moreover, the fame of Spartan development—of Spartan grace and beauty—spread so far that Athens, the ever jealous, the ever watchful rival, was fain to humble herself and send hither for nurses to rear the scions of her noble families."

#### THE PRINCESS MAY'S HUSBAND.

THE first place in the *New Review* is given to a study of the character of the Duke of York. There is a good deal of padding in it, for it is rather difficult for magazine writers to make bricks without straw. Almost the only new thing in the article is the following: "His memory, like that of most of his family, is singularly receptive and retentive. It is related of him and his late brother in their youth that they were both very fond of the study of English history, and that more especially the dramatic incidents of the period covered by the Wars of the Roses appealed to their boyish imaginations. As the elder might in due course expect as sovereign some day to become Duke of Lancaster, the younger determined that if ever he had to choose a dukedom it should be that of York. When the time came for the choice to be made last year, though many other titular combinations were suggested and pressed upon him, yet he steadfastly adhered to this. His subsequent adoption of the White Rose of Edward IV, as one of his favorite badges, is also interesting, as being illustrative of this persistency of purpose."

There is a good deal of eulogy, which is natural, and which everyone hopes is deserved; but of course it would be there all the same, whether it was deserved or not, under the circumstances. This it is which detracts from the value of all articles written on "Royal Princes." This writer, however, is more than a mere courtier, and ventures occasionally somewhat near to criticism: "The direction in which his choice of causes that he will endeavor to advance will lie is pretty clearly shown by his selection of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as the occasion for his first appearance as chairman. Endowed with qualities that will excite the enthusiasm of the bulk of his fellow subjects, his personal



weakness at present would appear to be self-distrust and diffidence of his own powers at one moment, and at another a too rapid generalization which sometimes tends to exaggeration of statement; but both are probably only temporary and will be outgrown as his judgment becomes better balanced and more equable."

#### THE LIFE HE HAS LED.

The facts of the young prince's life are briefly told in the following extract: "Prince George of Wales entered the navy as young as it is possible for any boy to do so, when he was barely twelve years old. He has steadily applied himself to his profession from that day to this; and the years have been full of work for him, and of the healthiest discipline, as well as of manifold education in the widest sense of the term, in all parts of the world. His experience, also, has been more than usually varied. He has served on nearly every naval station, the East Indian, the Australian, the South African, and the South American, three times on the North American and West Indian, and as many more in the Mediterranean and in the channel, and on board ships of pretty nearly every sort and kind. The messmates of his early gun-room days, when he was a middy on board the *Bacchante*, the *Inconstant*, or the *Canada*, and those who were in class with him when afterwards he was passing through the college at Greenwich, or in the *Excellent*, testify to his geniality and popularity with officers and men. More than one story is current illustrative of his sense of humor and of his good nature, and it is believed that it was his diary that furnished the greater part of the naïve and boyish remarks that were published in the two-volumed *Cruise of the Bacchante* in 1882. The strenuous diligence with which he has devoted himself to his studies, and the ability which he has displayed in mastering the subjects which he has had to tackle for the series of examinations which he has had to undergo, have been evinced by the manner in which he has acquitted himself, and by the places he has won in the class lists, inasmuch as they are incontestably far above the average. As midshipman, sub-lieutenant, lieutenant or commander, he has executed the duties that fell to his lot with simple zeal and straightforwardness. He has thrice been in command of his own ship; and on each occasion has won unqualified meed of praise from his superior officers for the manner in which he has handled her in difficult and trying positions, and for the discipline and effectiveness he has always maintained. When off duty he has ever participated freely and heartily in the open-air amusements of his brother officers, cricket, polo, or lawn-tennis; he is well known as a keen sportsman and first-rate shot. He is said to be very fond of whist, and to play a good hand."

The writer adds that Prince George is simple in his personal tastes and shows no tendency to extravagance, he never forgets a friend, and has the royal memory for face and names.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH.

IN the *Young Woman* for June there is an interview with Mrs. Bramwell Booth, in the course of which the head of the Salvation Army Rescue Work makes some interesting characteristic remarks upon the rival methods of claiming the lost: "We never give up the girls and never reckon to have finished with them, whether good or bad. After seven years' work there are now thirteen homes (six of which are located in the provinces), through which have passed eight thousand six hundred girls and women, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-one of whom have been sent out into the world in a fit position to earn their own living, either by service or some respectable trade, as well as one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven who have been restored to their friends. I think a rescue home ought to be a gradual breaking in. It must not be like the ordinary penitentiary, which is like wrapping a baby up in swaddling clothes and then suddenly putting it down and expecting it to walk. I remember the first time I went over a penitentiary I hardly knew which distressed me more—the sin and misery of the girls or the way they were treated. They get a terrible view of religion and goodness in such a place, where they are shut in by high walls and ground glass windows, and kept washing all day, superintended by matrons who are merely earning their living, and have no sympathy or love toward them. There is no real intercourse, they are never permitted to walk out alone and never see a man; then suddenly they are put into a situation with plenty of freedom. How can they be expected to keep straight? It would not be safe to treat even an innocent girl in that way. From the very beginning, from my first few interviews with poor fallen girls, I fell in love with them, and all through the eight years during which I have lived for them I have felt my heart specially drawn out to every one and have been able to prove that sanctified human love is the one power which avails to lift up these most helpless and friendless of our fellow-creatures."

The interviewer asked Mrs. Booth whether the public work of the Salvation Army does not interfere with home life. Mrs. Booth stoutly denied that this was necessary, and in proof of this she referred to her own feelings. She says: "I have five children, the eldest of whom is only ten, and a home to look after, and our means being very small, all the children's clothes are made at home, and I give the children their lessons. I come from New Barnet to the office nearly every day but Saturday, usually returning about five or six in the evening, and have one or two public meetings in the week. It means very hard work, but people can work all their waking hours if they have variation; so the household work and the children I reckon as a kind of recreation." Mrs. Booth has been a vegetarian for eight years and has brought up her family on a vegetarian diet.



"Suppose some reader becoming interested in social service amongst the poor and unhappy wishes to undertake some definite practical work—how could you make use of such a helper?"

"We certainly could give her plenty to do. In personal assistance we could only use converted people who worked for the love of God. I think that is essential in rescue work. But they need not necessarily join the Salvation Army. If they were anywhere near we should be very glad of their assistance—visiting, writing, etc. It is an immense pity that so many young women with talents and the wish to be useful should be put to useless needlework or fancy work. It seems to me that the rich are frightfully guilty in regard to these poor girls. There are many things we want, but we cannot go into debt. We could use any amount of clothing, old or new. Many girls whose time hangs heavily on their hands could make and collect things and send them to us. We have some interesting cases of respectable girls who come into maternity homes and have to go out to situations and support a child. In such cases, clothing of all kinds, especially children's clothing, is a great boon to these poor mothers."

#### WITCHCRAFT IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of May 15, M. Delacroix gives a curious account of some of the most notable trials for witchcraft of the seventeenth century.

##### THE ARISTOCRACY OF SATAN.

"At that time," he remarks, "the real aristocracy, the most tyrannical, the most feared, and the most influential, was that of Satan; if we compare his reign to that of Louis XIV, the Sun King effaces himself before the Prince of Darkness. The devil has his cult, his prophets, his devotees, his historians, his lieutenants and his apostles. He disputes with heaven her priests, her incense and her altars. He accomplishes prodigies; is master of the elements, and disposes of the health, of the fortune and of the life of men, winning every day new recruits and new victims. He terrifies his enemies, his friends and his judges and despises equally all forms of torture and the stake, passes unscathed through fire, laughs at exorcisms and maledictions."

##### THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SORCERERS.

In France alone, points out M. Delacroix, three hundred thousand sorcerers flourished in the year 1600. Many venerable priests declared themselves possessed of the devil and voluntarily gave themselves up. In particular, a certain Father Tranquille, one of the most noted preachers of that day, declared that the devil constantly came and talked to him, telling him his secret thoughts; and on one occasion he was not able to preach his Whit-Sunday sermon until he had secretly implored the Evil One to loosen his tongue. There still can be seen on Father Tran-

quille's tomb these extraordinary words: "Here lies the humble Father Tranquille, of St. Remy, Capuchin friar, whom the devils, no longer being able to bear his courage and official post of exorcist, did vexatiously to death."

##### PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

Protestants, the writer continues, were quite as given to belief in witchcraft as Catholics: "Even the Protestant sorcerers were pursued by their co-religionists, not, of course, as being heretics, but as being children of Satan. . . . Francis Kuiper compared them to atheists. The various governments took an active share in tracking and exterminating the evil. James the First, wishing to rid Great Britain of all devils, wrote a series of dialogues on the subject, and the most enlightened persons from the Cardinal Mazarin to Madame de Sévigné, were firm believers in what we should to-day call Spiritualism."

M. Delacroix ends his article with short accounts of a number of test cases drawn from many sources, and more especially dwells on the extraordinary doings of one Greteriks, nicknamed "the Irish Prophet," who from the year 1662 to 1670 was the talk of England and Ireland.

##### THE IRISH PROPHET.

"Greteriks belonged to a well-known and respected family, and had for a short time been in the King's service. In 1662 he claimed to have had a revelation on the manner in which to cure the sick by his touch, for, according to him, sickness was a form of possession, and in order to get well you had but to get rid of a devil. He was intimate with a number of spirits, their daily life in the other world, etc. etc. and would boast of being far more familiar with devilish than with human intrigues. People flocked to him from all parts; both town and country magistrates used to beg him to come and heal their sick. As soon as the possessed saw him and heard his voice they would enter into a state of violent agitation and roll on the floor. One of his most habitual exhortations ran thus: 'Foolish spirit, who hast quitted your abode in the waters to come and afflict this body, I order you to issue forth and to return from whence you came.' The clergy regarded him with great suspicion, and believed him to be a sorcerer. The king became curious to see him, and sent him a message through the Secretary of State, requiring his presence at Whitehall; there the whole Court, with the exception of a few mockers, were astounded by him; the Duke of Buckingham, who was said to be anything but superstitious, asked him to touch his shoulder, which had been hurt. . . . Several persons having begged the French ambassador, M. de Cominges, to get Greteriks to come to his house, in order that they might witness some of his prodigious deeds, the Embassy became so surrounded with the sick and the curious that it was with difficulty the visitors could pass in or out according to their rank."



## MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK.

IN the *Young Woman*, Mary Cameron has a brief character sketch of Miss Clementina Black, the well-known secretary of the Women's Trade Union Association of England. The following extracts from the sketch will be found of interest: "The daughter of David Black, solicitor, and for many years town clerk of Brighton, Clementina's early years were passed in that town. She was the eldest girl of a family of eight, and had the misfortune to lose her mother just as she was growing up to womanhood. Her literary tastes soon showed themselves. In addition to the cares devolving on the eldest girl in a motherless family, she was undertaking some teaching outside the family circle, and in order to make time for writing down the thoughts and fancies which were seething in her brain, she had to sit up till two or three o'clock in the morning, and often fell asleep, worn out, with her pen still between her fingers. Under such difficulties Miss Black's earlier stories were produced.

"It was soon after 1877 that Miss Black and her sisters came up to London. The sisters inhabited for some time part of a house in Fitzroy street, which they furnished and decorated after their own ideas. They had a large room, thirty feet long, which they used as a combined kitchen and sitting room; about the fireplace they fixed the woodwork of an old pew; in the large bow-window were rugs, arm-chairs and writing tables; and in the back of the room stood a dresser adorned with blue crockery. In this unconventional abode the sisters lived and worked. One was an art student, and her talents were utilized in the decoration of the rooms. Clementina became so unwell after a time that she was ordered to strike work, and receiving an invitation to spend the autumn months of 1885 with a friend in Switzerland, she set off to try the pleasant prescription of pure mountain air and complete change of scene. The cure was perfect, and she was soon at work again. From Switzerland Miss Black proceeded to Florence, where she was joined by Miss Amy Levy, and the friends spent a delightful winter there.

"It was on her return from this season of rest and refreshment, though not of idleness, that Miss Black began to join actively in those social movements with which in later years her name has become identified. The spring of 1886 was a time of upheaval. Desiring in the first instance rather to join herself to good work already begun than to make a fresh start on her own responsibility, she called, soon after her return to London, on Mrs. Patterson, whose efforts had been directed for many years toward inducing women to unite in order to obtain a better industrial and economical position. When Miss Black inquired for Mrs. Patterson at the Industrial Hall, Bloomsbury, the headquarters of the Women's Provident League, she heard that the foundress of the League, for whom she asked, was then lying dead. The League, however,

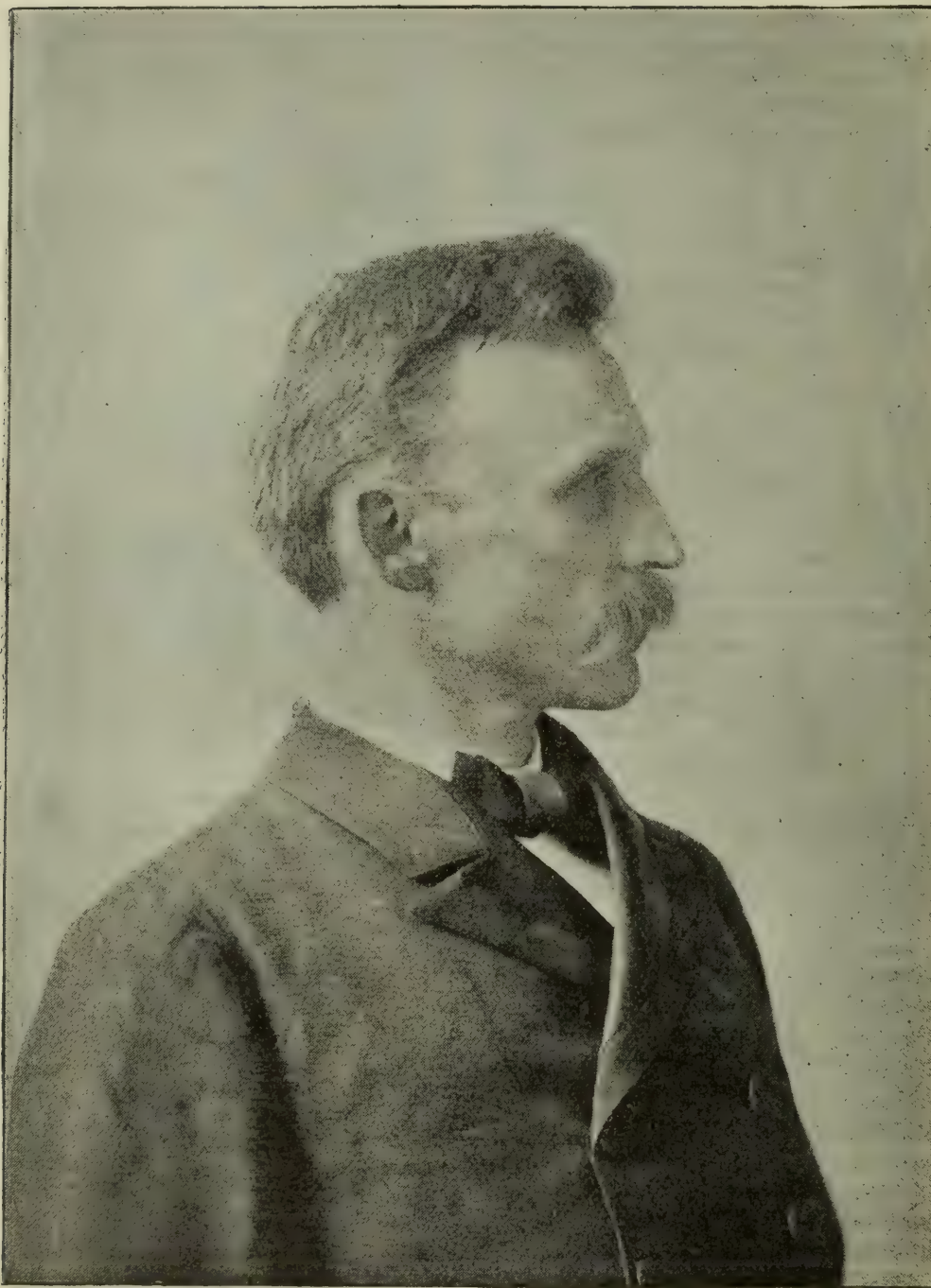
survived, and Miss Black subsequently became first a member of its committee and then its secretary. This position she held till her resignation in May, 1889. In the autumn of 1889, after the success of the dock strike had put heart and hope into the toilers in the East End, the wish to help in organizing the women working in East End factories led her to give herself to a branch of work hitherto untouched by the League. At first Miss Black's plan was to unite East and West in one organization, but difficulties presented themselves, partly in consequence of the League's offices in Bloomsbury being inconveniently far from the East End factories, and partly from the more democratic temper of the East End worker necessitating certain differences of treatment and management, which the members of the League committee did not see their way to adopt. In the end the Women's Trade Union Association was formed, Miss Black became its honorary secretary, and has identified herself up to the present time with its work and aims.

"Whether conducting a meeting of East End factory girls, embroidering a frock for her little niece, or collecting materials for a magazine article, Miss Black always remains one of the most quiet, refined and essentially womanly women in the world."

## MRS. MONA CAIRD IN A NEW CHARACTER.

IT is now several years since Mrs. Mona Caird filled the London *Daily Telegraph* for nearly a whole recess by launching the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" upon the troubled waters of newspaper discussion. Since then she has written one novel, and then her health broke down. Visits to the Continent and protracted experimentalizing with various out-of-the-way cures failed to restore her to a good working condition; but at last she seems to have regained sufficient health and strength to be able to contribute again to contemporary literature. She has come forth this time in a new rôle. No longer discussing the question, Is marriage a failure? or proposing to remodel society by ignoring the limits within which the experiment has hitherto been tried, she now appears as the sponsor of a Russian Nihilist whose story is beginning to appear in the pages of the *Idler*. It is quite possible that Mrs. Caird may have constructed this Nihilist out of her own vivid imagination, but if so she would hardly have introduced her with such elaborate parade of realistic description. There is no reason, of course, why such a person should not exist. There are many such, Russia always having been prolific in women who do not hesitate to lead, to whom even the cruelest forms of self-sacrifice have a positive attraction. That Mrs. Caird sympathizes with the Nihilists goes without saying; she is the priestess of revolt, and sympathizes with revolvers everywhere. Even if she were less pronounced in her sympathy for the oppressed, she would find plenty to attract her in the sufferings and heroism of the soldiers of despair.





From Photograph by Pach Brothers, New York.

S. S. McCLURE.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### MR. M'CLURE AND HIS MAGAZINE.

IT is not often that a new periodical begins its career with prestige enough to make its success a certainty from the very first number. It is usually a long, dubious and costly ordeal that the new enterprise must endure before it can win the reputation of being firmly established. Of the more considerable publications of this country that have been founded in recent years it is probably within bounds to say that the new *Scribner's* and the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* are the only ones whose solid establishment was conceded on all hands at the end of their first year. Our comments last month sufficiently explained the exceptional causes that gave *Scribner's* its almost instant rank with the leading magazines; and most of our readers know something of the circumstances under which the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in all its editions has already attained a larger circulation than any other standard monthly of the serious type, throughout the English-speaking world.

Last month *McClure's Magazine* made its initial appearance, and the wisest judges concede it a place among the winners. This newcomer will owe its assured position to the fact that the gentleman whose name it bears has gone through a sort of training which gives him altogether exceptional qualifications for the conduct of a magazine. Mr. S. S. McClure's name is familiar wherever daily newspapers are read, for he stands at the head of the literary "syndicate" business. He has within the past ten years made the acquaintance of more authors of standing in different countries than any other man knows or ever knew. Whether or not he invented the scheme, it was he who elaborated into a great, systematized bureau the plan of buying an author's short story, novel, essay, or popular descriptive article, and then selling it for simultaneous publication to leading newspapers all over the land. The idea has an easy, fascinating look. Its practical outworking is extremely difficult, as many imitators have found to their sorrow. Mr. McClure's energy and ardor triumphed over difficulties, and he built up his business without the aid of capital and with a very scant stock of previous experience.

But it was not a poor quality of early experience, after all, that Samuel McClure had enjoyed. He had brought his inherited vim and ingenuity with him from the North of Ireland, where he was born some thirty-six or thirty-seven years ago and whence his family migrated to the United States when he was nine years old. The McClures soon found an abiding place in Indiana, and Samuel, after a busy boyhood of hard work in numerous kinds of labor, entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where he made his way by doing odd jobs in term time, finding steady employment in vacations, and staying out occasionally to teach district school. He left with his sheepskin in 1882, but he went back to Galesburg the next year to marry a professor's daughter. Meanwhile he had gone to Boston and found a position as editor of *The Wheelman*, an illustrated monthly periodical for bicyclers, and it was good experience. After a year or more he came to New York, where he was at first employed by Mr. De Vinne in the great printing shop that manufactures the *Century Magazine*, though after a few months he found himself an assistant in the *Century's* advertising department.

It was at this time that McClure's imagination seized mightily upon the notion of syndicate publishing; and with the audacity of youth and inexperience he left his position to try the thing. If he had been wiser and more elaborately versed in the ways of authors and publishers and newspaper editors, he would of course never have tried it. He ought to have failed, but somehow he succeeded. It was a time when the circumstances of newspaper publishing were making for enlarged Sunday editions; and McClure became the great purveyor to the Sunday literary supplement. He secured the best writers in the world. He had the discernment in some cases and the good luck in others to establish connections with rising authors at the happy moment when they were about to step across the threshold of fame. He helped them and they helped him. His treatment of them was both honorable and generous. They like and trust him accordingly; and therefore he has been able to announce for his new magazine a most enviable list of promised contributors.

It would be easy to make a long tale of the remarkable manner in which by a natural process of evolution this intimate connection with authors and editors and the reading public has lead up to the establishment of *McClure's Magazine*. A well-organized editorial and business office had been created for the syndicate business, with foreign connections. Out of the excellent material always finding its way through his hand the crystallization of an entertaining illustrated magazine was a comparatively simple matter.

It is a magazine of cheap price and of timely, bright character that Mr. McClure has established. The first number throbs with actuality from beginning to end. It is far less bulky than the other standard illustrated monthlies, and it will not be pretended by Mr. McClure that his magazine deserves to displace the others whose higher price is fully justified by their costly contents. But he may fairly claim that this great nation of seventy millions of people can find room for a bright, low-priced monthly like his without detriment to other meritorious publications. Mr. McClure's brilliant apprenticeship has graduated him into the front rank of master editors; and he will maintain his place among them with increasing acceptance and credit.

### THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month," "Grave Obstacles to Hawaiian Annexation," by Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. "China's View of Chinese Exclusion," by the Rev. Gilbert Reid. "The Financial Excitement and Its Causes," by Mr. George Rutledge Gibson, and the two short articles on "The Great Pension Scandal," by Hon. J. DeWitt Warner and Mr. Allan R. Foote.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, in his paper, "College Men First Among Successful Citizens," furnishes argument and statistics to prove that a university is not "the place where nothing practical is taught." Dr. Thwing gives tables compiled from "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," showing that, of the 15,142 American born citizens whose achievements in various businesses and professions have



made their names worthy of record in the work consulted, 5,326 are college men. From this he argues that supposing there have lived two hundred thousand graduates of American colleges from the beginning to the present time, one from every forty has become distinguished. Again he says that assuming one hundred million men have lived and died without a college education, only one in every ten thousand has been deemed worthy of mention.

#### THE DIMINISHING BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. John S. Billings presents census statistics to show that the birth rate per year in the United States is diminishing. "The birth rate per thousand of population in the United States was 30.95 in 1880, and 26.68 in 1890; that is, it has diminished a little over four per thousand." After mentioning a variety of causes to which this has been attributed, the use of intoxicating liquors, luxurious living, among others, he says: "But it is probable that the most important factor in the change is the deliberate and voluntary avoidance or prevention of child bearing on the part of a steadily increasing number of married people, who not only prefer to have but few children, but who know how to obtain their wish.

"If this view of the case is correct, the birth rate will not only continue low in the United States as compared with former years, but it will probably become lower.

"It does not appear to me that this lessening of the birth rate is in itself an evil, or that it will be worth while to attempt to increase the birth rate merely for the sake of maintaining a constant increase in population, because to neither this nor the next generation will such increase be specially beneficial. But considered as one of the signs of forces which are at work to modify the existing conditions of society, and some of which appear to be of evil tendency, this diminution of the birth rate merits careful consideration by statisticians, sociologists, politicians, and all who are interested in the physical and moral well-being of the inhabitants of this country."

#### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Dr. J. M. Rice concludes his series of articles on public schools. His remarks this month are chiefly devoted to a comparative classification of the existing school systems. In Dr. Rice's opinion, the necessary and fundamental laws of school government are:

"First, The school system must be absolutely divorced from politics in every sense of the word in order that the members of the Board of Education may be free, in all their official acts, to do what in their opinion will best serve the interests of the child.

"Secondly, The supervision of the schools must be thorough.

"Third, The teachers must constantly endeavor to grow in professional and general intellectual strength."

Dr. Rice points out that a departure from the mechanical humdrum methods of instruction, which he has observed at many schools, is imperatively necessary in order that our educational system may be materially benefited. He classifies the schools first "into those that are still conducted on the antiquated notion that the function of the school consists primarily in crowding into the memory of the child a certain number of cut and dried facts, ignoring the modern view, that the aim of the school should be to develop the child in all his faculties—intellectual, moral and physical." Second, those which look after "the natural development of the child in all his faculties."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE Lesson of the Naval Review," by Secretary Herbert, "A Look Ahead," by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, "Thirty Knots an Hour to Europe," by Prof. Biles, "The Art of Living Two Hundred Years," by Mr. William Kinnear, and the two articles on "Police Protection at the World's Fair," are reviewed in another department.

#### THE CHIEF PRODUCERS OF WEALTH.

"Who Are the Chief Wealth Producers?" is the question Mr. W. H. Mallock seeks to answer in an article in *The North American Review*. Mr. Mallock argues that the prevalent misconception of this very important question is due in great measure to the "inaccuracy and incompleteness both of their thought and their terminology with regard to a certain fundamental part of their subject."

Mr. Mallock says that "instead of the riches of the few being taken from the products of the many (as is argued by many economists) the present competence of the many is taken from the products of the few, and that not only do the few as a body produce the whole of the wealth which they enjoy, but that they produce as a body every increase of wealth which is year by year enjoyed by the many also."

Considering further on the popular confusion in the understanding of the terms "labor" and "ability," Mr. Mallock makes this distinction: "Labor is the industrial exertion of a single man on some single piece of work and on that single piece of work only; ability is the industrial exertion of a single man which affects simultaneously the labor of many men."

The paper concludes as follows: "It can in the long run be to the interest of nobody to disguise the truth; and an accurate study of economics will teach us this, that the few, however inferior morally, produce the larger part of the wealth of the modern world; that wealth is not, as is commonly said, the result of social labor, but the result of social labor multiplied by ability; and that whatever claim the public may have on the wealth of the minority, that claim cannot be sustained on the ground that the public has produced this wealth, for the minority as a body have not only produced the whole of it, but a vast amount besides, which the public has already appropriated."

#### TESTAMENTARY LITIGATION.

"How to Check Testamentary Litigation" is the subject of some valuable suggestions by the Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of New York County, N. Y. Giving first a brief sketch of the duties and prerogatives of the Surrogate, Mr. Ransom says:

"His duty is plainly set forth in the statutes and the decisions of the appellate courts, and an earnest and conscientious effort on his part to fulfill all the obligations of his office will reduce litigation in his court to the settlement of honest differences," and that "if the Surrogate will take pains to explain in clear language to the assembled relatives of the deceased person the really simple and just doctrines of the law, upon the application of which their rights depend, he will usually put an end to further litigation in that particular case."

Mr. Ransom thinks the original jurisdiction of the General Term of the Supreme Court over the Surrogate Court in case of appeal and the power of the former court of continuing the case from the point where it was disposed of by the Surrogate "an unwise and burdensome provision" which should be repealed.



He says further : " Another most important check to the increase of testamentary litigation would result if persons who make wills appreciated the fact that they cannot continue in the management of their property after death."

Mr. Ransom deplotes the frequent appointment of incompetent executors, both men and women, and especially emphasizes the point that the latter should, in his judgment, " never be compelled or permitted to undergo the labor and responsibilities of these positions."

#### REFORM OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford contributes a second article on " Reform of the Drink Traffic," in which he sets forth the views of a number of reformers who have written to him in reply to his article which appeared last month. Dr. Rainsford again declares that the gradual introduction of restaurants in connection with the saloons is the only feasible way of solving the troublesome problem. " For many a day to come we must depend chiefly on personal effort. Earnest men who will not readily be discouraged and who command universal respect, men of moderation and of means, are wanted. They can establish decent restaurant-saloons, where music is provided ; decent places where people will be ashamed to get drunk ; where all things make for moderation, not excess ; where the laws could be obeyed absolutely, no blackmail paid to any one, and all business done on a cash basis."

#### THE ARENA.

WE have reviewed in the preceding department the articles " Insanity and Genius," by Mr. Arthur McDonald, and " Union for Practical Progress," by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower.

#### THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

Helen Campbell contributes the fifth article of her series on " Women Wage Earners," confining her treatment of the subject this month to a comparison of the condition and opportunities for gaining a livelihood offered to working women in the Western States. Miss Campbell has investigated the wages of women in the various States, and finds that Minnesota shows the highest average wage per week and the least tendency to overcrowding, while in California the condition of women wage earners is least satisfactory.

An interesting quotation is also made from the report of the United States Labor Department at Washington, in which it is stated that " in the 22 cities investigated by the agents of this bureau, the average age at which girls began work was found to be 15 years and 4 months. Charleston, S. C., gives the highest average, it being there 18 years and 7 months, and Newark, N. J., the lowest—14 years and 7 months. The average period in which all had been engaged in their present occupations is shown to be 4 years and 9 months ; while of the total number interviewed 9,540 were engaged in their first attempt to earn a living."

#### ARSENIC VERSUS CHOLERA.

Mr. R. B. Leach, M.D., in his article, " Arsenic Versus Cholera," proposes a novel method of checking the spread of the deadly Asiatic malady which threatened us last year. " In the promulgation of arsenization as a prophylactic against cholera," the author declares that he " simply stands at the door of public opinion, asking of all no more than he will give."

He is desirous of being sent abroad, there to test the effi-

cacy of his theory, and has applied to the government for aid. He says :

" To take arsenic internally to produce slight physiological effect, as a protection against Asiatic cholera, is but to take it as now often prescribed in the treatment of chronic malarial poisoning and in skin diseases of germ origin.

" By so taking arsenic, we fix the albumen to such an extent that cholera (which does the same) cannot take hold, and thus cause, along with the loss of the salts, the cramps of the disease.

" By taking arsenic we are actually occupying the space and place demanded by the cholera germ in which to fructify and develop ; and thus we deprive the enemy of a vantage-ground upon which to plant its guns for cramping the adversary."

#### FREEDOM IN DRESS FOR WOMEN.

Frances E. Russell in her article " Freedom in Dress for Women," declares she " never saw a corset until she was twenty years old—never heard of one except as belonging to the barbarisms of the past." She is, of course, an ardent advocate of dress reform, and argues that the men will easily be convinced of its expediency and becomingness, for " anything that women will persistently wear ' as the correct thing,' soon comes to be associated in men's minds as to seem the ' womanly dress.'"

She gives a number of names of authors, artists, philanthropists, physicians, teachers, journalists and students who have consented to lend their influence to dress reform.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a fair average number. There is no article calling for special attention.

#### A CONSCRIPT'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

A most interesting although rather short paper, is that in which Monsieur Hilaire Belloc gives his views of the French army, in which he served for twelve months as a conscript. The first and most salient point which he notes is the mixture of social ranks, and the result is peculiar and not prejudicial to the parties concerned. There is no class loyalty and deference, but the officers raised from the ranks are the most sure of securing obedience, respect and efficiency. There is a great strain on the physical strength of the soldier, especially in the Eastern corps. The military service is rather hard, but there is very little discouragement in the ranks and the army is so popular that no candidate would stand a chance of election if he proposed to reduce its numbers. He thinks that the French soldier has a recuperative power and a capacity of putting on a spurt, which, combined with his high average intelligence, compensates him for his defects in other directions.

" Personal service in the ranks, which, more than any other experience, is calculated to damp the enthusiasm of a man, and to make him, if he looks upon it selfishly, lose sight of great national ideals, has in no way impaired the strong love of country in the French peasant and workman, but has made it more sane, and has given it a clearer object."

#### FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT ULSTER.

Mr. J. G. Colclough, in an elaborate statistical article, demonstrates to the satisfaction of arithmetic that :

" Neither on the ground of wealth or progress or education, nor on the ground of her overwhelming Protestantism or of her overwhelming unionism, is Ulster entitled



to take the first place amongst the provinces of Ireland and to rule the destinies of the country.

"The unionism of Ulster has about as much foundation as her overwhelming Protestantism and her monopoly of wealth. Out of thirty-three constituencies, fourteen are overwhelmingly Nationalist, and six others are held by such small majorities that unity and willing work in the Nationalist ranks ought to win them over to the National cause."

#### THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. John Rae points out, in a very useful article, that no illusion can be greater than to imagine that the substitution of an Eight-Hours bill and a nine-hours day would tend to diminish the numbers of the unemployed in England. He quotes various assertions to this fact, and says: "All this is entirely illusory. It stands in absolute contradiction to our now very abundant experience of the real effects of shortening the hours of labor, and it stands in absolute contradiction to the natural operation of economic forces to which it professes to appeal; and the illusion arises (1) from simply not observing or apparently caring to observe the important alteration which the introduction of shorter hours itself exerts on the productive capacity of the workpeople; and (2) from yielding to the gross but evidently very seductive economic fallacy, which leads so many persons to think that they will all increase the wealth they individually enjoy by all diminishing the wealth they individually produce, and to look for a great absorption of the unemployed to flow from a general restriction of production, the very thing which in reality would have the opposite effect of reducing the demand for labor and throwing multitudes more out of employ."

Mr. Rae then surveys the evidence which justifies this contention, showing that when hours have been reduced in England heretofore they have never brought into employment a corresponding number of the unemployed. He is a strong advocate for the eight-hours day, but he says the chief danger in front of it is the delusion that it will do the one thing it is quite certain it will not do.

#### THE PRIMITIVE GOSPEL.

It is somewhat of a surprise to see a paper by Dr. Dillon dealing neither with Russian nor Austrian politics, but with the primitive gospel from which the other gospels were compiled. The newly discovered Gospel of St. Peter gives him his text, and after surveying the source from which that and the other gospels were compiled, he says: "Preached to the spirits, seems to me to be the result of an error. I am inclined to believe that the slight—and I may add, seductive—alteration which some German theologians proposed a few weeks since, was erroneously made by the author of the First Epistle of Peter seventeen hundred years ago."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

A few pages are devoted to reproductions of some metrical translation from Euripides executed by Mr. Gladstone when he was a schoolboy of eighteen. Mr. Phil Robinson disentombs from his commonplace book a bouquet of quotations about flowers, and calls the result "In the Poet's Garden." Mr. Thomas Arnold tells the story of the election of the Abbot of St. Edmondsbury who followed Abbot Sampson of "Past and Present." In "The Prospects of the Civilized World," the Rev. Llewellyn Davies refutes Mr. Pearson's somewhat pessimistic forecast of national life and character. The anonymous author of "The Policy of the Pope" replies to Father Brandi; he is a rather more effective controversialist

than Father Brandi, but the controversy has gone into too minute details to bear summarizing here.

#### THE NEW REVIEW.

THE character sketch of the Duke of York is reviewed elsewhere.

#### THE PRESS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. W. M. Fullerton describes the significance of the newspaper in the United States, and comes to the conclusion that it "is not a satisfactory production, and that it is very inferior in ability to the newspaper in England. It bears witness to a morbid love of excitement in its readers, an artificially aggravated curiosity, a blatant individuality that knows little respect, an eager and versatile alertness of mind, a peculiar humor, a sensitive and facile temper. Wisdom, sanity, discretion, are not its common characteristics. In a word, intellectual ability and dignity of tone are lacking in the newspaper in America. In England these characteristics are the rule, and vulgarity is the exception."

#### WHAT UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WANTS.

The Rev. S. A. Barnett, in a paper entitled "University Teaching East and West," maintains that the University Extension movement stands urgently in need of endowment and of being systematized and made more permanent. "With adequate support the University Extension societies might defy the danger which threatens the movement from without; they might go on giving the teaching which is best, whether men hear or whether they forbear; they might in every centre establish a teacher qualified to teach and able to wait till his teaching told on life."

#### AN IDEAL OF CIVIC DUTY.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones preaches a sermon on the importance of honest work in an article entitled "Middlemen and Parasites." In the course of this dissertation, he suggests there should be hung up on the walls of every board school of England the following idea of civic well-being: "I am a citizen of England, and an heir to all her greatness and renown. The health and happiness of my own body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place. So the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place. I will not fill any post, or pursue any business where I can live upon my fellow citizens without doing them useful service in return; for I plainly see that this must bring suffering and want to some of them."

"It is cowardly for a soldier to run away from the battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. England has given me birth, and nourished me, and I will love her and do my duty to her whose son and servant and civil soldier I am."

"I will do nothing to desecrate her soil, or pollute her air, or to degrade her children, my brothers and sisters. I will try to make her cities beautiful and her citizens healthy and glad, so that she may be a desired home for her children in days to come."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mademoiselle Claire de Pratz describes how free education works in Paris for girls. Mr. Vandam concludes his paper on the Comédie-Française. Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Austin deal with "Literature and the Drama."



## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June is as good as usual. Sir Julius Vogel on the "Bank Panic in Australia," and Mr. Moreton Frewen's "Currency Crisis in the United States," are noticed in another department.

Mr. Henry Stanley contributes a number of "African Legends"—a most interesting collection of African stories, which, however, it is impossible to summarize. Archdeacon Farrar demonstrates once more with superabundance of energy and zeal the connection between "Drink and Crime." Mrs. Pennell writes a slight paper on the two Salons, and Ouida discourses upon a recent French novel "Le Secret du Precepteur." We have more reminiscences of the Comédie Française in London. Mr. R. A. Cluer contributes some reminiscences of Mr. John A. Addington Symonds, and Sir Baden-Powell discourses on "The Empire and Its Institute." There are only three other articles which call for notice.

## THE ATTACK ON THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. D. S. MacColl, in a brief but trenchant paper, sets forth and defines the following thesis as to the shortcomings of the Royal Academy:

"1. That the Academy is not comprehensive and catholic, but indiscriminate and dissident.

"2. That is prevailing standard is a recent and vulgar idea of painting which has absolutely nothing to do with great traditions.

"3. That, instead of being the first to welcome and honor what is new and also good, it is the last, and prefers to have everything new in a cheapened form."

## A PLEA FOR COUNTRY HOLIDAYS.

Lady Jeune, who seems to be established as the liberal Lady Bountiful of periodical literature, writes on "The Poor Children's Holiday." The following passage is the best we can find for quotation as a sample: "Who can imagine the surprise, the wonder, with which the child who has never left its London home looks on the broad green earth, the waving trees and the glorious sun for the first time? Who can tell what whispers and what hopes rise in their little hearts as they listen to the songs of the birds which tell them a story they have never listened to before? And when it is all over, and they go back again, sad as the parting is, they have a memory which will last them all their lives. There is one sad moment, and that is the saying good-bye; for many children leave the clean, happy, holiday home, and return to one that is in reality no home at all. Some of the stories of the grief of the children at leaving are very touching, especially that of the two little girls who, after being dressed and got ready to go to the station, were found on their knees in the little bedroom in which they had slept, kissing the bed and chairs from gratitude for the comfort they had given them during their visit."

## THE UNIFICATION OF LONDON.

Mr. Charles Harrison, writing on the "Unification of the City," thus sums up what is to be done:

"If the favored exemptions of the city ratepayers were abolished, and one rate imposed, the ratepayer in the city parish would have to pay 1.29d. more in the pound, and the metropolitan ratepayer would be benefited .11d. in the pound. The commission will have to solve these problems. County government, so far as it remains unrepealed as regards the City of London, will have to be united with that portion of county government which is now vested in the County Council, either by absorption of the latter and its powers into the existing City Cor-

poration or vesting them in a new corporation; and unity of rate for county and every other purpose will have to be established. The ancient traditions of the City Corporation may be retained in its reformed state, but there must be one representative corporation for the entire metropolis."

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains two valuable and important papers, both of which are too long to be dealt with in a brief notice. The first is Dr. Martineau's dissertation concerning "The Gospel of St. Peter." The other is Mr. Gustav Steffen's "Six Hundred Years of English Poverty," with colored diagrams. It is a study of the fluctuations of the purchasing power of wages, which supplies valuable material for the foundation of a historical criterion for the history of the life of labor, the efforts and progress, and the miseries and happiness of the masses.

## WHAT TO READ.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, writing upon "The Craving for Fiction," gives incidentally the following advice to those who wish to know what to read: "If any young person of leisure were so much at a loss as to ask advice as to what he should read, mine should be exceedingly simple: *Read anything* bearing on a definite object. Let him take up any imaginable subject to which he feels attracted, be it the procession of the equinoxes or postage stamps, the Athenian drama or London street cries; let him follow it from book to book, and unconsciously his knowledge, not of that subject only but of many subjects, will be increased, for the departments of the realm of knowledge are divided by no *oetroi*. He may abandon the first object of his pursuit for another; it does not matter, one subject leads to another; he will have acquired the habit of acquisition; he will have gained that conviction of the pricelessness of time which makes it intolerable for a man to lie abed of a morning."

## WHAT THEOSOPHY CLAIMS TO HAVE DONE.

Mr. A. P. Sinnett, writing on "Esoteric Buddhism," and in reply to Professor Max Müller, claims that theosophy has satisfied one of the deepest cravings of the day—the craving for a national religion: "Theosophy has dealt with it by providing interpretations of established dogma that invest with an acceptable spiritual meaning creeds offensive to healthy intelligence in their clumsy ecclesiastical form. It has lifted thought above the narrowness of the churches. The first thing a broad-minded thinker, speculating on the infinite mysteries of nature, feels sure of is that no one body of priests can have a monopoly of the truth. Theosophy shows that scarcely any of them have even a monopoly of falsehood. It gives us religion in the form of abstract spiritual science which can be applied to any faith, so that we may sift its crudities from its truth. It provides us in the system of reincarnation—cleared of all fantastic absurdities associated with the idea in ages before the esoteric view was fully disclosed—with a method of evolution that accounts for the inequalities of human life. By the doctrine of Karma, attaching to that system, the principle of the conservation of energy is raised into a law operative on the moral as well as on the physical plane, and the Divine element of justice is brought back into a world from which it had been expelled by European theologians."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The editor of the *Bookworm* contributes an article on "Rare Books and Their Prices." Prince Camille de



Polignac calls attention to the parallel between the Slave States who revolted and Ulster which is to revolt. Mrs. Creyke describes the "Rothamsted Experiments," which have been conducted by Sir John Lawes with such advantage to agriculture. The keeper of the National Gallery, Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, describes the "Polni-Pezzoli Collection at Milan." Mr. Sclater gives "A Naturalist's View of the Fur-Seal Question," which is, naturally enough, in favor of protecting the seal both on sea and on shore. Lord Vernon, in an article entitled "How to Attract Capital to the Land," explains it must be done by encouraging the life-tenant.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is a very weak number this month. Mr. Alfred Austin's poetry, "The Flag of Union," is poor, and Mr. Finch-Hatton's article, "On the Collapse of Australia," sounds spiteful.

Mr. Toole discusses the new humorists and non-humorists, Ibsen being named as representative of the latter. The new humorists he thinks will pass away before very long; the new humor he holds is not new in respect of any new intellectuality, but only new because there are now materials for wit which previous generations lacked. Oscar Wilde has the advantage over Congreve because society in London now is not profligate, and women are not even familiar with the religion of profligacy. The new humorists make fun of certain artificial moralists who, demeaning their rôles by making virtue self-conscious, richly deserve to be ridiculed.

Mr. William Sharp discourses at length concerning the art of the year. As it deals with all the galleries it is much too long to be summarized. He concludes with the following noteworthy expression of opinion: "Mr. George Clausen's brilliant open-air study, 'Evening Song,' is a notable example of this new *plein-air* school. With this school, in its broadest and most catholic sense, it may be, lie the most fortunate chances for British art during the next few years."

Mr. Mallock continues his papers on Political Economy, and the causes of the national influence. Wealth he maintains is due not to labor but to ability, for the great mass of the industrial population have never done anything towards increasing the production of national wealth. Mr. Courthope reprints the lecture which he delivered to the Teachers' Guild of the University College, Liverpool, on the study of English language as part of an English education.

#### WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. W. J. O'N. DAUNT regards Home Rule as so much of an actuality as to suggest that the Prince of Wales should, on behalf of the Queen, open the first session of the "revived" Irish Parliament. Miss Janetta Newton-Robinson has a very sympathetic and appreciative article upon Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. C. W. Sarel describes "Alaska and Its People." Dr. Macnamara pleads for the "Superannuation of State School Teachers." An addition of one per cent. to the present charge of the cost of national education would provide the money. Norway, Sweden, Spain and Turkey are the only other countries where there is no system of superannuation. Mrs. Mary Negreponte writes several "Florentine Fancies," in verse, which are above the average. Mr. Percy A. Hurd thinks that the Newfoundland crisis can only be settled by Newfoundland becoming a Crown colony, or joining the Dominion of Canada.

#### THE CENTURY

THE most serious article in the *Century* "The Public Health," by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, we have quoted from in another department, as also from the editorial discussion of the gold standard.

#### THE KILLING OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Archibald Forbes is as graphic as ever in his recital of how "The Death of the Prince Imperial" came about. The Prince is described as a Spaniard to the backbone; "he was a veritable *hidalgo* with all the pride, the melancholy, the self-restraint, yet ardor to shine, the courage trenching on an ostentatious recklessness, and indeed the childishness in trifles, which marked that now all but extinct type."

In the catastrophe, the Prince and his party of nine were surprised by the Zulus. The fright which the opening volley gave the Prince's spirited horse prevented his mounting. "His horse strained after that of Lecocq, who saw the doomed Prince holding his stirrup-leather with one hand, grasping reins and pommel with the other and trying to remount on the run. No doubt he made one desperate effort, trusting to the strength of his grasp on the band of leather crossing the pommel from holster to holster. That band tore under the strain. I inspected it next day, and found it no leather at all, but paper-faced—so that the Prince's fate really was attributable to shoddy saddlery. Lecocq saw the Prince fall backward, and his horse tread on him and then gallop away. According to him, the Prince regained his feet, and ran at full speed toward the donga on the track of the retreating party. When for the last time the Jerseyman turned round in the saddle, he saw the Prince still running, pursued only a few yards behind by some twelve or fourteen Zulus, assagais in hand, which they were throwing at him. None save the slayers saw the tragedy enacted in the donga."

#### A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The editorials of the month open with a demand for a national board of health, and a commendation of the following scheme for one to consist of: "First, a chief, appointed by the President, who should be paid a large salary and should reside in Washington; next, the three surgeon-generals of the army, navy and marine hospital service; then, one sanitarian of established reputation from each of the following sections of the country: the yellow fever district of Louisiana; the quarantine district of the East; the far West of California and the Pacific coast; the Northwest—say Chicago—because of its relationship to Canada; and the middle district of the country—say Kentucky or a neighboring State. Each of these also should receive a good salary. This would make a board of nine members, who would represent the interests of the whole country, and would give all sections the benefit of their combined sanitary knowledge and experience. This board should be given full legislative, judicial and executive powers, such as are exercised by the Board of Health of New York City. It should devise measures, decide upon the method of their execution and administer them without interference from any quarter. It might constitute as its executive committee the chief and the three surgeon-generals, who should be made the administrative force of the bureau. This would put the duty of executing the rules and regulations of the bureau into the hands of the only officials we have in this country who are especially fitted for the work; that is, officials who are permanent, who have no private interests, who are removed absolutely from all outside influence of any kind, political or other, who are trained in



the work of discipline and organization, and who are accustomed to look to no other end than efficient service. The executive committee and the chief could really conduct the department, the other members of the board coming together on summons whenever their presence was necessary."

## HARPER'S.

WE review elsewhere Julian Ralph's article on Wyoming and Dr. Keen's on "Vivisection and Brain Surgery."

## A MODEL EMPRESS.

One of the pleasant magazine features of the month is a well-written collection of reminiscences of the Empress of Austria by one of the ladies of her court. This writer denies absolutely the cruel report that the Empress has succumbed to melancholia and dementia—the hereditary curse of her house. Elizabeth is described as "a noble woman in every sense of the word; very silent, very brave and resolute, extremely generous, and perfectly, absolutely truthful in all things, both great and small." No one who has not lived in her closest intimacy can realize her infinite grace, and the peculiar mixture of vivacity and languor which make her absolutely charming. She has a great talent for both painting and music."

The Empress has been sorely tried by the gallant excursions of her handsome husband, Francis Joseph, who is a prime favorite with the ladies of his court. The Empress' absolute purity, almost coldness, has been too aggressive to make her universally beloved. "She condemned too openly the intrigues and follies which she could not help seeing around her, and even the mere look of her glorious eyes was sufficient to convey a mute reproach to those whose conscience was not absolutely blameless." The Empress was exquisitely beautiful, with "Narcissus-like fairness," "great blue-black eyes" and an "ethereal form," and she has been worshiped passionately by the most irresistible beaux of the empire, this writer detailing one such incident in particular that was ultra-romantic.

## THE EVOLUTION OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Thomas A. Janvier gives the second part of his able essay on the Evolution of New York, of which this paragraph gives an idea of the suddenness with which we have "evolved" into a World's City:

"While on broad lines the material evolution of New York was completed in 1825 [the date of the opening of the Erie canal] the practical development of the existing city dates from that very year. At that time the population numbered only 166,000, and the utmost stretch of fancy could not carry the limits of the city proper above Fourteenth street. Since then the whole of the dwelling portion of New York—excepting comparatively small areas on the east and west sides of the island—has been created anew; and within the same period the region below Fourteenth street, with the exceptions noted, has been turned over to business purposes, and a great portion of it has been rebuilt—notably that portion of it lying south of where once was the wall—in a fashion that would have made the sometime owners of the cabbage patches thereabouts use strong Dutch language expressive of awe! In this period, too, almost everything has been added to New York which distinguishes a city from an overgrown town—an adequate and wholesome water supply, an effective system of lighting, a provision of public parks and so magnificently costly that 'tis fit to make the bones of the economical commissioners of 1807 rattle a protest in their graves."

## SCRIBNER'S.

THE best article in the June *Scribner's* is a capitally illustrated one on "Life in a Logging Camp" by Arthur Hill. The picturesque life of the lumbermen with its dismal hardship and absolute improvidence mitigated by cheeriness and good fellowship makes a good subject. Of the larger aspects of lumbering Mr. Hill says:

"The white pine supply of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the pine forests of Maine, Northern New York and Pennsylvania having been long since substantially swept away. This timber reserve is fast diminishing, the output for the last lumbering season amounting to 9,000,000,000 feet, or nearly one-half the lumber cut of the entire country. To produce this requires an army of 135,000 men, or about fifteen men to each million feet. With the product of these States for a single year, a plank sidewalk three feet wide and two inches thick, resting on the ordinary stringers, could be built from the earth to the moon, 240,000 miles."

## THE BIRDS ABOUT US.

Earnest Thompson writes and illustrates a pleasant paper on "The Birds that We See." He tells us that a person absolutely uneducated in the naturalist's lore will see but seven kinds of birds in an average walk, while his initiated companion will discern sixty. "The seven birds seen by the 'blind man,' shall I call him? were, the common black crow, the lawn-frequenting robin, the ubiquitous English sparrow, some swallows fitting about the barns, a woodpecker on an old apple tree, a singing thrush, and a hawk sailing high above the elms. But since each of the last four names represents several different birds, our untrained observer cannot claim to have definitely seen more than three. This, compared with sixty odd, is a poor showing, but these figures fairly represent the two extremes of the power to observe; and though a long training was necessary to perfect the equipment of our naturalist, it will be found that almost anyone may quickly acquire the skill to see and know at least twenty or twenty-five of the common birds that were observed that morning."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE quote elsewhere from Pres. E. Benj. Andrews' article on the personality of the Brussels Monetary Conference.

Clifton Johnson has made a careful study at first hand of the economic condition of rural New England, and his paper "The Deserted Homes of New England," is quite well worth reading. He gives some striking reports of deserted farms that he has inspected and a graphic idea of their barren appearance is imparted by the fine photographs that he has made. He tells us that it is the attractions of the city which take the young men from the farms. Emigration to the West has practically ceased to draw them. It is a hard life they would live at home, especially in the dreary winter months of isolation, and yet Mr. Johnson believes, with system and careful study of the market, nearly all of the abandoned farms could be made to pay.

"The time when great numbers of cattle were fattened in the Connecticut Valley and on the Berkshire Hills, and then driven to Boston market, is past. The wheat crop has been steadily falling off for the past fifty years. But a vast increase in the production of butter and milk shows dairy farming to be prosperous and profitable, and figures of the same sort prove that there is gain in the raising of vegetables, poultry, small fruits and other things."



"The average size of abandoned farms was found to be eighty-six acres. Their value with buildings averaged \$894. Those without buildings averaged \$561. The average cost of the land itself, per acre, was thus less than six dollars."

#### THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Murat Halstead writes a thorough article, elaborately illustrated, on "The City of Brooklyn," in which he says, apropos of the "Greater New York:"

"There is here, in the gateway cluster of cities, a concentration of the trouble that is spread over the continent. The natural advantages are so bountiful, and the eager labors of the people are so lucrative, that under the progressive phases of prosperity, the duties of citizenship are neglected, and only at long intervals is public sentiment aroused, and the incredulity of those whose occupation is public dishonesty changes suddenly to terror. The gate to the continent is a golden gate. Whatever may be the result of the 'annexation,' it is clear that there is to be closer connection between the huge communities around the harbor that is the true center of attraction. In the greater sense they are one city now. There is but one bridge between New York and Brooklyn, but there are a thousand wires, and with telegraph and telephone, and the trolley and the cable, there is communication swift and certain, and universal, and never before were so many millions of human beings so closely and intelligently associated."

#### M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE brings the first number of *McClure's Magazine*, which has for some time been promised us. We quote among the leading articles from the "Real Conversation" between Professor Boyesen and Mr. Howells, from Raymond Blathwayt's interview with Karl Hagenbeck, the dealer in and trainer of wild beasts, and from Mr. E. J. Edward's interview with Edison.

Mr. McClure, who has for many years been known as the leading exponent of the syndicate idea, by which the Sunday papers all over America are supplied with illustrated articles by prominent writers, and as the most energetic man that talks English, has made a thoroughly readable magazine. One is prejudiced in its favor by the exquisite cover, than which none of its older rivals can boast a more attractive design and effect.

Some of the distinctive features of *McClure's* are new; for instance, the dialogue between notabilities, and others are new on this side of the water—the Blathwayt interviews, and the "human documents" idea, by which a famous man's history is told in a series of his portraits, from boyhood up. The physiognomical evolution of Howells, Boyesen, Daudet and Lew Wallace are presented in this issue with a highly interesting effect.

#### WHERE MAN GOT HIS EARS.

A novel essay by Henry Drummond, whose portrait acts as frontispiece, tells "Where Man Got His Ears." The source and prototype of these picturesque appendages was the fish's gill, and Prof. Drummond shows in illustrations the appearance on the necks of our distant forbears of auricles corresponding more nearly in location to those of fishes.

#### BLOWITZ PROMISES PEACE FOR EUROPE.

Mr. de Blowitz is unusually pacific in his review of the "Present State of Europe." He does think that the recent uprisings of the masses in Belgium are portentous, and that a continued policy of repression may precipitate a cataclysm; but for the great armed powers he sees no signs that the dogs of war will be let loose in the near future.

The Triple Alliance wishes, and necessarily wishes, peace. The young German Emperor, from whom people have affected to anticipate some mad and irresponsible conduct, has no doubt uttered some imprudent words, but he has never committed any dangerous action. He is trying to bring back to him the Emperor of Russia.

"So, too, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; he too is inclined to peace. He cannot risk a war. The bonds which link the different portions of the empire are too fragile to be exposed to the rude strain of armed strife. Italy, perhaps, by a fortunate war might be a gainer; but it is not strong enough to provoke one, or even to carry one on.

"As for the Emperor of Russia, he is moderate at once in his love for France and his hatred of Germany. So far, a man of genius has been wanting to cement the bonds of alliance between France and Germany. The French Republic will recoil before the thought of war, so long as Russian action does not precipitate an explosion.

"England, rich, industrial, devoted to its own internal problems, preserves an attitude which is an earnest of peace. So that, when one casts a steady glance over the Europe of the present hour, one is minded to say to the world about to repair to the great centre of industry, of letters and of art, which Chicago is so soon to be: 'Go in peace. War is distant. Gather in peace the fruit of your peaceful victories.'"

#### OTHER FEATURES.

The fiction in the new magazine includes a capital war story by Joel Chandler Harris—perhaps as good work as has been done in this atmosphere of '62. Indeed, it is scarcely to be explained why the magnificent field our civil war offers has not supplied us with a greater quality of fiction, unless it is because we have been, as a nation, too sad and sore over the reading.

But the most signal departure that the new rival for subscription honors makes is in the matter of price. *McClure's* is to be sold for fifteen cents, whereas the cheapest of its predecessors in its class have been twenty-five—even that being considered an innovation only a few years ago. It is a remarkable evidence of the perfection to which Americans have carried magazine making that such an aggregation of the best work of the best authors—of whom *McClure's* promises an imposing array—can be printed on good paper and charmingly illustrated for this small sum.

Nor can one reproach the newcomer with showing merely an aggregation of names. It is bright and entertaining throughout and well arranged, with a very human quality of interest which should insure its success. The illustrations are good when it is considered that the leading lights of the artistic world have been ignored, and that the work of new men has been brought to the fore with taste and judgment.

In the *Charities Review* Nathaniel S. Rosenan expresses his disappointment that, owing to lateness in organization and unfair treatment by the Exposition authorities, the class and number of the exhibits of the Bureau of Charities and Correction does not come up to the expected standard.

Mrs. E. C. Bolles writes on the subject, "Would Personal Influence Diminish Pauperism?" She says: "Personal visitation will soon make apparent the need of better accommodation and more decent surroundings for the poor; that benevolent men and women will consider the attempt to provide these a more worthy channel for their money than the bestowal of alms. Those who cannot give money can give what is better, their time and ener-



gies, to the work. They can make sure that no children grow up to be paupers, they can aid in finding employment for all who are able, direct in industrial agencies all who are deficient, encourage cleanliness and comfort in the home, and inspire new hope and self-respect."

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell maintains that a too free distribution of money among the pauper classes tends to deprave them and make them even more shiftless.

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department will be found a review of Mr. Igleheart's article "Electricity at the World's Fair."

#### THE MAKING OF PAPER.

"The Making of Paper," by Arthur Allen Black, is a sketch of the origin and growth of the manufacture of that most necessary article, rather than an explanation of the various methods employed in its production.

Mr. Black asserts that the Chinese first made paper from the wool of the cotton plant reduced to a pulp and transformed into a fibrous matter by the introduction of certain simple ingredients. The Moors of Spain manufactured the first paper used in Europe, and through them the art of making it was acquired in Italy, whence it spread, subsequent to the twelfth century, to Germany, France, Holland and England. By the fourteenth century linen began to be used in the production of paper, and then arose the fashion of introducing water marks, and later the weaving in of names and various designs.

According to Mr. Black, William Rittenhauser, a German, established the first paper mill in America, a few miles from Philadelphia, in 1690, and Benjamin Franklin's name is connected with the establishment of eighteen paper mills near the same city. "Among the industries of the United States that of paper making now holds fifth place. During 1892 there were a few more than 1,100 mills in operation in this country, having an annual capacity of about 16,000,000 pounds of paper. Of this output about one-fourth is used in printing newspapers and books; nearly as many pounds for wrapping paper; about a half million pounds for writing paper, and nearly the same amount for use in the building trades."

#### SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Silk Culture in the United States," by Amy Ferris, contains the history of silk production in this country from 1619, when eggs and trees were sent to Virginia by James I, as well as valuable suggestions regarding the care and feeding of the worms and the proper handling of the cocoons. She says: "The eggs of the silkworm should be procured in February or March, and kept in a cold, dry place until the first leaves appear on the mulberry trees. Freezing will not hurt them, but heat or damp will make them either hatch or spoil. An ounce of eggs, or grain, contains about 40,000 eggs, and costs \$5. A quarter of an ounce or even a single thousand eggs, is enough for the beginner to practice on. An ounce of eggs will produce about one hundred pounds of fresh cocoons, the market price of which is from fifty to sixty-five cents a pound. This money comes at the beginning of the regular farm work, a season when it is particularly acceptable."

#### MOMMSEN, THE HISTORIAN.

There is a pleasing account of a morning call made by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter on Dr. Mommsen. Mr. Carpenter describes in a most delightful manner the personal appearance and characteristics, and the charming home surroundings of the famous historian. Mr. Carpenter says: "He objected to talking for publication and said that the newspapers had lately reported him as having died and his obituaries had been published in many of the

journals, some of the editors writing well of him and some ill.

"'You can't interview a dead man,' said he, 'and as I am dead I will not make a live article for a journalist, so I think you had best pass me by.'"

Mr. Carpenter referred to his old friend the late George Bancroft, and Dr. Mommsen laughed as he said that Bancroft considered this epoch as that of famous men. "'He would say,' said Dr. Mommsen, 'Look at the great men of the day! Here is old Kaiser Wilhelm long past four score! Here is Bismarck who is stronger than ever on the edge of his seventies, and there are Von Moltke and Gladstone and others who are equally old,' and I think," concluded Dr. Mommsen, 'that Bancroft, though he was too modest to say so himself, mentally included himself in the category of great men. He was a charming man, and we all liked him much.'"

#### THE ATLANTIC.

H. C. MERWIN finds "A National Vice" in our excessive gregariousness. He concedes the advantages of the social instinct, but maintains that we have transgressed far beyond the reasonable limit.

"Almost every function of modern life is discharged through the medium of a club. To dine in a crowd; to be charitable in a crowd; to go out in a crowd to view the face of nature; and perhaps, greatest absurdity of all, to read poetry in a crowd—such are the ambitions of a typical American. I believe that there are in existence societies of drunkards, not for legitimate purposes of conviviality, but with the weak intention of reforming in a body. There is certainly a club of persons whose bond of union is a desire to free themselves from the dreadful vice of procrastination; and I have observed advertisements of 'Rest Classes' at the sea shore for clergymen and school teachers. There are immense summer towns or camps on Cape Cod, where people are herded together almost as closely as the occupants of a tenement house in the city; and this for pleasure."

#### THE PIGMIES OF AFRICA.

John Dean Caton makes a readable paper on the pigmies of Africa, recording the various experiences of African discoverers with the queer races of little men. One girl practically full grown was only 33 inches high, but most of the reports of Stanley, Chaillu, Schweinfurth and others make the average height from 4 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 8. The pigmies are often very troublesome thieves, and a leading characteristic with them is unmitigated cruelty. Mr. Caton tells of one who was brought among the whites:

"Torture was to him a pleasant pastime, and when he saw his master boiling the head of an enemy who had been killed, in order to prepare it for his collection, his delight knew no bounds, and he rushed about the camp shouting, 'Bakinda nova? Bakinda he he koto.' (Where is Bakinda? Bakinda is in the pot.) Other savage nations, especially our own American Indians take delight in torture when it is inflicted on an enemy; but this little Akka seemed to enjoy torturing any animal that could suffer pain. He was in the habit of shooting arrows into the dogs just to enjoy their sufferings. He was an enormous eater, especially of flesh, a characteristic of which we find mention in most of the other pigmy tribes where that characteristic would be likely to be noticed. The Akkas possess that high measure of cunning and shrewdness which has been so often attributed to the Bushmen, and which, it is safe to say, belongs to the whole family of pigmies. It may be that the sanguinary and cruel disposition observed in the race has been stimulated by their chief occupation of capturing animals."



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed M. Millet's article on the maritime extension of France and M. Mimande's account of the French penal settlements in New Caledonia.

## MERIMÉE AS A GOSSIP.

M. Filon continues his personal and biographical recollections of Prosper Mérimée, taking the subject up to the commencement of the Second Empire, and throwing many curious sidelights on the leading personalities of the time, for during many years Mérimée kept up an active correspondence with Madame de Montijo, the Empress Eugénie's mother, in which they mutually informed each other of all that was being said and done in their several parts of the world. The following sentence, quoted from one of the great novelist's letters, shows that he contrived to put a great deal of news, not to say scandal, in his epistles: "They say that Chateaubriand is going to marry Madame Récamier; also that Rachel is about to fight a duel with Augustine Brohan in honor of Count Walewski; that the Czar is thinking of a Russo-Franco alliance which may give great trouble to Lord Palmerston . . . Victor Hugo is upsetting heaven and earth in order to be made a peer of France, and has even persuaded the Duchess of Orleans that her husband's last dying thought was for him; the dogs of the Princess Belgiojoso bit the arm of Cousin whilst he was gesticulating in their mistress's drawing room, for they took it to be the stick with which they are trained to play tricks." Then we catch a glimpse of a young M. de Lesseps, who was, it will be remembered, related to the Montijos, and at that time French Consul at Barcelona. With him Mérimée apparently formed a great intimacy, and wrote of him to a friend the following terse description: "He is a man of worth, and is an honor to us at his post. I think he will be removed and promoted to be Consul-General at Alexandria. It will be a loss to the French here, and his successor will find it difficult to stand in his shoes."

## CAN EARTH GIVE INFECTION?

M. Deherain contributes two papers entitled "Fermentation of the Earth," which, though too technically scientific to be quoted with advantage, contain some passages interesting to the general reader, notably on the infection of soil, given certain circumstances. He points out that "Those who are acquainted with Eure-et-Loire, with Oise, or Seine-et-Marne, have heard of the accursed fields on which the shepherds refused to feed their flocks. It will be found on investigation that animals stricken with disease have been at a former time buried there, and that a direct infection can and has been passed through the vegetation growing up above." M. Deherain also describes and analyzes a number of agricultural experiments made with a view to finding out what really affects soil.

## DO STATE RAILWAYS PAY?

In an exhaustive account of the working of the Prussian railways since their purchase by the State, M. Mange points out, at any rate to his own satisfaction, that neither the State nor the public have particularly benefited by the change. He declares that the expenses of working have been greater, and the receipts less, but admits that the State derives from its railways a yearly income of \$100,000,000, and brings against the German government the grave charge of having let this huge sum be absorbed in the General Budget, instead of being put aside, according to the original programme, to meet any

future difficulties, to pay off those debts contracted with immediate reference to the buying up of the railways, and to the general betterment of the public with reference to cheap fares.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

BOTH the May numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* contain much excellent matter. We have noticed elsewhere M. Delacroix's "Trials for Witchcraft in the Seventeenth Century."

## A BONAPARTE IN AMERICA.

M. Bertin devotes two articles to an account of the American life of Joseph Bonaparte, the one time King of Spain, and Napoleon the First's favorite brother. In 1817 Joseph Bonaparte established himself on a charming estate—Point Breeze, near Philadelphia, where he became for a time what was practically an American gentleman, making, however, of his house a curious Bonaparte museum. In his drawing room were full-length portraits, painted by Gerard, of Napoleon in his imperial robes, and that of the master of the house in a gorgeous green velvet and ermine cloak. He had another apartment at Point Breeze entirely filled with busts, where he could occasionally retire as to a mortuary chapel. Marble counterfeits of the whole Bonaparte family, even including the brothers and sisters-in-law, and the baby King of Rome, sculptured by Canova, all had a place there. Lovers of fresh historical detail will find these papers most instructive and amusing; not the least interesting passage is that which describes Joseph's daughter, the Princess Charlotte, a figure almost unknown to history, yet who must have inherited some of her grandmother Letitia's strength of character, for alone she came and joined her father in exile, and after spending several peaceful and not unhappy years with him, she married her cousin, Napoleon Louis.

## MEDICAL STUDIES IN LITERATURE.

Under the above title M. de Fleury discusses with considerable cleverness the æsthetic value of the psychology of novelists. Zola, he declares, is said to have made the doctors uneasy by his free use of the theory of heredity. They have feared lest it might make a bad impression upon weak brains; and tracing the part played by medicine in modern fiction, he mentions the names of most of the prominent writers of the day. Putting himself in the place of medical men, M. de Fleury says: "We do not say to our patients, now we will describe to you with the utmost minuteness all the symptoms of your lungs and of your heart in order that you may judge for yourselves how very dangerous is your condition! But you writers of fiction, you appeal to the soul of civilized womanhood, to the soul of the intelligent and morbid young man; you tell them carefully every detail of their unfortunate moral condition and trace it to their drunken father and their undesirable maternal parentage, so that really if they commit suicide they have only you to thank." Such, roughly speaking, is the argument of the doctors, with which M. de Fleury apparently agrees.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

In the article "The Making of Italy," M. Pichon gives an elaborate and somewhat heavy account of the forces and causes which contributed to build up the modern Italian State. M. de Contenson discusses the progress made by modern aeronauts in an article entitled "Aviation," and M. H. Fournier contributes a learned account of the progress made in mural painting in France from the eleventh to the sixteenth century.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS AND HISTORY.

A. Bronson Alcott; His Life and Philosophy. By F. B. Sanborn and William T. Harris. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 679. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$3.50.

There are a number of reasons why Bronson Alcott will always remain a very interesting personage in the literary annals of New England. He was one of the most prominent members of that little group of Transcendental thinkers and dreamers who made the *Dial* and Concord famous, the contemporary and friend, therefore, of Thoreau and Emerson; he was an educational theorist and practical reformer of great originality, a veritable pioneer in his methods of child training; he was the father of Louisa M. Alcott, and, finally, in himself he was one of the most marked individualities New England has produced, to be ranked in certain ways with Thoreau and Jones Very. It will be remembered that Mr. Sanborn wrote the life of the Walden poet-naturalist for the "Men of Letters" series, and he is treading familiar ground in these new volumes. Mr. Harris' contribution seems limited to a discussion of some 120 pages upon "The Philosophy of Bronson Alcott and the Transcendentalists," at the close of the second volume. Mr. Sanborn has found abundant material in the biographical papers Alcott left and in hitherto unpublished papers of Emerson. The author dwells minutely upon the early days of his hero's life—a period which Alcott passed in the rather unromantic but seemingly educational occupation of peddling, principally in Virginia. Alcott's later public life as teacher, lecturer, "Socratic conversationalist," writer, reformer, thinker, is depicted faithfully and with extracts from his poetry, correspondence, journals, contributions to the *Dial*, etc. The family life was in the case of the subject of this memoir a very important part of existence, and Mr. Sanborn has dwelt upon it. Alcott was born in Connecticut, lived in various places, including Boston; but his later years were spent in Concord, his name will always be associated with that classic town, and he lies to-day quietly resting near Thoreau and just across the path from Hawthorne, in the beautiful "Sleepy Hollow" cemetery. The portraits chosen for this work are from a crayon by Mrs. Hildreth in 1852, when Alcott was fifty-three, and from a photograph taken at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1882. The former Mr. Sanborn calls "an ideal representation of an idealist," and it is not an exact reproduction of the philosopher's face. It may be too early to judge of the place these volumes will finally hold; but every student of American literature or educational development, especially every one desiring insight into the intricacies of the Transcendental period, ought to possess himself of the work speedily.

Abraham Lincoln. By John T. Morse, Jr. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 387-373. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.

As was the case with the biography of Henry Clay, two volumes of the "American Statesmen" series are devoted to Abraham Lincoln. They are written by John T. Morse, Jr., the general editor of the series. The author enters courageously and impartially, but briefly, upon the recital of Lincoln's rather degraded origin and early days, and throughout his work he has confined himself with admirable firmness to the large and proper aspects of his theme. It is not Lincoln's private matters or his fondness for a slightly questionable joke that find place here. The famous Lincoln-Douglas debates receive considerable attention, and Mr. Morse has outlined the main military movements of the war with sufficient detail to show the reader the President's problems and solutions as commander-in-chief. To help in this matter, a map of the war regions is included with the first volume. Mr. Morse's handling of so well-worn a character seems excellent, clear, well-proportioned and just. The marvelous career of Lincoln as a statesman was "perfectly intelligible as the outcome of honesty of purpose, strong common sense, clear reasoning powers, and a singular sagacity in reading the popular mind." This quotation indicates that the author rejects the assumption that Lincoln was a prodigy, or a semi-unthinking tool in the hands of "special providence." Yet the logic of candid and close examination forces Mr. Morse to what might at first thought seem a summary inconsistent with the few of the previously given quotation—"Let us take him simply as Abraham Lincoln, singular and solitary, as we all see that he was—let him remain forever lonely as in his strange lifetime, impressive, mysterious, unmeasured and unsolved."

Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner. By Edward L. Pierce. Vols. III and IV. Octavo, pp. 621-658. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Each vol., \$3.

The third volume of Mr. Pierce's "Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner" very appropriately begins with a chapter descriptive of the social life in Boston in 1845 and following years. For it was just about this time that a turning point in Sumner's life was reached and a future decided upon which drew him into new and less pleasant relations with the conservative elements of Boston "old families." In 1845 Sumner was a man somewhat above thirty, fully matured in powers and training and about equally well fitted for a career in literature, law or politics. The great public problems of the day—slavery, and in a minor degree prison management—pressed upon him and determined that his future should be given to the active, uncompromising efforts of a statesman-reformer. This third volume, with many references to his private life, tells the story of Sumner's public labors as an Anti-Slavery Whig and a Free-Soiler through the agitated period of the Omnibus Bill and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; gives a detailed account of the assault upon the orator in the Senate Chamber, and leaves him with health restored by his European trip. The fourth and closing volume covers the years from 1860 to the death in 1874. It contains two appendices referring to the St. Thomas treaty and the proposed annexation of San Domingo, and the index to volumes three and four. The portrait in the third volume is from a photograph by Brady in 1869, showing Sumner seated, and the one in the fourth volume is from a photograph by Allen, taken the year before the statesman's death, and giving a remarkably good key to some of the strongest traits in his character. Both volumes contain extracts from the correspondence of Sumner, private and public, and from his speeches. Mr. Pierce was one of the literary executors of the great Senator. In closing his long labor he acknowledges his debt of gratitude to George William Curtis, who for a period of ten years gave the author counsel and assistance in the preparation of these memoirs. They are a monument of faithful and able work and a worthy exposition of the life of one of the greatest men American history has known.

Women of the Valois Court. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The success of the publication of a large number of the historico-biographical works of M. Saint-Amand (in translation) has led Charles Scribner's Sons to arrange a new series of four volumes portraying the brilliant court life of France in the sixteenth century and in the palmy days of Louis XIV and Louis XV. The first number of the series covers a century-long period and pictures a court society which was one of the most fascinating, beautiful, sensual, inconsistent and instructive that the world has ever seen. The first part treats of the religious and literary Marguerite of Angoulême, something of a poet and author of the famous "Heptameron," modeled after Boccaccio's masterpiece; the second part is devoted to the long, fluctuating career of Catherine de' Medici, and her numerous friends and rivals. It was a romantic period; the traditions of chivalry were still strong. The foremost exponent of courtly grace and valor in all England—Sir Philip Sidney—was, as a mere stripling, present in Paris during the terrible St. Bartholemew massacre, which was a portion of the legacy Catherine de' Medici left to history. Portraits of six of the famous women of the French court, including Mary Stuart, assist the reader's imagination.

Angelica Kauffman: A Biography. By Frances A. Gerard. 12mo, pp. 493. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

In the last decades of the eighteenth century the German woman artist, Angelica Kauffman, was a prominent personality in the literary, artistic and social circles of England and the continent. For a time she was the pet of Sir Joshua Reynolds and an intimate acquaintance of Goethe, Herder and Wieland. Miss Gerard's biography, now appearing in a revised, second edition, stands almost if not entirely alone as an English work upon the subject. She has written upon the basis of a study of the continental material regarding Angelica, and has compiled lists of the artist's productions and critical notices of her work. The volume includes a number of illus-



trations and considerable extracts from the correspondence of the heroine with Goethe, Herder and others.

**The True Story of Kaspar Hauser.** From Official Documents. By the Duchess of Cleveland. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

For more than sixty years the facts—and still more the fictions—concerning the mysterious "Nuremberg Foundling" have called forth a great many publications. The Duchess of Cleveland is the daughter of Lord Stanhope, who undertook the guardianship and education of Kaspar, and has been accused of being the agent in the violent death of the unfortunate lad. All the essentials of the brief history of the strange boy are given by the Duchess, and she derives them almost entirely from the account (based upon official documents) published by Dr. Julius Meyer in 1870. She gives also extracts from the proceedings of a libel suit of 1883 connected with the matter. The purpose of the book is to separate the truth in regard to Kaspar's personality from the absurd conjectures about him (especially that which affirms him to have been a maltreated crown prince) and to prove false the accusations against Lord Stanhope.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY.

**Prehistoric Naval Architecture of the North of Europe.** By George H. Boehmer. Paper, 8vo, pp. 121. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. George H. Boehmer, of the Smithsonian Institution, has reprinted in pamphlet form his monograph upon "Prehistoric Naval Architecture of the North of Europe," which made a portion of the report of the National Museum for 1891. The study includes a brief statement of the ship construction of Greece and Rome, but is almost entirely occupied with a detailed examination of the vessels of the various sea-faring peoples of Northern Europe. The data are found in the reports of Roman writers, in the references to ships in the Saga literature and especially in the actual remains of ancient vessels which have been discovered in recent years. Many plates and diagrams are given. Mr. Boehmer has apparently consulted all the authorities upon his subject and written a paper very valuable to the archæologist, and of interest to the student of Northern European history.

#### ECONOMICS AND CIVICS.

**The History, Organization and Influence of the Independent Treasury of the United States.** By David Kinley, A.B. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have made arrangements to publish a series of volumes to compose a "Library of Economics and Politics." Timely topics of wide general interest will be treated in a scholarly but popular way, and the undertaking will be under the editorial supervision of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Kinley, author of the first number of the series, is Assistant and Fellow in Political Economy in that university. He treats first of the earliest financial systems of our country in the era of the old "Bank of the United States," and the conflicts which resulted in the establishment of our present independent treasury. The development to date of the existing system is briefly traced, followed by an analysis of the actual working of the system today, and especially its relations to the general business of the country in times of prosperity and in financial crises. Mr. Kinley's faithful study has led him to the opinion that our sub-treasury organization is injurious to the business interests of the country. He proposes for a remedy the utilization of a modified national banking system and proceeds to explain carefully a method by which these modifications could be successfully made. A number of valuable appendices are added. The book is a solidly scholarly work, but it is of great interest to all who are practically concerned with national finance management, as well as to the student of economics and United States institutional life.

**Philosophy and Political Economy in Some of Their Historical Relations.** By James Bonar, M.A. Octavo, pp. 426. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.75.

Although this volume belongs to the "Library of Philosophy," edited by Mr. J. H. Muirhead, it will be of value principally to the student of the theory and historical development of economics and politics. Dr. Bonar traces the relations which political economy has had with ethics, theory of government, international law, conceptions of society, etc., as these relations have appeared in the principal philosophic systems of Europe, ancient and modern. In the realm of ancient philosophy the author outlines Plato's doctrine concerning "Wealth," "Production and Distribution" and "Civil

Society;" compares this with Aristotle's views, and briefly with the doctrine of Stoics, Epicureans and Christianity. "Book Second" is upon "Natural Law," and analyzes the fundamental economic principles in the writings of More, Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, Hume and others, giving also a summary of the ideas held by the "physiocratic" school. Especially full treatment is given to Adam Smith. In the "Third Book," upon "Utilitarian Economics," examination is made of Malthus, Bentham, James Mill and John Stuart Mill. "Book Four" discusses the "Idealistic Economics" of the German philosophers Kant, Fichte and Hegel; and "Book Five" is devoted to "Materialistic Economics and Evolution," as represented by Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Darwin, etc. The author has employed uniformly the terminology of modern political economy, although one of the most interesting phases of his study is that of the gradual differentiation of economics from "moral philosophy," practical politics and other allied but distinct subjects of thought. The beliefs which philosophers have had regarding the fundamental questions of human knowledge have influenced and been influenced by their conceptions of man's relation to material wealth. In examining with a scholar's purpose the extent and nature of such influence Dr. Bonar has entered a comparatively new field. His success will probably lead to further study along the same line.

**Citizenship: Some Suggestions as to the Obligations, the Difficulties and the Preparation of Voters.** By Charles A. Brinley. Paper. 12mo, pp. 44. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 10 cents.

Mr. Brinley laments the general ignorance of voters, especially in large cities, concerning the actual details of their rights and duties; shows by an individual case how difficult it is to obtain information upon these subjects, and demands for them a larger place in the citizen's thought and in our educational system. The pamphlet is sensible and commendable, but possibly the author underrates the importance of the excellent work already being done in civics in many schools of our land.

**Our Brother in Yellow.** By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. Paper, 32mo, pp. 29. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 15 cents.

In the sermon preached in the First M. E. Church of Boston, May 21, Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D., speaks energetically and with great indignation against the Geary act and the recent decision of the Supreme Court sustaining it.

#### RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Theosophy; or, Psychological Religion.** The Gifford Lectures. By F. Max Müller, K.M. 12mo, pp. 608. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.

Prof. F. Max Müller is one of the greatest living authorities in philology, comparative religion and particularly in the domain of ancient Indian philosophy. For four years he has delivered the "Gifford Lectures" before the University of Glasgow, and has taken this opportunity to summarize in a logical arrangement the "last results of my life-long studies in the religions and philosophies of the world." Prof. Müller's studies, extending over a period of half a century, have been conducted in the spirit of a profound and unprejudiced scholar, and it goes without saying that the four volumes which contain the Glasgow lectures are probably the most authoritative which have ever been printed to cover the whole field of comparative religion upon its historical side. For it is in the historical development of thought that Müller discovers the revelation of truth. His researches have led him to find the "perception of the infinite" to be the fundamental element common to all the religions of the globe. In the first course of lectures a general introduction to the subjects was given; in the second was considered man's effort to realize the infinite in nature; in the third the search of our race for the infinite in the human soul. This concluding volume is "theosophical" only in the old, original sense of that word, and contains nothing occult or startling. It sets forth the "essential unity of the soul with God," and offers, therefore, the logical and historical synthesis of the facts presented in the second and third volumes. The conclusions are reached by a more or less detailed examination of the religious thought of the ancient Hindoo and Persian Scriptures; of the relations of Christian doctrine and Greek philosophy (as to the "logos"), of the systems of the mediæval German mystics—especially Tauler and Eckhart—and of other illuminative historical material.

**A Plea for the Gospel.** By George D. Herron, D.D. 16mo, pp. 114. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.



**The Call of the Cross ; Four College Sermons.** By Rev. George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 111. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

**The Larger Christ.** By Rev. George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 122. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

**The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth.** By Rev. George D. Herron. Paper, 16m, pp. 32. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 20 cents.

Within the past three weeks the author of these religious books has delivered his inaugural address as the first professor in the new chair of "Applied Christianity," just established at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. This institution is one of the most prominent and progressive in the Mississippi Valley, and the founding of this new department is of very deep and very wide interest. It indicates in a practical, definite form the present tendency towards breaking down the division walls between college educational work and "life," and to a no less degree the enlarging conception of the meaning and applications of Christian religion. Dr. Herron's writings are characterized by vigor of thought, intense enthusiasm, incisive, flashing utterance and an unflinching faith that the central doctrines of Christianity offer the true solution for all the problems, personal, social and political, that vex our times. His attitude is that of the prophet rather than the student.

**Through Conversion to the Creed.** By W. H. Carnegie, B.A. 16mo, pp. 129. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

Primarily this little work of Christian evidence, by a Church of England clergyman, is intended for those who already believe in the creed of Episcopalianism. It is a calm effort, most clearly written, to show the rationality of the fundamental acts of faith and of the acceptance of the guidance of the Church. The author has avoided both metaphysical subtlety and theological discussion, treating his subject from a plain, common sense, though logical, standpoint.

**How to Begin to Live Forever.** By Joseph Merlin Hodson. 16mo, pp. 88. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 60 cents.

Mr. Hodson has written seven chapters upon different aspects of "heaven upon earth" as conceived in the Christian spirit. His tone is that of a man who has a quiet, meditative, but firm faith in the higher possibilities of human life as we know it. Each chapter is prefixed by a few stanzas of appropriate quoted poetry.

**An Inquiry Into the Truth of Dogmatic Christianity.** By William Dearing Harden. 12mo, pp. 276. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Some years ago Mr. Harden was engaged in a discussion by correspondence with one who is now an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. That discussion, with no substantial change, is embodied in this volume, and presents two widely divergent views upon the great religious topics, "Influence of the Church," "Free-Will," the authority of church councils, "The Divinity of Jesus," "The Betrayal," "The Bible," and one or two especially connected with the creeds of the Roman Church. Mr. Harden's own position is decidedly anti-ecclesiastical, but by no means anti-religious or anti-Christian. He believes the ethical teaching of Christ to be sound and spontaneous, though not to any large extent new in the history of thought. He states his own creed to be: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in a life everlasting." The language of the book is non-technical and so simple that any intelligent man can follow the argument without wearisome effort. The peculiar merit and interest lie in the fact that these pages are the record of an actual, private, and therefore presumably perfectly frank, but unembittered, debate upon questions with which all thinking men are concerned.

**Joys Beyond the Threshold: A Sequel to "The To-Morrow of Death."** By Louis Figuier. 16mo, pp. 325. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Some two decades ago M. Louis Figuier published a work called "The To-Morrow of Death; or, The Future Life according to Science." It attracted a wide attention and was translated into seven or eight foreign tongues. This new work, which Abby Langdon Alger has translated, is a sequel to the earlier production. It is a very rambling book, with a good deal of egoism in a mild way, and among other topics treats of the sadness of life on the earth, the reasons why death should not be feared, the occupation of the blessed beyond the grave,

the history and comparative theology of the great religions of the world, and a series of supposed dialogues with famous departed scientists. Quiet speculation and "scientific proof" mingle and are utilized to sustain the author's belief in the soul and its progressive incarnations.

**Reincarnation: A Study of the Human Soul.** By Jerome A. Anderson, M.D. 12mo, pp. 250. San Francisco : The Lotus Publishing Co. \$1.

The author of this treatise is a physician whose training has somewhat disgusted him with modern scientific materialism. Confining himself to argument from acknowledged scientific phenomena, he endeavors to prove, in a logical, philosophic method, "the existence of a soul and the repeated incarnation of this soul in physical bodies." Dr. Anderson writes in the spirit of a disciple of Theosophy and employs largely the terminology of that philosophy.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

**Geology : An Elementary Handbook.** By A. J. Jukes-Brown, F.G.S. 12mo, pp. 257. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

**Electricity and Magnetism. A Popular Introduction.** By S. R. Bottone. 16mo, pp. 215. New York : Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Both of these works belong to Whittaker's "Library of Popular Science." They are well illustrated, and as nearly free from barren technical terms as would be possible in an accurate and authoritative presentation of the subjects. They are reliable, up-to-date, interesting but solid introductions to the great sciences of geology, electricity and magnetism. The author of the "Geology" has utilized most of his pages in presenting the broad and instructive topics connected with the formation and arrangement of the rock-masses of the earth; stratifications, igneous action, wearing by water, etc. In closing he gives a survey of the characteristics of the successive geologic eras. Mr. Bottone proceeds by an inductive method to an examination of the phenomena of magnetism, as an introduction to the more important and more extended treatment of electricity. The chief principles and applications of electro-magnetism are explained in a clear, concise way. Both volumes seem well adapted to fulfil their purpose.

**Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. Part II. An Elementary Manual.** By W. Perren Maycock. Paper, 12mo, pp. 146. New York : Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

In a previous number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we noticed Part I of Mr. Maycock's "Electric Lighting and Power Distribution." Part III will appear very soon. The present volume, fully illustrated, treats particularly of dynamos, alternators, electric motors, various forms of the electric lamp, etc. The whole work is intended to be an elementary manual for the serious technical student.

**A Text-Book of Needlework, Knitting and Cutting Out, with Methods of Teaching.** By Elizabeth Rosevear. 12mo, pp. 476. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

To the average layman this treatise is a revelation of what may be done and is being done in the way of careful, intelligent teaching of the arts of the needle and the shears. Miss Rosevear is herself a lecturer upon needlework in a London college, and her book grows out of classroom experience and thought. The author begins with the very rudiments and gives definite, detailed work for a long series of progressive lessons in the practical applications of needlework, knitting, netting and "cutting out." The directions are so plain and the illustrations so good that it must be a dull teacher in these subjects who does not find a great assistance in this book. Its spirit is an excellent illustration of the old, hackneyed and (in most cases) very true adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Such text-books as this and the following are in line with some of the most hopeful and really useful charitable and educational movements of our time.

**Cotton Weaving and Designing.** By John T. Taylor. 12mo, pp. 293. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

The author of this volume also is a lecturer in various English technical schools. He has explained in a practical, direct manner all the essential principles and processes connected with the art of cotton weaving. The chapters upon designing as well as other portions of the book are well illustrated, and give the impression of a masterly treatment of the subject.



## EXPLORATION, TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

**The Arctic Problem: A Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition.** By Angelo Heilprin. Octavo, pp. 165. Philadelphia. Contemporary Publishing Company.

Our readers may remember that Professor Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, was at the head of the "West Greenland Exploration" Company on the original voyage of the "Kite" in 1891, and leader of the relief expedition which returned safely in September, 1892. His volume contains, besides a simple and entertaining report of the relief voyage, a clear, succinct account of what polar exploration has accomplished during the three and a half centuries of its history, the present condition of the problem and the prospects for its solution. There is a very interesting, timely chapter upon "The Greenland Ice Cap and its Glaciers," and to the text are added a map of the polar region, and many excellent illustrations.

**Glances at China.** By Rev. Gilbert Reid, M.A. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 80 cents.

These brief, unpretentious glimpses of various aspects of present-day life in China—religious, social, political, industrial, etc.—are wholly commendable. The author has given them the flavor of personal experience, so that his pages are fresh and most readable and his residence and travel in China have been extended enough to give an intrinsic value to his observations. A perusal of the volume might give to many a truer and higher conception of modern foreign missionary work. The large number of illustrations are an attractive addition to the chapters, and the covers are cheerfully gay. Elsewhere we quote from Mr. Reid's article in the last June *Forum* on our present relations with China.

**Letters from Queensland.** By the *Times'* Special Correspondent. Reprinted from the London *Times*. 12mo, pp. 110. New York: Macmillan & Co. 80 cents.

These letters are reprinted from very recent contributions to the columns of the London *Times*. In a fresh, broad manner they touch upon some of the most important current topics connected with the agriculture, economics, sociology and politics of Queensland. The arguments of the populations of the northern and central sections of the colony for a political separation from the southern section are lucidly given.

**Appleton's Guide-Book to Alaska.** By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Of late years the stream of summer travel toward Alaska has steadily increased, and we do not remember to have heard anything but praise from those who have made the trip. Miss Scidmore has written upon Alaska previously (being author of the delightful "Jinrikisha Days in Japan" as well), and her guide-book, uniform with the Canadian guide-books of Messrs. Appleton & Co., is thorough, reliable and most timely. It is well equipped with maps and tabular matter, fifteen interesting illustrations and a great deal of lore that is attractive to the reader whether he intends visiting Alaska or not. Some space is given to the "Northwest Coast," and Miss Scidmore has given a list of many of the more accessible books relating to that coast and to Alaska.

**Where to Go Abroad.** Edited by A. R. Hope Moncrieff. 12mo, pp. 486. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

"Where to Go Abroad" is intended primarily to meet the requirements of the leisurely Englishman who visits the various continental watering places and health resorts for hygienic purposes, or for recreation. The ordinary tourist may also find it useful. The book deals not at all with the great cities, and only slightly with the less prominent resorts, but aims at presenting a well-proportioned picture of English "cure life" on the continent as it actually exists to-day. Hints are given as to medicinal quality of waters, weather, hotels, traveling facilities, etc.; the map and index are very carefully prepared. The hundred of resorts described are grouped geographically under the general heads: "The Netherlands and North of Europe," "Germany," "The Alps," "France," "The Mediterranean" and "Extra-European Winter Stations." This book is uniform with the "Where Shall We Go" (a guide for Great Britain and Ireland) previously prepared by the same editor, and very successful.

**The Yosemite, Alaska, and the Yellowstone.** By W. H. Wiley and Sara King Wiley. Quarto, pp. 249. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

The authors of this volume had the good fortune to be members of a party of mechanical engineers who last summer

traveled from New York to their annual convention in San Francisco; thence onward to Alaska and home again via the National Park and the Twin Cities on the Mississippi. This unpretentious but readable account of the scenery and incidents of the trip is reprinted from *Engineering*, and is furnished with a great many illustrations of the work of nature (and man also) in Colorado, the Yosemite Valley, the Pacific Coast generally, Alaska and the Yellowstone Park. Opportunity is taken to compare the conveniences of this personally conducted trip with the burdens of an expedition made to the Park some seven years ago.

**Outward and Homeward Bound. A Journal and Note Book for Ocean Voyages.** 12mo, pp. 80. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph Co. \$1.

With several appropriate quotations and blank space for notes each day of the outward and homeward voyages, log books, charts and some informational matter. Bound in such manner as to defy the sea spray.

**Women Adventurers.** Edited by M<sup>me</sup> Muriel Dowie. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

With the exception of Madame Velazquez, who served as a confederate officer and spy in the Civil War, the women whose histories are here related belonged to the eighteenth century. The records of their adventurous careers are recorded in the free and easy style characteristic of that century, and the volume is not so well adapted for children's reading as most of its predecessors in the series. All of these hardy spirits served as soldiers, disguising their sex, and undergoing some very stirring experiences. There are portraits of Madame Velazquez, Hannah Snell, Mary Anne Talbot and Christian Davies.

**Some Further Recollections of a Happy Life.** From the Journals of Marianne North. Edited by Mrs. John Addington Symonds. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Mrs. John Addington Symonds has edited another volume of the very delightful journals of her sister, the English artist-traveler, Marianne North. The journeys which are here recorded, in a style marked by its easy, conversational flow, were made in various countries of Southern Europe and in the countries bordering upon the Eastern Mediterranean, principally from 1860 to 1870. Miss North had everywhere an eye for the picturesque, the amusing, the quietly stimulating in nature and in local customs. Travel continued to be a delight if not a passion with her during a long life, and her journal is a very happy record of interesting personal experiences, without any of the bombast of a novice.

## DESCRIPTION, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

**An Adventure in Photography.** By Octave Thanet. Illustrated from Photographs by the Adventurers. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

By a four years' schooling in the delightful "art science" of amateur photography "Octave Thanet" has been excellently well-qualified to write this narrative treatise. It records the failures and successes of early effort in a very pleasant manner, and in such a way as to afford reliable, almost indispensable, information to lovers of the pastime. The chemical formulæ which are given and the plainly worded, definite suggestions about a thousand-and-one things which are perplexing to the beginner, recommend the book strongly to amateur photographers. The charm and good nature of the narrative and the thirty-four excellent reproductions from the pictures taken by Miss French's own cameras give it a still wider interest.

**The Making of a Newspaper.** Edited by Melville Philips. 16mo, pp. 322. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Probably no single institution of our stirring modern life has in it more elements of wide popular interest than journalism. "The Making of a Newspaper" consists of a series of articles by representative American journalists written with the vigorous freshness and directness characteristic of the craft. Nowhere else can the outside world find a more entertaining and comprehensive view of the chief phases of the wonderful newspaper work which goes on unceasingly, and is for the most part hidden from the vulgar eye. The experiences of reporter, traveling correspondent, literary editor, managing editor and others given here are delightfully personal and full of local color, but that rather enhances than otherwise their informational, educational value. John Russell Young, in a chapter upon "Men Who Reigned," gives reminiscences of Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, Prentice and Forney, and John A. Cockerill sketches "The Newspaper of the Future." A



majority of the articles in this volume have appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

**Bon-Mots of Sydney Smith and R. Brinsley Sheridan.**  
 Edited by Walter Jerrold. 32mo, pp. 192. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Walter Jerrold has brought together a rich collection of the witty and humorous hits of the famous English fun-lovers, Sydney Smith and Sheridan. Furnished with a portrait of each author and a large number of amusing grotesque designs by Aubrey Beardsley, and attractively bound, the little volume makes a pleasant appearance. It will be followed by "Bon-Mots from Charles Lamb and Douglas Jerrold," and "Bon-Mots from Theodore Hook and Samuel Foote."

#### POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

**Cap and Gown: Some College Verse.** Chosen by Joseph La Roy Harrison. 16mo, pp. 210. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. \$1.25.

College song has always been justly popular, and of late years college verse has grown to have a warm and secure place all its own. In this little, daintily bound volume which Mr. Harrison has compiled, every college alumnus whom the world has not entirely conquered will find many things to make his heart beat quicker and his memory go bounding back to happy student days. The poems are all short, artistically finished, and some are of surprising excellence. Most of them show the influence of Dobson and the rococo spirit which is so largely dominant in verse making at present. Twenty-six colleges and universities (including Vassar, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke) are represented on these pages, and all of the verse is drawn from the productions which have appeared in college journals during the past few years. For very many occasions the volume would make an appropriate gift.

**The Wine of May, and Other Lyrics.** By Fred Lewis Pattee. 12mo, pp. 94. Concord, N. H.: Republican Press Association.

Mr. Pattee's short poems here given, whether in sonnet, "old French" or other forms, are nearly all marked by a genuine lyrical feeling, inspired by nature or by memory. The versification in some cases is exquisite, which fact makes us impatient when the author tries to rhyme "morning" with "dawning." The few prose "Pastels" in the closing pages of the little book show imagination and a "sense for form."

**An Octave to Mary.** By Rev. John B. Tabb. Oblong 8vo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. \$1.50.

The eight very short religious poems of Rev. John B. Tabb here given are in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and are preceded by an excellent engraving of Burne-Jones' "Annunciation." The details of the volume are such as befit a gift book, the type occupying only a very small portion of the right-hand pages. The poems are strong and musical and full of a spirit of reverent devotion.

**Lights, and Other Poems.** By Harry Edwin Lewis. 12mo, Providence, R. I.: Published by the author.

Mr. Lewis is a youth of only eighteen years, and he does not claim for his poems that they are works of art. We believe, however, that they show admirable moral spirit and give evidence of a poetic tendency well worth cultivating.

**Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen.** By F. Anstey. 16mo, pp. 228. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

These burlesques of Mr. Anstey upon some of Ibsen's best-known dramas are reprinted from the columns of the famous London *Punch*, together with the amusing illustrations of Mr. Bernard Partridge. In a harmless, but successful way, some of the most striking characteristics of Ibsen's peculiar genius are here made to do service to the god of laughter.

#### SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

**Stories of New York.** From Scribner. Paper, 32mo, pp. 214. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons' plan to publish a set of six collections of some of the best short stories which have appeared of late years in the pages of *Scribner's Magazine*. The stories of each volume will be somewhat related; sufficiently so to form a natural group. The first volume is most daintily bound, printed and illustrated, and contains five "Stories of New York" (the New York of our own day)—viz.: "From Four to Six: A Comedietta," by Annie Elliot; "The Common-

est Possible Story," by Bliss Perry; "The End of the Beginning," by George A. Hibbard; "A Puritan Ingénue," by John S. Wood, and "Mrs. Manstey's View," by Edith Wharton.

**Two of Them.** By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Mr. Barrie's writings are very widely popular just now. That is not saying so very much in his favor, as popular opinion goes, but no candid reader can doubt that his success is as deserved, as "legitimate"—to use an abused word—as it must be gratifying. This volume contains several critical and literary essays, one showing that Mr. Barrie might be something of a poet-naturalist if he chose, and a large number of witty, original, curt and kindly sketches of character and life. Whether the author has done wisely to drop dialect and leave the portrayal of distinctively Scotch characteristics our readers will determine for themselves. The illustrations of the volume add very considerably to its geniality.

**Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories.** By Margaret DeLand. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Although all of these five stories are essentially pathetic and have a good deal in common yet there is not lacking a considerable variety of tone. They are sombre, but only with such sombreness as we detect, if our eyes are wide open, in the men and women whom we know. The human interest in each story is large, and the skill used in telling the tale is that of a careful artist. The binding of the volume is peculiarly well fitted for the warm summer days, in its cool appearance and convenient texture.

**Day and Night Stories. Second Series.** By T. R. Sullivan. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

All of these seven love stories are good. One of them introduces us to an episode in Paris in the tragic days of the nineties; another to a quiet rural life in New England; a third to a tragedy of love and hate in Northern Spain; a fourth to a reminiscence told in the confidence of club hours, etc. There is nothing intended to be profound or didactic in the book, but the stories are of a high moral tone, and they are entertaining.

**Pierre and His People.** By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Wayside Publishing Co. \$1.

In our March number we commented favorably upon two of Mr. Parker's Canadian tales. "Pierre and His People" is a book composed of nearly a score of short stories of the land of the "mounted police" and the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Parker has the good fortune of having discovered a field very little tilled and rich in excellent productive power for the writer of fiction. These stories are good; they are new; they are worth reading; they fulfill very well Mr. Parker's laudable purpose of "feeling my way towards the heart of that (Hudson's Bay Company region) life." All of the tales have been previously published in various periodicals.

**A Woman Who Failed, and Other Stories.** By Bessie Chandler. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A number of Miss Chandler's productions included in this volume have been already printed in *Harper's Bazar* and other journals. Some of the stories are richly humorous and others exceedingly pathetic, possibly "pessimistic." They are all love stories, rather light, but cleverly done—the kind which we like to read of a summer's day while soothed by the hammock—and introducing widely various characters.

**Brown's Retreat, and Other Stories.** By Anna Eichberg King. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The scene of some of these stories is in Europe, of others, in America. The tales are all short, fresh, wholesome and entertaining, and introduce us to a wide range of characters and situations. All of the men and women in these pages are alive and some impress themselves very strongly on the reader's memory. Miss King has worked in a bit of dialect here and there, and she has not confined herself entirely to love stories, though they are not omitted.

**Many Inventions.** By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Between these brilliant red covers are included fourteen of Mr. Kipling's recent tales of romance on the sea and the hard reality of barrack and frontier life in India and its neighborhood. The old favorites Mulvaney and Ortheris re-



appear as the heroes of strange and interesting happenings. Mr. Kipling has begun and ended the volume with a stirring, ringing poem.

## NOVELS.

The Brotherhood of Consolation. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This number of the great *Comédie Humaine* belongs to the group of "Scenes from Political Life." It was written only a few years before Balzac's death, and seems to reflect a tenderness and deep human feeling which the author's suffering might have produced. In "Madame de la Chanterie" Balzac created one of the noblest woman characters of modern fiction.

The Witch of Salem ; or, Credulity Run Mad. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 397. New York : Funck & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

The period from 1680 to 1700, of which Mr. Musick writes in this novel, is interesting for several occurrences outside of the witchcraft episode. The author introduces Penn and his treaty, Leisler's career in New York and the old story of the Charter Oak. There is the usual number of good illustrations.

A Singer from the Sea. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 346. New York : Dodd, Meade & Co. \$1.25.

The story of a simple-hearted, beautiful fisher girl of the Cornish Coast, who failed to find happiness in her first marriage, with a selfish man far above her in rank. After a painful experience as a public singer on the stage, and after the death of her husband, who had deserted her in New York, she returns home to the "old people," her true-hearted lover and a new, freer existence.

Grisly Grisell ; or, The Laidly Lady of Whitburn. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo, pp. 306. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

One of Charlotte Yonge's instructive, carefully studied historical romances, telling a story of suffering and love during the stirring times of the War of the Roses.

In Blue Uniform. An Army Novel. By George I. Putnam. 12mo, pp. 279. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

An excellent novel, but particularly interesting because of the picture it gives of contemporary life in army quarters. The story introduces us to regimental routine in a garrison upon the Texas prairies.

Madame Rosély. By Mlle. V. Monriot. 12mo, pp. 356. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

Lottie's Wooing. By Darley Dale. 12mo, pp. 375. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

The Scallywag. By Grant Allen. 12mo, pp. 437. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

Parson Jones. By Florence Marryat. 12mo, pp. 357. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

The Shadow of Desire. By Irene Osgood. 12mo, pp. 282. New York : Cleveland Publishing Co. \$1.25.

The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib. By Sara Jeanette Duncan. 12mo, pp. 311. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Strolling Players : A Harmony of Contrasts. By Charlotte M. Yonge and Christabel R. Coleridge. 12mo, pp. 355. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Found Wanting. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

The Doomswoman. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo, pp. 263. New York : Taft, Sons & Co. \$1.

Marked "Personal." By Anna Katharine Green. 12mo, pp. 415. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Sweetheart Gwen : A Welsh Idyll. By William Tirebuck. 12mo, pp. 277. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The Great Chin Episode. By Paul Cushing. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Under the Great Seal. By Joseph Hatton. 12mo, pp. 410. New York : Cassell & Co. \$1.

The Tragedy of Wild River Valley. By Martha Finley. 12mo, pp. 231. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

## EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

An Answer to the Question What Is Poetry ? Including Remarks on Versification. Edited by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 104. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Nothing is more interesting than to watch the gradual introduction of some particular study into the practical educational world. It is very evident that criticism as a distinct branch of aesthetics or of literature, as one may prefer, is soon to have a permanent and important place in collegiate and university work. The recent valuable editing which Professor Cook has done in this direction is now increased by a little volume embracing the first essay in Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," supplemented by extracts from Coleridge, Wordsworth and Jean Paul bearing on the distinction between the two faculties which give a name to Hunt's volume of criticism. Professor Cook's notes are not numerous, but add to the utility of the book.

Froebel's Letters. Edited by Arnold H. Heinemann. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

The contents of this book are somewhat miscellaneous, but they are excellently qualified to shed new, interesting light upon the personality, labor, sufferings and educational theory of one of the noblest of modern men. The volume includes a number of Froebel's letters (in translation) which have never been printed previously. They date from the years 1845-47, when the writer was nearing his three score and ten and his death. The illustrations include portraits of the teacher and his wife, "Frau Luise," a cut of Froebel's monument and of a number of buildings connected closely with his life and work.

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Long's translation. Edited by Edwin Ginn. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston : Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

The series of "Classics for Children" of Messrs. Ginn & Co. has included a great many noble and permanently valuable literary works. Mr. Edwin Ginn has now edited Long's translation of the "Thoughts" of the famous emperor-philosopher, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. According to certain prevalent ideas this makes rather solid reading for young people, but we would consider it a happy day when more of our boys and girls were found absorbed in just such books as this. A similar edition of Epictetus will soon be added to the series.

Statics and Dynamics. By C. Geldard, M.A. 12mo, pp. 320. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This is an elementary text book, dealing with statics and dynamics, presupposing a slight knowledge of trigonometry, and embracing some presentation of "couples," "general conditions of equilibrium," "virtual work," and "normal acceleration." The treatment is rigidly scientific and mathematical, the book having been designed to meet the requirements of students preparing for (English) examinations.

A Reader in Botany. Part II. Flower and Fruit. By Jane H. Newell. 12mo, pp. 179. Boston : Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

In the second part of Miss Newell's "Reader in Botany" there is the same general excellence in matter, printing and illustration as in the first part. The pupils of high grammar or high-school grades will find here much thoroughly scientific, thoroughly advanced, but interesting, stimulating discussion of the subjects connected with "flower and fruit." Most chapters are selections from such famous authorities as Darwin, Gray, Lubbock, etc. The pages devoted to the various



processes of plant fertilization ought to be especially fascinating to a wide-awake boy or girl. Both these "Readers" are intended for use in connection with the author's "Outlines of Lessons in Botany."

**Troeger's Science Book for Pupils in the Intermediate Grades.** By J. W. Troeger, B.S. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: George Sherwood & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Troeger's book contains suggestive reading matter for pupils in intermediate grades upon a wide range of scientific subjects included under the general heads: "Birds," "Insects," "Botany," "Geology," "Chemistry," "Meteorology," etc. It is intended to be of direct practical service in leading the young pupils' own observations into fruitful channels.

**Natural Science Note Book. No. 1. Mineralogy.** By W. S. Sweeny, A.M. Paper, 8vo, pp. 120. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 25 cents.

A note book for the use of beginners in mineralogy. A model description is given, and then follow pages prepared for the pupil's original notes upon about fifty of the more common minerals, with added space for extra ones.

**The Elements of Qualitative Analysis.** By Wm. A. Noyes, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 97. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This is the third, revised, edition of a little work by a well-known Indiana chemist. The directions here given for the processes of qualitative analysis are such as an experienced and wise teacher has carefully selected, and are, of course, in accord with the most modern methods of chemical instruction.

**Pernin's Universal Phonography. In Ten Lessons. For Schools and Private Study.** By H. M. Pernin. 12mo, pp. 186. Detroit, Mich.: Published by the Author. \$2.

This is an adaptation to the English language of the French system of MM. Duployé; but it has, by successive revisions and modifications, been so materially changed from the original model, that it may be considered as a distinct system. It belongs to that variety of shorthand known as "joined-vowel" systems.

**Advanced Arithmetic. Inductive Business Course.** By Wm. M. Peck. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 75 cents.

With a minimum of definitions and rules, the "Advanced Arithmetic" consists mainly of a large number of graded problems, mental and written. The purpose of the book is a very practical one, the problems being such as will prepare the pupil for the arithmetical exigencies of actual business life. The work embraces material for a period of four years of graded school study.

**Hand-Book to Accompany the Graphic System of Object Drawing.** Arranged by H. B. Jacobs and Augusta L. Brower. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

For some years the "Graphic System of Object Drawing" has been before the educational public and has been very favorably received. The system is based upon the French methods of instruction and is the work of two practical drawing teachers of New York City. "Number Seven" of the books designed to contain the pupils' work is in accord with earlier numbers, but is devoted especially to the mastering of light and shade.

**Le Curé de Tours.** Par Honoré de Balzac. Edited, with notes, by C. R. Carter. Paper, 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Mr. Carter has given to the text about twenty pages of fine-print annotation. It is interesting to remember that

Tours was the birthplace of Balzac and that he began his studies there.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**The Mineral Industry in the United States and Other Countries.** Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 628. New York. The Scientific Publishing Company. \$2.50.

This volume, growing out of the annual statistical reports of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, will be indispensable to the chemist, metallurgist, manufacturer, legislator and all in any way concerned with the mineral production of the United States and foreign countries. Its accurate, full and recent tabulations are a monument to modern methods in statistical work. Information is given most fully for late years, including 1892. The book contains much besides bare statistics, e. g., monographs by eminent scientists and technicians upon the distribution of various metals throughout the world, upon the most important processes in the treatment of the precious metals, iron, etc. The mineral stock market has also received attention. The editor proposes to make this the first of a series of volumes which shall summarize as nearly as possible the actual condition of the mineral industry and its effects in the whole civilized world.

**Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1783.** By F. B. Heitman. Octavo, pp. 532. Washington, D. C.: Published by the author. \$5.

Mr. Heitman's register of the officers of the Continental Army during the war of the Revolution is a valuable contribution to the historical annals of the United States. The register embraces the names of the general officers of the Continental Army, the military secretaries and aides-de-camp to General Washington, a chronological register of field officers of the line, arranged by States and regiments, an alphabetical list of officers, with such information regarding each of them as is obtainable, a list of officers furnished to Congress by the War Department in 1827, a list of French officers, and a chronological and alphabetical list of battles, actions, etc. Mr. Heitman has been for twenty years engaged in compiling data relating to the military history of the United States, and his work embodies all the information concerning the officers of the Revolutionary Army to be found in the government archives.

**A Dictionary of Thoughts. Being a Cyclopaedia of Laconic Quotations.** By Tryon Edwards, D.D. 12mo, pp. 658. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The thousands of quotations which compose these pages will safely stand all reasonable tests. They are brief, keen and pithy—"laconic"—and of unfailing moral elevation. Mr. Edwards has been gathering them, mainly from a feeling of personal satisfaction in so doing, for more than forty years, and he has culled from authors of every clime and age who uttered words of wisdom and force. The quotations are conveniently arranged by subjects alphabetically under such heads as "Behavior," "Custom," "Despair," "Luxury," "Midnight," "Professions," "Sun," "Treachery" and scores of others. The binding is strong and attractive and the print excellent.

**Blaine's Handy Manual of Useful Information.** Compiled by William H. Blaine. 32mo, pp. 508. Chicago: G. W. Ogilvie & Co. 25 cents.

There is a wonderful amount of useful matter compelled to rest between the covers of this handy pocket volume, and it is fresh and carefully prepared. The information upon legal, medical, historical, geographical, social, business and scientific subjects is of the sort that one likes to have near him for easy reference. Considering the value of the book the price seems very low.





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### Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

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**Charities Review.**--New York.

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In the Poets' Garden. Phil Robinson.

King John and the Abbot of Bury. Thomas Arnold.  
The Primitive Gospel. Dr. E. J. Dillon.  
A Conscript's View of the French Army. Hilaire Belloc.  
The Prospects of the Civilized World. Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies.  
The Pope and Father Brandi: A Reply.

**Cornhill Magazine.**--London.

In the New Forest.  
Some High Notes in the Engadine.  
My First Elephant.

**The Cosmopolitan.**--New York.

The City of Brooklyn. Murat Halstead.  
The Chase of the Chongo. Charles F. Lummis.  
Soros. Margaret Manton Merrill.  
The Rise and Decline of the Hawaiian Monarchy. H. H. Gowen.  
The Merrimac and the Cumberland. Capt. T. O. Selfridge, Jr.  
Muhammed Baber. Edward S. Holden.  
The Deserted Homes of New England. Clifton Johnson.  
What Society Offers Mary Grew. Clara S. Davidge.  
The First Woman of Spain. Sylvester Baxter.

**Demorest's Family Magazine.**--New York.

Society Leaders of Indiana.  
Foreign Embassies and Legations at Washington.—III.  
Familiar Talks on the Different Schools of Art.—II. P. King.  
Round About the Columbian Exposition. E. F. Stow.

**The Dial.**--Chicago.

May 16.

The Opening of the Great Exhibition.  
Of the Justification of Learning in a Democracy. F. I. Carpenter.  
Another Version of the Belgian Campaign. F. P. Stearns.

June 1.

Music at the World's Fair.

**Eastern and Western Review.**--London.

The Servian Coup d'État. Ched Mijatovich.  
The Flower of the Levant: Zante. E. M. Edmonds.  
Ancestors of the House of Orange. Ched Mijatovich.  
The Imperial Institute.

**Educational Review.**--London.

St. Paul's School and the Charity Commission. E. C. Marchant.  
The Teaching of Latin to Girls. Miss A. B. Anderton.  
English Literature: Its Teaching in Schools. J. Wells.  
The Labor Question in School. Miss Elizabeth Hughes.  
Comparative Geology. William Topley.  
Technical Education for London: Mr. Llewellyn Smith's Report to the London County Council. Continued. William Garnett.

**Educational Review.**--New York.

Organization for School Purposes in Large Cities. A. S. Draper.  
The Newspaper and the College. C. F. Thwing.  
Spanish-Californian Schools. Charles H. Shinn.  
University Participation. Albert B. Hart.  
Library Facilities for Study in Europe. J. H. Gore.  
Results of Half-Time System in England.  
Admission to College by Certificate. C. K. Adams.

**The Engineering Magazine.**--New York.

What Will the Democrats Do? John DeW. Warner.  
Great Britain at the World's Fair. James Dredge.  
The Latest and Greatest Cunarder.  
Evolution of the Iron-Founder's Art. Stephen Bolland.  
The Trans-Siberian Railway. Frederic Hobart.  
English and American Railways.—III. W. M. Ackworth.  
The American Passenger Elevator. T. E. Brown, Jr.  
Progress in Steam-Engineering.—II. R. H. Thurston.  
Fire Risks in Electric Insulation. F. A. C. Perrine.  
Modern American Country Houses. John B. Robinson.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**--London.

The Red Cross Hall. Mrs. Russell Barrington.  
Some Rhymes for a Little Girl. Lord Macaulay.  
London Railway Stations.  
Derby Anecdotes. H. B. Bromhead.  
A Chat About Cricket. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.  
Bird Life in Summer. Rev. J. B. Chandler.

**Expositor.**--London.

Professor Ramsay's "Church in the Roman Empire." Prof. W. Sanday.



The Epistle to the Romans: The Train of Thought. Prof. A. B. Bruce.

"The Aramaic Gospel." Willoughby C. Allen.

Expository Times.—Edinburgh.

Frederick Godet. Prof. A. Gretillat.

Cyrus and the Capture of Babylon. Prof. Owen C. Whitehouse.

The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. J. J. Halcombe.

Incidents and Emblems. Rev. Alex. Cumming.

Fortnightly Review.—London.

The Bank Panic in Australia. Sir Julius Vogel.

The Currency Crisis in the United States. Moreton Frewen.

Drink and Crime. Ven. Archdeacon Farrar.

African Legends. H. M. Stanley.

"Le Secret du Précepteur," by Cherbuliez. Ouida.

The Unification of the City. Charles Harrison.

The Poor Children's Holiday. Lady Jeune.

The Interstellar Ether. Prof. Oliver Lodge.

The Comédie-Française in London. Ange Galdemar.

In Memory of John Addington Symonds. A. R. Cluer.

The Empire and Its Institute. Sir G. Baden-Powell.

The Deadlock in Madagascar. Vazaha.

The Irish Constabulary and the Home Rule Bill.

The Forum.—New York.

Grave Obstacles to Hawaiian Annexation. T. M. Cooley.

China's View of Chinese Exclusion. Gilbert Reid.

Mr. Paderewski in America. Henry T. Finck.

Decadence in Modern Art. Frederick Harrison.

Half a Million Dollars a Day for Pensions. J. DeW. Warner.

The Decisive Breach in the Grand Army. Allen R. Foote.

American Literary Criticism and Its Value. H. H. Boyesen.

Diminishing Birth-Rate in the United States. J. S. Billings.

Office-seekers and the President's Manifesto. L. Windmüller.

The Financial Excitement and Its Causes. G. R. Gibson.

College Men First Among Successful Citizens. C. F. Thwing.

Our Public-School System: A Summary. J. M. Rice.

Godey's.—New York.

Judy Robinson—Milliner. Lee C. Harby. A Complete Novel.

A Modern Orpheus. Mel R. Colquitt.

The Women of Arctic Alaska. Herbert L. Aldrich.

Good Words.—London.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. John Wortabet.

Of Hats and Caps. Illustrated. Geoffrey Winterwood.

British Ships of War. Illustrated. Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham.

Ups and Downs of Crabhouse Nunnery. Dr. Augustus Jessop.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Ibsen and His Message. With Portrait.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. With portrait.

John Ruskin on Education. William Jolly.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

Mr. Justice Jackson. H. M. Doak.

Our First General Assembly. Alexander Brown.

Practical Tests in Evidence.—VII. Irving Browne.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee.—III. Albert D. Marks.

English and American Bar in Contrast. A. Oakley Hall.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

An Artist's Summer Vacation. John Gilmer Speed.

The Evolution of New York.—II. Thomas A. Janvier.

The Empress of Austria. By one of the Ladies of her Court.

Wyoming—Another Pennsylvania. Julian Ralph.

New France under British Rule. Henry L. Nelson.

Vivisection and Brain Surgery. W. W. Keen.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

Practical Politics: What Can Clergymen Do About It? J. J. Mc'ook.

The Monthly Concert. A. T. Pierson.

Woman's Work in the Church. J. F. Humphreys.

Extra Biblical Evidence of the Primitive Sabbath. J. W. Brooks.

Light on Scriptural Texts from Recent Discoveries. W. H. Ward.

The Prayer-Meeting Service. Wayland Hoyt.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

What is Theology? Rev. Dr. E. C. Kolbe.

Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—XIV.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. April.

Deep Water from the Great Lakes to the Ocean. L. E. Cooley.

Our Pavements. John Donnelly.

Technical Education in Montana. A. M. Ryon.

On Some Physical Properties of Steel. J. W. Langley.

A Wooden Pipe Line for Butte City Water Works.

King's Own.—London.

Ancient MSS. of the New Testament. Rev. Dr. J. Culross.

Recent Explorations in Australia. A. C. Calvert.

The East London Institute.

Knowledge.—London.

Spiny Animals. R. Lydekker.

Caterpillars' Dwellings.—III. Illustrated. E. A. Butler.

The Oldest Book in the World: "Papyrus Prisse." J. H. Mitchiner.

What is a Star Cluster? A. C. Ranyard.

Leisure Hour.—London.

Personal Recollections of Dr. Chalmers. James Macaulay.

Down the Duddon with Wordsworth. Herbert Rix.

The Way of the World at Sea.—V. Coming Out. W. J. Gordon.

Payment of Members of the House of Commons. J. C. Jeaffreson.

How the French Live, Think and Labor.

Microscopic Sea Life.—I. H. Scherren.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. May.

Hull House. H. B. Learned.

Harvard College.

Hampton Institute.

Miracles of To-day.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul, Minn.

World's Fair Sculpture. Palmer Henderson.

The Last Sioux of Minnesota. Rev. John Gmeiner.

Greek Drama. I. E. C. Griffith.

Cliff Dwellers. Mrs. Henderson.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Mary J. Reid.

A Study of Ibsen's "Master-BUILDER." Lily A. Long.

Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Longman's Magazine.—London.

How Orchids Climbed the Trees. James Rodway.

At the Music Hall. Dorothy Wallis.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

French Spiritism. W. F. Kirby.

A Further Glance at the Kabalah. W. W. Westcott.

Reality in Personal Theosophy. John M. Pryse.

Death—and After? Annie Besant.

Theosophy or Psychological Religion; Prof. Max Müller's Gifford Lecture.

Ludgate Monthly.—London.

Charterhouse School. W. Chas. Sargent.

The Scots Greys.

Lyceum.—London. May 15.

Some Ideals of Irish Prosperity.

The Atmosphere.

"The Great Enigma." W. S. Lilly.

"The Jesuit Doctrine of Obedience."

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.

The Future of Party Government. C. B. Roylance Kent.

A Discourse of Rare Books.

Ste. Anne des Deux Mondes.

An Historical Parallel: 1659-1893.

Menorah Monthly.—New York.

Is Christianity Progressing? M. Ellinger.

Benjamin Disraeli. Rudolph Grossman.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.

The Divine Pattern of Missions. A. T. Pierson.

The Gospel in North Africa. Rev. J. Rutherford.

Present Religious Condition of the Negro. A. F. Beard.

Relations of Missionaries to their Governments. C. Hamlin.

Catharine Pennefeather. J. E. Mathieson.

Samuel Mathabathe, African Evangelist. Josiah Tyler.

Final Facts Relating to Uganda. C. C. Starbuck.

Protestant Missions in Burmah. L. W. Cronkhite.

Work Among the Lepers.

Month.—Baltimore.

Father Coleridge.

The Great Schism of the West.—II. Rev. S. F. Smith.



## Monthly Packet.—London.

The Cathedral of Swift.—St. Patrick's. Katharine Tynan.  
 Five English Poets.—VI. Ideas and Ideals. Arthur D. Innes.  
 Sun-Rays and Star-Beams.—III. Radiant Wavelets. Agnes Giberne.  
 A Girl's Diary of the Eighteenth Century. Charlotte Fursdon.  
 St. Willibrord's Dance at Echternach.

## Munsey's Magazine.—New York.

Longfellow's Places and People. R. H. Titherington.  
 The Heroes of Some Old Love Stories. George Holm.  
 Denmark's Great Sculptor (Thorwaldsen). C. Stuart Johnson.  
 The Poet of the Sierras. Henry V. Clarke.  
 Honey Bees and Honey. Chester G. Ridout.  
 Dramatic Scenes in American History.—III. R. H. Titherington.

## National Review.—London.

The Collapse in Australia. Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton.  
 New Humorists and Non-Humorists. John Lawrence Toole.  
 Wealth, Labor and Ability. W. H. Mallock.  
 The Study of English Language and Literature. W. J. Courthope.  
 Exile of the Marquis de Falaiseau. Baroness S. I. de Zuylen de Nyevelt.  
 The New Era in Letters. Arthur Waugh.  
 The Police Clauses of the Home Rule Bill.  
 Absurdities of the Registration Bill. F. E. Eddis.  
 Thoughts for Defenders of the Church in Wales. Rev. H. G. Morgan.

## The National Stenographer.—Chicago. May.

Stenographic Speed. H. D. Goodwin.  
 Relation of Art to Science in Shorthand. W. Billings.  
 The Norman P. Heffley Shorthand Library.

## Natural Science.—London.

Nägeli's Experiments on Living Cells. Annie L. Smith.  
 Flowers in the Guiana Forests. J. Rodway.  
 Auditory Organs. C. H. Hurst.  
 Classification of Arachnids. G. H. Carpenter.  
 Warning and Protective Colors in Caterpillars. Lillian J. Gould.  
 Australian Barrier Reef.  
 Extinct Sharks. A. Smith Woodward.  
 Cannibalism among Insects. Carl Berg.

## The New England Magazine.—Boston.

The Boston Tea Party. Francis E. Abbott.  
 Norway's Struggles for Political Liberty. Julius E. Olson.  
 The Oxford Eights. Mabel N. Evans.  
 Personal Recollections of Whittier. Charlotte F. Grimké.  
 The Old Meeting House in Hingham, Mass. P. Collier.  
 The Real Inventor of the Steamboat. Charlotte F. Hammond.  
 Trout Fishing in New England. C. F. Danforth.  
 Experiences During Many Years.—I. B. P. Shillaber.  
 Early School Legislation of Massachusetts. G. H. Martin.

## New Review.—London.

H. R. H. The Duke of York.  
 Crime and Punishment. Sir Henry Hawkins, C. H. Hopwood and H. B. Poland.  
 Public Slaughter-Houses: A Suggestion for Farmers. Dr. B. W. Richardson.  
 Middlemen and Parasites. Henry Arthur Jones.  
 The Significance of the Newspaper in the United States. W. Morton Fullerton.  
 Free Education in Paris. Mdlle. Claire de Pratz.  
 The Comédie-Française of To-Day.—II. Albert D. Vandam.  
 University Teaching, East and West. Rev. S. A. Barnett.

## The New World.—Boston.

Modern Explanations of Religion. Hermann Schultz.  
 Evolution: A Restatement. C. Lloyd Morgan.  
 Tennyson and Browning as Spiritual Forces. C. C. Everett.  
 Social Movement in French Protestantism. Elisée Bost.  
 The Triple Standard in Ethics. George Batchelor.  
 Development of the Psalter. J. P. Peters.  
 The Congregational Policy. J. H. Crooker.  
 Andrew Preston Peabody. P. S. Moxon.

## Newbery House Magazine.—London.

Bismarck as Philosemite. Arnold White.  
 The Eton Mission. A. Benson.  
 Lincoln Minister. Canon E. Venables.  
 Garden Lore. H. Ormonde.  
 Four Unpublished Letters of Henry Martyn. Sandys Wason.  
 Two Editions of Coverdale's Testament. J. R. Dore.  
 The Life and Confession of Asenath. M. Brodick.  
 A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833.

## Nineteenth Century.—London.

The Gospel of Peter. Rev. Dr. Martineau.  
 Ulster and the Confederate States. Prince Camille de Polignac.  
 Six Hundred Years of English Poverty. With Diagrams. G. F. Steffen.  
 Rare Books and Their Prices. W. Roberts.  
 An Impossible Correspondence—1892. R. F. Murray.  
 The Rothamsted Experiments. Mrs. Creyke.  
 Post Office "Plundering and Blundering." J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.  
 Habitual Drunkards. Dr. John Batty Tuke.  
 Esoteric Buddhism: A Reply to Prof. Max Müller. A. P. Sinnett.  
 How to Attract Capital to the Land. Lord Vernon.  
 A Naturalist's View of the Fur Seal Question. P. L. Sclater.  
 The Craving for Fiction. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
 Protection and the Empire. Walter Frewen Lord.

## North American Review.—New York.

The Lesson of the Naval Review. Hon. H. A. Herbert.  
 Who Are the Greatest Wealth Producers? W. H. Mallock.  
 How to Check Testamentary Legislation. R. S. Ransom.  
 Disappearing Dickensland. Charles Dickens.  
 A Look Ahead. Andrew Carnegie.  
 Police Protection at the World's Fair.  
 Thirty Knots an Hour to Europe. J. H. Biles.  
 Reform of the Drink Traffic. W. S. Rainsford.  
 The Financial Outlook. W. Bourke Cockran.  
 Christ as an Orator. T. A. Hyde.  
 A Farmer's View of Free Coinage. N. L. Bunnell.  
 The Art of Living Two Hundred Years. William Kinnear.  
 Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint. Dr. E. F. Arnold.

## Our Day.—Chicago.

May.

Defects of New England Sabbath Laws. W. F. Crafts.  
 Lynch Law in All Its Phases. Ida B. Wells.  
 India's Three Moral Cancers. Hugh Price Hughes.  
 Utah at the Doors of Congress. Joseph Cook.

June.

Duty of Church Members in Temperance Reform. Joseph Cook.  
 Trusts and Monopolies as Modern Highwaymen. W. O. McDowell.  
 Newspaper Apologies for Pugilism. Wayland Hoyt.  
 Is the Fourth Commandment Binding Upon Christians? J. Cook.

## Outing.—New York.

Black Bass Fishing. Francis J. Hagan.  
 After Kangaroo. Edward Wakefield.  
 The Sailing Yacht of To-day. Charles Ledyard Norton.  
 An Apache Dance.  
 Kings and Queens of the Turf.  
 Canoe-Poling for Fish in the Cascapedia. R. F. Hemenway.  
 Athletic Records, Past and Present. S. Scoville, Jr.  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel.  
 Shore Birds and Shore Bird Shooting. E. W. Sandys.  
 Canadian Militia in Action. Capt. H. J. W. Odside.  
 Trout Fishing in Devonshire. Hamilton Hill.  
 Through Erin Awheel.—III. Grace E. Denison.

## Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

Pomo Basket Makers. J. W. Hudson.  
 The American Private Soldier. Alvin H. Sydenham.  
 Frauds on Marine Underwriters. Casper T. Hopkins.  
 The Cruise of the Yacht *Chispa*.

## Pall Mall Magazine.—London.

Mary Astell. Katherine S. Pattison.  
 In a Shinto Temple. Chas. E. Frupp.  
 The Black Art.—II. James Mew.  
 Round About the Palais Bourbon.—I. Albert D. Vandam.  
 Strange Cities of the Far East: Söul. Hon. George Curzon.  
 What Is Society? Lady Brooke.  
 Southwold. Illustrated. Richard Sisley.  
 The Case for Labor. J. Keir Hardie.  
 The Case for Capital. Joseph Pease.  
 First Impressions of the House of Commons: Radical. E. C. J. Morton; Unionist. Hon. J. Scott Montagu.

## Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. May.

Photography by Artificial Light.  
 Group and Genre Pictures. E. L. Wilson.  
 A New Tele Photo Objective.  
 Platinotype Processes. Alfred Clements.  
 Skies in Lantern Slides. S. H. Fry.  
 Visible and Invisible Defects in Lenses. T. R. Dallmeyer.  
 Pictures and Picture-Making. H. A. Mummery.

## Poet-Lore.—Boston.

Walt Whitman. O. L. Triggs.  
 Emma Lazarus. Mary M. Cohen.



Early Women Poets of America. Mary Harned.  
American Patriotic Poems. Charlotte Porter.  
Emerson as an Exponent of Beauty in Poetry. H. A. Clarke.

**Political Science Quarterly.**—New York.

The Monetary Conference. E. B. Andrews.  
Progressive Taxation. E. R. A. Seligman.  
Stock Exchange Clearing Houses. A. D. Noyes.  
Responsibility for Secession. Sidney Webster.  
The Caucus in England. M. Ostrogorski.  
The Fueros of Northern Spain. W. T. Strong.  
Campbell's Puritan in Holland. J. A. Doyle.

**Popular Science Monthly.**—New York.

Irrigation in the Arid States. Charles H. Shinn.  
The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." Herbert Spencer.  
The Ceremonial Use of Tobacco. John Hawkins.  
Ethnology of the Yuruks.  
Modern Miracles. E. P. Evans.  
The Phenomena of Death in Battle. George L. Kilmer.  
The Revival of Witchcraft.—I. Ernest Hart.  
Adaptations of Seeds and Fruits. J. W. Folsom.  
Why Grow Old? N. E. Yorke-Davis.  
Children's Questions.  
East Central African Customs. James Macdonald.  
The Bay of Fundy Tides and Marshes. Frank H. Eaton.  
Sketch of Sir Archibald Geikie. With Portrait.

**Quiver.**—London.

My Friends the Costers. G. Holden Pike.  
New Lights on the Sacred Story.—III. Dean R. Payne-Smith.

**Review of the Churches.**—London. May 15.

Patronage in the Presbyterian Church. Prof. Lindsay.  
The Sacraments. Prof. Slater and Others.  
Jewish and Christian Interpretation of Prophecy. Archdeacon Farrar.  
The Late Samuel Cox, D.D. With Portrait.

**Sanitarian.**—New York.

The Health Interests of Albany, N. Y. L. Balch.  
Public Conditions of Sanitary Interest in Albany. F. C. Curtis.  
The Cholera in Hamburg in 1892.  
Electrolytic Methods of Disinfection.  
Prevention of Disease and Death.  
Tenements in London. M. Q. Holyoake.  
Sanitation in Philadelphia. W. H. Ford.  
Proposed Change in the New York Coroner System.  
Climate and Mineral Springs of North Carolina. A. N. Bell.  
Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. H. K. Bell.

**Scots Magazine.**—Perth.

The King's Daughter in Danger; or, Church Politics. Henry Ranken.  
The Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland. A. C. Baildon.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. May.

The Peoples and Commercial Prospects of the Zambesi Basin. Daniel J. Rankin.  
Report of Mr. F. C. Selous' Lecture on His African Experiences.  
The Land of Tobago.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York.

Life in a Logging Camp. Arthur Hill.  
An Artist in Japan. Robert Blum.  
The Birds That We See. Ernest E. Thompson.  
The Haunt of the Platypus. Sidney Dickinson.

**Social Economist.**—New York.

Application of the Silver Solution. George Gunton.  
The Ten-Hour Movement in America. Charles Cowley.  
Natural Right of Suffrage. E. P. Powell.  
Is Human Life Overvalued? F. M. Bird.  
Some Recent Social Movements. W. Tournier.  
The Coming Social Condition. F. H. Cooke.  
Labor's Claims on Organized Christianity. K. Bockock.

**Strand Magazine.**—London. May.

The Royal Humane Society.—II.  
Portraits of Miss Iza Duffus Hardy, Hubert Herkomer, Erskine Nicol, John MacWhirter, J. Forbes-Robertson and Edward Lloyd.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—V. Illustrated. Henry W. Lucy.  
Sir Robert Rawlinson. Harry How.

**Sunday at Home.**—London.

The Bible in the British Museum.  
How I Started My Girls' Swimming Club. Mrs. G. S. Reaney.  
The Stone Jar at Vijayanagar. Rev. Charles Merk.  
Trees and Flowers as Mystics. Illustrated.

**Sunday Magazine.**—London.

The Caravan. Illustrated.  
The Story Told by Spitalfields.—II. Mrs. Brewer.  
An Insbrück Home. Margaret Howitt.  
Miss Hesba Stretton at Home.

**Temple Bar.**—London.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.  
The Eye of the Baltic: Visby in Gotland. Augusta Nash.  
The Writings of Joseph Glanvill.  
The Passover Hagadah: Thoughts and Suggestions.

**Theosophist.**—London. May.

Old Diary Leaves.—XIV. H. S. Olcott.  
True Welsh Ghost Stories. J. K. Pryse.  
Sorcery: Mediæval and Modern. W. R. Old.

**The Treasury.**—New York.

The Law of Giving and Losing. James Demarest.  
Conscience. Charles H. Parkhurst.  
The Historical Principle in Bible Study. G. H. Schodde.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia.

Constitution and Organization of the Fleet. C. Todd, U.S.N.  
Memoirs of Baron de Maibot. Ederard E. Hatch, U.S.A.  
Practical Necessities in Military Signaling. Lieut. J. P. Finley.

**United Service Magazine.**—London.

The Behring Sea Case. Edward Bond.  
Kandahar in 1880 Before Maiwand. Capt. S. P. Oliver.  
Queen's and Indian Cadets.  
Navigating Officers. Capt. W. Wilson, R.N.  
Concentration and Distribution of Artillery Fire. Capt. W. L. White.  
Applied Tactics and Competitive Examinations. Capt. H. R. Gall.  
Foreign Post Offices: Germany. C. J. Willdey.  
The Offensive Tactics of Infantry. Major G. F. Henderson.  
Soldiering in India. Spenser Wilkinson.  
Achievements of Cavalry.—V. Lieut.-General Sir E. Wood.

**University Extension.**—Philadelphia.

University Extension and the Public Schools.  
A Common Misconception.  
The Edinburgh Summer Meeting.

**The University Magazine.**—New York.

The Growth of Scientific Education. Francis A. Walker.  
Scientific, Literary and Athletic Features of St. John's College.  
Lawn Tennis in American Colleges. J. P. Paret.

**Westminster Review.**—London.

Is Home Rule Needed for Ireland? W. J. O'N. Daunt.  
Some Aspects of the Work of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Janet Newton-Robinson.  
American Dictionaries. Theodore Stanton.  
Alaska and Its People. Chas. Wentworth Sarel.  
The Superannuation of State School Teachers. T. J. Macnamara.  
Another Newfoundland Crisis. Percy A. Hurd.  
Cremation. Alfred S. Newman.  
The Present Position in Canada: A Rejoinder. Lawrence Irwell.  
Personality in Art. G. H. Page.

**Wilson's Photographic Magazine.**—New York.

Practical Processes of Photo-Engraving.—II. A. W. Turner.  
Retouching and Varnishes.  
Some Points on Exposure. Alfred Watkins.  
Multiple or "Freak" Photographs. Charles Gravier.  
To Clear Veiled or Discolored Negatives. M. E. Garbe.  
Steinheil's Teleo Lens Attachment.  
Thoroughness and Versatility. George G. Rockwood.

**Yale Review.**—Boston. May.

Individualism as a Sociological Principle. E. B. Andrews.  
The Republic of Andorre. Bernard Moses.  
The Unrest of English Farmers. Edward Porritt.  
An Athenian Parallel to a Function of Our Supreme Court.  
The Natural History of Party. Anson D. Morse.

**Young Man.**—London.

Lawn Tennis. H. W. W. Wilberforce.  
Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll as Editor.  
"The Heavenly Twins."  
Recollections of Morell Mackenzie. Rev. H. R. Haweis.

**Young Woman.**—London.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth at Work. Albert Dawson.  
Holidays in Switzerland. Miss Hulda Friederichs.  
Boating. Miss Mackenzie.  
Clementina Black. Mary Cameron.



THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 9.

The Patron Saints of Professions and Trades. Dr. Dreibach.  
Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna. Joseph Maurer.  
With the Kaiser in Switzerland.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

May 1.

Dr. Ludwig Spohr. A. W. Gottschalg.  
Luigi Cherubini. Dr. Adolph Kolmt.  
Choruses: "Barcarole," by Hugo Jüngst; "Tanzlied," by  
Franz Leu.

May 15.

Dr. Ludwig Spohr. Concluded. A. W. Gottschalg.  
Chorus's for Male Voices: "Morgenwanderung," by Adolf  
Jäckel; "Sonntags am Rhein," by H. Reimann.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

May 6.

Dantziga Hundred Years Ago. Robert Koenig.  
Culture in the German East African Protectorates. D. Grun-  
demann.

May 13.

Eugen d'Albert, Pianist. With portrait.  
How the Domturm in the Berlin Zoological Gardens was  
Blown Up. H. von Zobeltitz.  
Schulpforta Fifty Years Ago. Bernhard Rogge.

May 20.

The Time of Day in the Olden Times. Julius Stinde.

May 27.

To the Chicago Exhibition: Hamburg to New York. Paul  
von Szczepanski.  
In Darkest Berlin: Gambling Hells. Rudolf Stratz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 11.

The Anabaptists in Münster.  
America Before Its Discovery by Columbus. A. Knöppel.  
Opera Composers of all Countries. With portraits.  
The Seasons in Symbolism and Proverb. Dr. Dreibach.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.

Chicago. E. Reyer.  
From My Life: Klagenfurt 1850-52. Eduard Hanslick.  
The Philosophy of Frederick Nietzsche and Its Dangers. Con-  
tinued. Ludwig Stein.  
A Spring Journey to Malta.—II. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.  
Survey of the Economic and Financial Situation.  
Political Correspondence: The German Army Bill, the Italian  
Silver Wedding, Jules Ferry and French Politics, the  
Irish Home Rule Bill, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. May.

The Reform of Austrian Workmen's Accident Insurance. Dr.  
W. Schiff.  
Social and Economic Sketches from the Bukovina.—V. Marie  
Mischler.  
Letter from England. Dr. L. Freyberger.

Freie Bühne.—Berlin. May.

"Der Kampf des Prometheus." A Play.—III. C. Ehrenfels.  
The Rights of Women. Irma von Troll-Borostyáni.  
Something About Spiritualism.—II. Arne Garborg.  
"Jugend." A Drama. Max Halbe.  
Max Halbe's "Jugend." Lou Andreas-Salomé.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 5.

How I Came by the Hero of "Sturmfluth." Friedrich Spiel-  
hagen.  
The Modern Coat of Mail—Bullet-Proof Uniform.  
The Jesuits in Paraguay. Dr. J. O. Holsch.  
My Rhinoceros-Bird, "Hermann." Dr. Paul Reichard.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.

How Can We Improve the Race? Max Seiling.  
My Beloved Ego. With portrait. Gustav Falke.  
Falke's "Mynheer der Tod" and Other Poems. Dr. K. Schütze.  
Poems by Gustav Falke, Karl Bleibtreu, and Others.  
Professor Delbrück and the Military Situation. Fritz Ham-  
mer.  
The Right and Aims of Punishment. Irma von Troll-Boros-  
tyáni.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. June.

The Church at Tonkin.  
In and Around Boroma.  
A Journey to Sinai. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. May.

The Popular Newspaper Under Franz von Florencourt. Con-  
cluded. Otto Kraus.  
The Military Situation.  
Freiherr v. d. Goltz on the Military Situation and Peace in  
Europe.  
Panama. Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.  
German Law Customs.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

May 6.

The Germanic National Character.—II. Richard M. Meyer.  
Schack's Böcklin Gallery. Otto Julius Bierbaum.

May 13.

Maria Janitschek. Albert Dresdner.  
The Germanic National Character.—III.

May 20.

Militarism. Sperans.  
The Germanic National Character.—IV.  
Hamerling as an Educator. Spectator.

May 27.

The Paris Theatrical Season.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

May 1.

The Institution of a Permanent Symphony Orchestra at  
Vienna. Ernst Pick.

May 15.

The Sixtieth Birthday of Johannes Brahms. Ernst Pick.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 32.

Value and Price: A Reply to Hugo Landé. Conrad Schmidt.  
Events in England.  
The Italian Bank Scandal. Adam Maurizio.

No. 33.

Value and Price. Continued. Conrad Schmidt.  
The Laws of Landed Property in Prussia. Dr. R. Meyer.  
The Latest Constitution-Making in Germany. E. Adler.

No. 34.

Trade Prospects in Bavaria and Württemberg in 1892. Dr.  
Max Quarek.  
The Political Parties and the Military Question. Max Schip-  
pel.  
Landed Property Laws in Prussia. Continued.

No. 35.

Landed Property Laws in Prussia. Continued.  
Trade Prospects in Bavaria and Württemberg. Concluded.  
Anti-Semitism. Eduard Bernstein.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.

Fritz von Uhde. With Portrait. Otto Feld.  
A Forgotten Poet: Franz von Kleist. Berthold Schulze.  
Antiquities of Illyria. Moriz Hoernes.  
Fénelon. Arthur Kleinschmidt.  
How the People Make the Laws in Switzerland. Ludwig Fuld.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. May.

Jacopo Sannazaro, the Virgil of the Renaissance. Prof. Carl  
Meyer.  
Turkish Mosques. Dr. O. von Greyerz.  
Religious Imagery in Roumania. (In French).

Sphinx.—London. May.

Spiritual Religion. Charles de Thomassin.  
The Bhagavad-Gita. C. von Seeheim.  
Annie Besant. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.  
Graphology. O. Zix.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12.

The World's Fair.  
The Railway From Jaffa to Jerusalem. Prof. C. Beyer.  
The Consequences of the Panama Trial. Paul von Weilen.  
The Jubilee of Schulpforta.  
The Bismarck Torch-Light Procession on the 11th of April.  
The Corinth Canal. A. von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld.  
The Silver Wedding in Italy.  
Jürg Jenatsch. J. Hardmeyer.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 19.

The French Army Manœuvres. Concluded. F. Hönig.  
Marriage and Duration of Life. Prof. L. Büchner.



Fritz von Uhde, Artist. With Portrait.  
Heft 20.

Bamberg. Dr. F. Leitschuh.  
The Proposed Channel Bridge at Dover. Max Buchwald.  
Ferdinand Luthmer. With Portrait. D. Saul.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin.

Australian Society. Dr. Emil Jung.  
The Condition of the Miners in the Head Colliery Districts of  
Germany.—II. A. Shulze.  
The Domestic Education of Girls of the Poorer Class. Dr. R.  
Osius Cassel.  
Map of the Russian Troops on the Austro-German Frontier.  
Heft 11.

Tax Reform. Eugen Ludwig.  
The German Book Trade.  
Present and Past Belief in Magic. Julius Stinde.  
Chicago and Its Exhibition. Fred Miller.  
Sport in German East Africa.  
At the Headquarters of the Anarchists in London. Stephen  
Margie.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. May.

Gustav Eberlein, Sculptor. Adolf Rosenberg.  
Flowers and Flower Sellers in Berlin. J. Trojan.  
Honey. Dr. Wurm.

June.

A Summer Day in the Berlin Zoological Gardens.  
Marburg. Dr. Paul Wigand.  
Adolf Schreyer, Artist. Dr. Richard Grant.

Imitation in the Animal Kingdom. Wm. Marshall.  
Lyric Poets in the Tyrol. With Portraits. Frida Schanz.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

My Sixtieth Birthday. With Portrait. W. H. Riehl.  
On the Steamer to Loschwitz from Dresden. A. Hartenstein.  
Insect Epidemics. C. Falkenhorst.  
Ravenna and Its Art. Otto Harnack.  
The Garden Town of Görz. Heinrich Noé.  
The Theocritus of the West: Whittier. M. Ottfried.  
The Last German Theatrical Season. With Portraits. Otto  
Neumann-Hofer.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. April 25.

Federation and Peace. Marchese Pandolfi.  
War an Elementary Catastrophe? Moritz Adler.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruns-  
wick. June.

Count Cagliostro, *alias* Joseph Balsamo, of Palermo. With  
Portrait. W. Cummerow.  
Morocco. Gerhard Rohlf.  
The Future Form of German Verbs. Ernest Eckstein.  
Ernest Rénan. With Portrait. Theodor Ruyssen.  
The Oldest Trade Routes and Aqueducts on Classic Ground.  
W. Richter.  
The Marquise de Crequy. Georg Horn.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. May 15.

Ibsen's "Master Builder. A. Freiherr von Berger.  
Opera Librettos. Richard Heuberger.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—Paris. May.

Madame de Souza. With Portrait. E. S. Lantz.  
The Salon at the Champs-Élysées in 1893. A. M. d'Annezin.  
The National Ladies' Art Association at New York. Florence  
Grey.  
Versailles and French Literature. E. Bonilla-Contreras.

Association Catholique.—Paris. May 15.

The Organization of Workers' Unions. C. Hyvernat.  
The Comte de Mun and the Liberals.  
The Labor Congress at Bienne.  
The Free States of Dauphiné. Marquis de La-Tour-du-Pin  
Chambly.  
Official Statistics on the Labor Situation. Continued. H.  
Bussoul.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. May.

University Extension in England and Scotland. Emile Yung.  
Notes and Impressions of a Botanist in the Caucasus. Con-  
cluded. E. Levier.  
Women Writers. Henri Warnery.  
The Production of Great Newspapers. G. van Muyden.  
A Revolution in Agriculture. Concluded. E. Talliche.

Chrétien Évangélique.—Lausanne. May 20.

The Miraculous Birth of Jesus Christ. A. Berthoud.  
Abbé Guénée, an Adversary of Voltaire. A. Gretillat.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

May 10.

Notes on the Poetic Movement. Francis Vielé-Griffin.  
Political Indications.—II. Henri Fèvre.

May 25.

The First Poems of Villiers de l'Isle Adam. Henri Bordeaux.  
The Foreign and Colonial Policy of England. Henry Malo.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. May.

"The Three Eights:" the Battle-Cry of the Workers. Fréd-  
éric Passy.  
Savings Banks and Improvidence in the Future. E. Roche-  
tin.  
The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet.  
The English Tariffs and the Application of the Railway and  
Canal Traffic Act of 1888. Alf. Mange.  
Statistics of Obligatory Insurance in Germany. A. Raffalov-  
vich.  
The Educational Institutions of Mme. Julie Salis Schwabe.  
Population from the Point of View of the Redistribution of  
Seats in Germany. Dr. Rouire.  
A Discussion on the Causes which Arrested Individual Initia-  
tive in France.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

May 1.

Joseph Bonaparte in America.—I. Georges Bertin.  
The Genesis of Our Idea of Justice. Guillaume Ferrero.  
Letters on Idealism and Realism in Fiction. S. E. Savvas  
Pacha.  
On the Earth and by the Earth.—III. Eugène Simon.  
Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna. Jean Aillard.  
Mural Painting in France from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth  
Century. H. Fournier.  
Modern Sport.—III. G. de Wailly.  
An Iron and Silver Wedding. H. Montecorboli.

May 15.

The Making of Italy. S. Pichon.  
Joseph Bonaparte in America.—II. G. Bertin.  
On the Earth and by the Earth.—IV. Eugène Simon.  
Aviation. G. de Contenson.  
The Trials for Witchcraft in the Seventeenth Century. F.  
Delacroix.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. May 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question and the Russian Boundaries in Central  
Asia. S. Ximénès.  
Goethe and Werther. Mensch.  
A Bard of Montenegro: Peter II. Marc Car.  
The Famine in Algeria. Oscar Comettant.  
Dramatic Art in Japan. Continued. Comte Meyners d'Es-  
trey.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

May 1.

How to Reach the People. Urbain Guérin.  
Berlin and Its Administration.—IV. O. Pyfferoen.  
The Conditions of Harmony in Industry. A. Gibon.  
The Assemblies of the Pays d'Etats under the Ancien Ré-  
gime. A. Babeau.

May 16.

The University Question. Georges Blondel and Gabriel Alix.  
The Assemblies of the Pays d'Etats. Concluded.  
Harmony in Industry. Continued.  
Freedom of Combination and the French Law. Maurice Van-  
laer.  
Universal Suffrage and the Plural Vote in Belgium. J. Caza-  
jeux.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

May 1.

The Théâtre des Folies Marigny. Continued. P. L. de Pierre-  
fitte.  
The Last Years of Madame Saint-Huberty, the Actress. Vega.



May 15.

The Death of Casimir Delavigne. Arthur Pougin.  
The Théâtre des Folies Marigny. Concluded.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

May 6.

One of Our Pioneers in Africa: Jean Eugène Scheer. Alfred Rambaud.  
State Socialism in Germany. Emile Jamais.

May 13.

Prosper Mérimée and Sainte Beuve. Edouard Grenier.  
The Second Style of Victor Hugo. Ferdinand Brunetière.

May 20.

The Renaissance of Naturalism in the Lyric Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. F. Brunetière.  
The Revolutionary Spirit in Judaism. Bernard Lazare.

May 27.

Napoleon I Since His Death. E. Legouvé.  
Leconte de Lisle and His Lyrics. E. Brunetière.  
France and Siam: The Mekong Question. With Map. Henri Pensa.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

May 1.

The Foreign Extension of France. René Millet.  
Prosper Mérimée.—II. A. FILON.  
The Fermentations of the Earth. P. P. Deherain.  
The Working of the Prussian Railways since their Purchase by the State. A. Mange.  
The Toulon Sedition of the 1st of December, 1789. Conclusion. G. Duruy.  
The Scholastic Democratic League. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

May 15.

In Turkey: Smyrna. G. Deschamps.  
The Old Sorbonne. G. Boissier.  
Franche-Comté.—I. Its Origins and History. Victor Du Bled.  
The Fermentations of the Earth.—II. P. P. Deherain.  
Imperial Journeys. C. Benoist.  
How the Convicts Live in New Caledonia. P. Mimande.  
A Portrait of Napoleon. The Recollections of Chaptal. Vicomte M. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

May 1.

The First Works of Casimir Delavigne. Charles Le Goffic.  
Foreign Art in 1892-93. Paul Leprieux.  
The Elections at the National Convention of the Revolution. E. Charavay.  
An Excursion to Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen. Charles Rabot.

May 15.

Massenet's "Werther." Arthur Pougin.  
How the Crystal Cup Presented to M. Pasteur was Made. Emile Gallé.  
The Childhood and Youth of Danton. F. A. Aulard.  
The Mentone Caves and Cave Dwellers. E. Bordage.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

May 1.

Louis XIV and His Court. Jules Simon.  
Pearls and the Part They Have Played in History. M. Berthelot.  
An English Spy: Major Le Caron. M. Villars.

A Corner of Bergundy. G. Hérèlle.  
Queen Louisa of Prussia. M. Remer.

May 15.

Louis XIV and His Court. Jules Simon.  
The Mise-en-Scène of Society Theatres. Germain Bapst.  
The Duc de Lauzun and the Court of Louis XV. George Hérèlle.  
Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber. André Maurel.  
The Salons. Gustave Larroumet.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

May 1.

The Action of the Mandarins and the Administrative Principle at Tonkin. Mat. Gioi (A. de Pourville).  
The 1891-92 Campaign in the French Soudan: Zanzibar.

May 15.

The Seychelles Archipelago. With Maps. A. A. Fauvel.  
The Action of the Mandarins at Tonkin. Continued.  
African Railways. Paul Barré.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. May.

An Excursion to Venice. Louis Perillat.  
O'Connell and Parnell. Charles Woeste.  
The Agricultural and Manufacturing Crisis. Alphonse Ellard.  
The Philosophy of Léon Bossu. Ferd. Loise.  
Diary of a Witness of the Commune. Concluded. F. Bour-nand.  
José Maria de Hérédia. French Author. Henry Bordeaux.

Revue Des Questions Scientifiques.—Brussels. II. Quart.

Influenza.—II. Dr. Moeller.  
M. de Quatrefages and Anthropology. Abbé D. Le Hir.  
The Invariability of the Height of the Pole Opposed to the Variations of Latitude. F. Folie.  
The Objective Value of Physical Hypothesis. E. Vicaire.  
Great Modern Steamboats. A. A. Fauvel.  
The Geographical Work of Mercator. F. Van Ortoy.  
Causerie on Forestry. E. Desjoberg.  
To the Memory of L. P. Gilbert. J. Thirion.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

May 13.

The Centenary of Hunter. T. Bryant.  
The Trans-Siberian Railway. George Petit.

May 20.

Crime and Criminals in Paris. Zaborowski.  
Aërial Navigation of the Future. Léo Dex.

May 27.

The Highest Temperatures Compatible with Life. H. de Varigny.  
The Geographical Distribution of International Routes. A. Auerbach.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. May.

Law. Adrien Veber.  
Eros—Love. V. Jaclard.  
The Knights of Labor. Concluded.  
Experimental Methods in Politics. P. Musoni.  
Maurice Rittinghausen. Emma Rittinghausen.  
The Socialist Songs of Jean Lombard. P. Bernier.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. May 15.

The End of Paganism. Ch. Denis.  
The Conclave. Continued. Lucius Lector.  
Johannes Janssen. Pastor.  
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. J. Grabinski.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

May 6.

The Policy of Leo XIII. (Original of the Article in May Contemporary.) Fr. Brandi.  
Spiritualistic Agencies are of Diabolic Nature.  
The Origin of the Roman Martyrology.  
The Moral of Positivism.

May 20.

The German Emperor at the Vatican.  
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.  
The Migrations of the Hittites.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

May 1.

New York. G. Giacosa.  
Catherine Sforza. A Historical Sketch. Part I. E. Masi.  
The New Bank of Italy. M. Ferraris.  
The Kingdom of Prussia and Baron Stein. G. Boglietti.

May 16.

Catherine Sforza. Conclusion. E. Masi.  
The Revision of the Belgian Constitution. L. Palma.  
Between Pope and Emperor. Political Nepotism in the Sixteenth Century.  
Army and Navy. Col. G. Goiran. C. Pigorini-Beri.  
The Eve of the Discovery of America. G. Uzielli.



**La Rassegna Nazionale.**—Florence.

May 1.

Is History a Science or an Art? B. C. P.  
 The Unification of Time Throughout the World. G. Rocca.  
 The History of Falstaff. Carlo Segré.  
 Card. Lavigerie and the French Republic. Conclusion. A. A. di Pesaro.  
 Review of English Literature. G. Straffarello.  
 The Origin of Man and Religious Sentiment. A. Fogazzaro.

May 16.

An Unpublished Letter by Antonio Stoppani.  
 The Satires of Ariosto. A. dall'Oglie.  
 An Episode in the Life of Massimo d'Azeglio.

The Unity of the Christian World. Crito.  
 On the River La Plata. Continued. A. Scalabrini.

**Rivista Marittima.**—Rome. May.

Naval Architecture. Graphic Determination of Speed Curves in Ships. 3 Plates. G. Rota, Naval Constructor.  
 Belligerent Rights. A. Mazza.  
 The Burning of Petroleum in Torpedo Boats. Continued. V. E. Cuniberti.  
 Collection of the Writings of the Late W. Froude on the Resistance to Motion of Ships. Continued. 10 figs. N. Soliani.  
 Popular Lyrics of the Sea. A. V. Vecchi.  
 Vocabulary of Powders and Explosives. Continued. Lieutenant F. Salvati.

## THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

**La España Moderna.**—Madrid. May.

Judicial and Medical Applications of Criminal Anthropology. Cesar Lombroso.  
 The Proposed Penal Code in the Argentine Republic. Jeronimo Vida.

The Cabots. Cesareo Fernandez Duro.  
 International Chronique. Emilio Castelar.

**La Ciudad de Dios.**—Madrid. No 1.

The Hebrew Academies in Spain. Father F. P. Aguado.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

**Danskeren.**—Kolding. May.

Milton and "Paradise Lost." Jens Kjaer.  
 William Gladstone. Hans R. Egebjerg.  
 Chronicles of Thronbjem Pastors. H. Brun.

**Idun.**—Stockholm. No. 20 (283).

Julia Hakanson. With Portrait. Georg Nordensvan.  
 The Pillars of Hercules. Fredrik Nycander.  
 Liberty. Elin Ameen.

**Nordisk Tidskrift.**—Stockholm. No. 3.

Contemporary Literature of France. Georg Nordensvan.  
 A Page from the History of Penalties. Francis Hagerup.

**Nyt Tidskrift-ny raekke.**—Christiania. No. 6.

Philosophy as Art. Harald Höffding.

Arbitration and Arms. Sigurd Ibsen.  
 Count Wedel and the Norwegian-Swedish Union. J. E. Sars.  
 Hippolyte Taine. With Portrait. Chr. Collin.  
 Two Musical Bits by Rickard Nordraak. Noted down by Erika Nissen.

**Ord och Bild.**—Stockholm. No. 3.

Leo XIII. Illustrated. Claes Lagergren. Conclusion.  
 Ernst Josephson, Artist. Portraits, etc. Richard Bergh.  
 Arne Garborg. With Portrait and Autograph. Hjalmar Söderberg.

**Tilskueren.**—Copenhagen. April.

Last Year's Exhibitions. Karl Madsen.  
 The Languages of the Apes. Otto Jespersen.  
 The State of the Future. A. Cantor and Argus.





# INDEX TO PERIODICALS

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EW.R.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers' Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DE.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
		Mus.	Music.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the June numbers of periodicals.

### Africa:

People and Commercial Prospects of the Zambesi Basin, ScotGM, May.  
Mr. F. C. Selous' Lecture on His African Experiences, ScotGM, May.  
African Legends, H. M. Stanley, FR.  
East Central African Customs, James MacDonald, PS.  
The Gospel in North Africa, J. Rutherford, MisR.  
The Pigmies of Africa, John D. Caton, AM.  
Agnosticism, The Weakness of, L. T. Conrad, CT.  
Agriculture:  
The Rothamsted Experiments, Mrs. Creyke, NC.  
Alaska and Its People, C. W. Sarel, WR.  
Aluminum the Substitute for Iron, J. Fleury, Chaut.  
Anarchy, Socialism and the Labor Movement, W. B. Hill, CT.  
Andorre, The Republic of, Bernard Moses, YR, May.  
Anne, Ste., des Deux Modes, Mac.  
Armies:  
The Scots Greys, LudM.  
A Conscript's View of the French Army, H. Belloc, CR.  
Art: The Father of Modern Illustration, A. F. Jaccaci, CM.  
Art, Modern, Decadence in, Frederick Harrison, F.  
Artist in Japan, An, Robert Blum, Scrib.

Artist's Summer Vacation, An, John G. Speed, Harp.  
Asenath, Life and Confession of, M. Brodrick, NH.  
Astronomy:  
What is a Star Cluster? A. C. Ranyard, K.  
Sun-Rays and Star-Beams, Agnes Giberne, MP.  
Astronomy on Top of a Mountain, I. H. Fickel, Chaut.  
Athletic Records Past and Present, S. Scoville, Jr., O.  
Athletics in College Education, Henry Wade Rogers, BelM.  
Austen, Miss, and Miss Ferrier, C. T. Copeland, AM.  
Australia:  
The Bank Panic, Sir Julius Vogel, FR.  
The Collapse in Australia, H. Finch-Hatton, NatR.  
Australia's Dark Day, Bank.  
Austria, The Empress of, Harp.  
Authors, Some Spanish, Arthur B. Simonds, CalM.  
Bancroft, Mrs., on the Bright Side of the Stage, CSJ.  
Basket Makers, Pomo, J. W. Hudson, OM.  
Bazan, Emilia Pardo, Sylvester Baxter, Cos.  
Belgian Campaign, Another Version of the, D, May 16.  
Bible and Biblical Criticism:  
The Bible in the British Museum, SunH.  
Two Editions of Coverdale's Testament, J. R. Dore.  
The Primitive Gospel, E. J. Dillon, CR.



- Jewish and Christian Interpretation of Prophecy, RC, May.  
 The Historical Principle in Bible Study, Treas.  
 Attitude of Catholics Towards Biblical Criticism, CW.
- Bicycling:  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel, O.  
 Through Erin Awheel—III, Grace E. Dennison, O.
- Birds: The Birds that We See, E. E. Thompson, Scrib.  
 Bird Life in Summer, J. B. Chandler, EI.  
 Birth-rate in the United States, Diminishing, J. S. Billings, F.  
 Bismarck as a Philosemite, Arnold White, NH.  
 Black, Miss Clementina, Mary Cameron, YW.  
 Blue Printing, J. P. Geiger, CasM, May.  
 Boating, Miss Mackenzie, YW.  
 Books, A Discourse of Rare, Mac.  
 Books, Rare, and Their Prices, W. Roberts, NC.  
 Booth, Mrs. Bramwell, Albert Dawson, YW.  
 Border History and Poetry, Black.  
 Bourbon, House of, Two Princesses of, Black.  
 British Museum Library Fifty Years Ago, Bkman.  
 Brooklyn, The City of, Murat Halstead, Cos.  
 Buddhism: Esoteric Buddhism, A. P. Sinnett, NC.  
 Burmah, Protestant Missions in, L. W. Cronkhite, MisR.  
 California:  
 Yachting in Southern California, W. Mayhew, CalM.  
 The Calaveras Cave, Lillian E. Purdy, CalM.
- Canada, The Present Position of, L. Irwell, WR.  
 Canada, The Canal Systems of, A. R. Davis, Chaut.  
 Canadian Militia in Action, Capt. H. J. Woodside, O.  
 Canal Systems of Canada, The, A. R. Davis, Chaut.
- Catholic Church:  
 The Pope and Father Brandi: A Reply, CR.  
 The Jesuit Doctrine of Obedience, Ly, May.  
 The Great Schism of the West, Rev. S. Smith, M.  
 Attitude of Catholics Toward Biblical Criticism, CW.
- Chalmers, Dr., Personal Recollections of, J. Macaulay, LH.  
 Charterhouse School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.  
 Chili: Fields for Industrial Enterprise in, BTJ, May.  
 China, Our Treaties with, F. J. Masters, CalM.  
 China's View of Chinese Exclusion, Gilbert Reid, F.  
 Cholera, Arsenic versus, R. B. Leach, A.  
 Cholera in Hamburg in 1892, The, San.  
 Chongo, The Chase of the, Charles F. Lummis, Cos.  
 Christ, Jesus, the Human Soul of, A. F. Hewitt, CW.  
 Christ as an Orator, T. A. Hyde, NAR.  
 Christianity Progressing? Is, M. Ellinger, Men.  
 Church Movement of 1833, A Layman's Recollections of the, NH.  
 Churches in Scotland:  
 Church Politics, Scots.  
 Patronage in the Presbyterian Church, Professor Lindsay, RC, May.  
 Jubilee of the Free Church, A. C. Baildon, Scots.
- Churches:  
 Lincoln Minister, Canon E. Venables, NH.  
 St. Patrick's Cathedral, Katharine Tynan, MP.
- Civilized World, Prospects of the, J. L. Davies, CR.  
 Coleridge, Father, M.  
 College Men First Among Successful Citizens, C. F. Thwing, F.  
 Colorado, The Grand Cañon of the, C. F. Lummis, CalM.  
 Colorado Cañon, Dynamical Geology of the, R. H. Drayton, CalM.
- Congregational Polity, The, J. H. Crooker, NW.  
 Conscience, Charles H. Parkhurst, Treas.  
 Cost and Expense, Simon N. Patten, AAPS, May.  
 Cowboy-Land, In, Theodore Roosevelt, CM.  
 Colonies and Imperial Federation:  
 The Empire and Its Institute, Sir G. Baden-Powell, FR.  
 Colonies, Tariffs and Trade Treaties, Black.
- Co-operation and Profit-Sharing in Foreign Countries, BTJ, May.  
 Corday, Charlotte, Alice King, Arg.  
 Costers, My Friends and the, G. H. Pike, Q.  
 Country Holidays: The Poor Children's Holiday, Lady Jeune, FR.
- Crabhouse Nunnery, A. Jessopp, GW.  
 Cranes, Compressed Air Traveling, H. M. Lane, CasM, May.  
 Cremation, A. S. Newman, WR.  
 Cricket, Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, EI.  
 Crime, Causes of, Relation of Economic Conditions to, AAPS, May.  
 Crime and Punishment, Sir H. Hawkins and Others, NewR.  
 Dance, An Apache, O.  
 Dante: Experiments in Dante Translation, ChQ, April.  
 Death in Battle, The Phenomena of, G. L. Kilmer, PS.  
 Dickensland, Disappearing, Charles Dickens, NAR.  
 Dictionaries, American, Theodore Stanton, WR.  
 Disinfection, Electrolytic Methods of, San.  
 Disraeli, Benjamin, Rudolph Grossman, Men.  
 Dress, Freedom in, Frances E. Russell, A.  
 East London Institute, KO.
- Ecuador: Its Cities and Its People, W. P. Tisdell, Chaut.  
 Edison, The Life and Inventions of—VII, CasM, May.
- Education:  
 The Superannuation of State School Teachers, WR.  
 University Teaching East and West, S. A. Barnett, NewR.  
 The Charterhouse School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.  
 Free Education in Paris, Claire de Pratz, NewR.
- Educational Trend in the Northwest, D. L. Kiehle, AM.  
 Failure of the State in Higher Education, T. E. Fleming, CT.  
 Technical Education in Montana, A. M. Ryon, JAES, April.
- Egypt:  
 Further Routes in the Eastern Desert, A. E. Floe, GJ, May.  
 The Mosques of Cairo, C. W. Wood, Arg.
- Electoral: Absurdities of the British Registration Bill, NatR.  
 Electric Insulation, Fire Risks in, F. A. C. Perrine, EngM.  
 Electricity at the World's Fair, Wm. Igleheart, Chaut.  
 Elevator, The American Passenger, T. E. Brown, Jr., EngM.  
 Ely Fen-Land, S. Baring-Gould, CJ.
- Embassies and Legations, Foreign, at Washington.—III, Dem.
- Emerson as an Exponent of Beauty in Poetry, H. A. Clarke, PL.
- Ennui, Agnes Repplier, AM.  
 Ethics, The Triple Standard in, George Batchelor, NW.  
 Eton Mission, A. Benson, NH.  
 Evolution: A Restatement, C. L. Morgan, NW.  
 Expense, Cost and, Simon N. Patten, AAPS, May.  
 Falaiseau, Marquis de, Exile of, NatR.  
 Family, The Conservation of the, J. E. Rankin, CT.  
 Farmers, English, The Unrest of, Edward Porritt, YR, May.  
 Fashionable Folly, Parisian, B. O. Flower, A.  
 Federal State, Nature of the, E. V. Robinson, AAPS, May.  
 Ferrier, Miss, and Miss Austen, C. T. Copeland, AM.  
 Fiction: The Craving for Fiction, H. Maxwell, NC.
- Finance:  
 Is Free Coinage of Silver Demanded? A. C. Fisk, A.  
 Application of the Silver Solution, George Gunton, SEcon.  
 The Financial Outlook, W. Bourke Cockran, NAR.  
 A Farmer's View of Free Coinage, N. L. Bunnell, NAR.  
 The Monetary Conference, E. B. Andrews, PSQ.  
 Financial Excitement and its Causes, The, G. R. Gibson, F.
- Fishing:  
 Black-Bass Fishing, F. J. Hagan, O.  
 Canoe-Poling for Fish in the Cascopedia, R. F. Hemenway, O.  
 Trout-Fishing in Devonshire, Hamilton Hill, O.  
 Trout-Fishing in New England, C. F. Danforth, NEM.
- Florida Coast, A Cruise on the, Lieut. Wm. Henn, CM.  
 Flower, Our National, A Symposium, A.  
 France: How the French Live, Think and Labor, LH.  
 France, New, Under British Rule, Henry L. Nelson, Harp.  
 Franz, An Hour with Robert, H. T. Finck, CM.  
 French Prince Imperial, Death of the, A. Forbes, CM.  
 Fueros of Northern Spain, The, W. T. Strong, PSQ.  
 Fundy, Bay of, Tides and Marshes, F. H. Eaton, PS.  
 Fur Seal Question, A Naturalist's View of the, P. L. Sclater, NC.
- Garden Lore, H. Ormonde, NH.  
 Geikie, Sir Archibald, Sketch of, PS.  
 Geographical Names, Orthography of, GJ, May.  
 Grand Army, A Decisive Breach in the, Allen R. Foote, F.  
 Greek Subjects, English Poems on, J. R. Joy, Chaut.  
 Gas and Oil Engines, Modern—III, A. Spies, CasM, May.  
 Hallucinations, Are They, M. M. Dawson, BelM.  
 Hampton Institute, LAH, May.  
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 Hats and Caps, G. Winterwood, GW.  
 Hawaiian Annexation, Grave Obstacles to, T. M. Cooley, F.  
 Hawaiian Monarchy, Rise and Decline of the, H. H. Gowen, Cos.
- Hayes Administration, The, J. D. Cox, AM.  
 Health, Our National, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.  
 History, Greek, and the U. S. Constitution, J. F. Jameson, Chaut.
- Home Rule, The Prospects of, J. J. O'Shea, CW.  
 Home Rule for Our American Cities, E. P. Oberholtzer, AAPS.  
 Honey Bees and Honey, C. H. Ridout, MM.  
 Horses: Kings and Queens of the Turf, O.  
 Humane Society, The Royal, Str, May.  
 Humorists and Non-Humorists, New, J. L. Toole, NatR.  
 Hypnotism—A Normal Faculty, W. A. Spaulding, CalM.  
 Ibsen, Henrik, and His Message, GT.  
 Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," H. H. Boyesen, Chaut.  
 Iliad, Womanhood in the, W. C. Lawton, AM.  
 Illustration, The Father of Modern (Vierge), A. F. Jaccaci, CM.
- Imperial Institute, EWR, May, FR.  
 India: The Stone Jar at Vijayana ar, C. Merk, SunH.  
 Indiana, Society Leaders of, Dem.
- Individualism as a Sociological Principle, E. B. Andrews, YR, May.  
 Insanity and Genius, Arthur McDonald, A.  
 Insurance: Frauds on Marine Underwriters, C. T. Hopkins, OM.
- Interstellar Ether, O. Lodge, FR.
- Ireland and Home Rule:  
 Ulster: Facts and Figures, J. G. Colclough, CR.  
 Ulster and the Confederate States, C. de Polignac, NC.  
 Is Home Rule Needed for Ireland? W. J. O'N, Daunt, WR.  
 Some Ideals of Irish Prosperity, Ly, May.  
 An Historical Parallel: 1659-1893, Mac.  
 The Police Clauses of the Home Rule Bill, NatR; FR.  
 Iron-Founder's Art, Evolution of the, S. Bolland, EngM.  
 Irrigation in the Arid States, C. H. Shinn, PS.



- Islam, Past and Present, F. W. Sanders, A.  
 Japan:  
   Extension of the Japanese Railway System, BTJ, May.  
 Jews: The Passover Hagadah, TB.  
 John, King, and the Abbot of Bury, Thomas Arnold, CR.  
 Journalism:  
   Significance of the Newspaper in the United States, NewR.  
   Experiences of a Woman Journalist, Black.  
 Juno of Argos, The, C. Waldstein, CM.  
 Kangaroo, After, E. Wakefield, O.  
 Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, J. Wortabet, GM.  
 Labor Questions:  
   Middlemen and Parasites, H. A. Jones, NewR.  
   The Eight-Hours Day and the Unemployed, John Rae, CR.  
   Labor Questions in School, Elizabeth Hughes, EdRL.  
   Hull and Shipping Labor, Bank.  
   Labor's Claims on Organized Christianity, K. Bocock, SEcon.  
   The Ten-Hour Movement in America, Charles Cowley, SEcon.  
   Women Wage Earners, Helen Campbell, A.  
   Social Condition of Labor, E. R. L. Gould, Chaut.  
 Lakeland, CFM.  
 Lawn Tennis, H. W. W. Wilberforce, YM.  
 Lawn Tennis in American Colleges, J. P. Paret.  
 Lazarus, Emma, Mary M. Cohen, PL.  
 Lepers, Work Among the, MisR.  
 Libraries, The Future of Local, Justin Winsor, AM.  
 Library, Evolution of a, H. H. Bancroft, BelM.  
 Library Facilities for Study in Europe, J. H. Gore, EdRA.  
 Lick Telescope: A Wheelman's Look Through the Lick, CalM.  
 Life-Savers of the Pacific Coast, G. Matthews, CalM.  
 Literature:  
   Study of the English Language and Literature, NatR.  
   The New Era in Letters, Arthur Waugh, NatR.  
   American Literary Criticism and Its Value, H. H. Boyesen, F.  
 Logging Camp, Life in a, Arthur Hill, Scrib.  
 London: The Unification of the City, C. Harrison, FR.  
 London Railway Stations, EI.  
 Longfellow's Places and People, R. H. Titherington, MM.  
 Love Stories, The Heroes of Some Old, George Holm, MM.  
 Lynch Law in All Its Phases, Ida B. Wells, OD, May.  
 Mackenzie, Sir Morell, Recollections of, H. R. . aweis, YM.  
 Madagascar: A Deadlock, FR.  
 Malta, A Springtide Journey to, Julius Rodenberg, Chaut.  
 Marbot, Baron de, Memoirs of, Everard E. Hatch, US.  
 Martyn, Four Unpublished Letters, S. Wason, NH.  
 Massachusetts, Early School Legislation of, G. H. Martin, NEM.  
 Medical Treatment, New Departure in: Cure of Myxædema, CJ.  
 Medicine, Scottish, in the Days of Queen Mary, Black.  
 Mexican Textile Industries, BTJ, May.  
 Mexico: On Lake Chapala, Christian Reid, CW.  
 Militia, Canadian, in Action, Capt. H. J. Woodside, O.  
 Miracles, Modern, E. P. Evans, PS.  
 Miracles of To-day, LAH, May.  
 Mommsen, Dr., the Great Historian, Frank G. Carpenter, Chaut.  
 Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, TB.  
 Montana, Technical Education in, A. M. Ryon, JAES, April.  
 Municipal Government, Our Failures in, G. Bradford, AAPS, May.  
 Music at the World's Fair, D. June 1.  
 Music Hall, At the, Dorothy Wallis, Long.  
 Natural History: Microscopic Sea Life, H. Scherren, LH.  
 Natural Selection, The Inadequacy of, Herbert Spencer, PS.  
 Navies:  
   Constitution and Organization of the Fleet, C. Todd, US.  
   The Lesson of the Naval Review, H. A. Herbert, NAR.  
   The Merrimac and Cumberland, T. O. Selfridge, Jr., Cos.  
   British Ships of War, A. H. Markham, GW.  
 Navigation: The Latest and Greatest Cunarder, EngM.  
 Navigation: Thirty Knots an Hour to Europe, J. H. Biles, NAR.  
 New Forest, C.  
 Newfoundland Crisis, Another, P. A. Hurd, WR.  
 New Guinea, British, T. H. H. Richards, JRCl, May.  
 New England, The Deserted Homes of, Clifton Johnson, Cos.  
 Newspaper and the College, The, C. F. Thwing, EdRA.  
 New York, The Evolution of—II, Thomas A. Janvier, Harp.  
 Norway's Struggles for Political Liberty, J. E. Olson, NEM.  
 Old Age: Why Grow Old? N. E. Yorke-Davis, PS.  
 Orange, House of, Ancestors of, Ched Mijatovich, EWR, May.  
 Orchids: How Orchids Climbed the Trees, J. Redway, Long.  
 Oxford and Oxford Life, CHQ, April.  
 Paderewski, Mr., in America, Henry T. Finck, F.  
 Pantheon, New Facts Concerning the, Rodolfo Lanciani, AM.  
 Paper, The Making of, A. A. Black, Chaut.  
 Parliamentary: Future of Party Government, Mac.  
 Partington, Mrs.: Experiences During Many Years—I, NEM.  
 Pavements, Our, JAES, April.  
 Peabody, Andrew Preston, NW.  
 Pensions: A Decisive Breach in the Grand Army, Allen R. Foote, F.  
 Pensions, Half a Million Dollars a Day for, J. DeW. Warner, F.  
 Persia: The Land of the Shah, Theodore Copeland, CalM.  
 Personality, The Heart of, J. H. Edwards, CT.  
 Pessimism, CHQ, April.  
 Peter, Gospel of, Rev. Dr. Martineau, NC.  
 Photography: See contents of *American Amateur Photographer*, *Photo-Beacon*, and *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*.  
 Platypus, The Haunt of the, S. Dickenson, Scrib.  
 Poems, American Patriotic, Charlotte Porter, PL.  
 Poetry, Emerson as an Exponent of Beauty in, H. A. Clarke, PL.  
 Poets, Five English, A. D. Innes, MP.  
 Poets' Garden, In the, Phil. Robinson, CR.  
 Poets, Early Women, of America, Mary Harned, PL.  
 Political Economy: Wealth, Labor and Ability, W. H. Mallock, NatR.  
 Post Office Plundering and Blundering, J. H. Heaton, NC.  
 Poverty, Six Hundred Years of English, G. F. Steffen, NC.  
 Preece, W. H., Post Office Electrician, CSJ.  
 President's Manifesto, Office-Seekers and the, F.  
 Progress, Practical, Union for, B. O. Flower, A.  
 Protection: Colonies, Tariffs and Trade Treaties, Black.  
 Protection and the Empire, W. F. Lord, NC.  
 Protestantism, French, Social Movement in, Elisée Bost, NW.  
 Psalter, Development of the, J. P. Peters, NW.  
 Pugilism, Newspaper Apologies for, Wayland Hoyt, OD.  
 Puritan in Holland, Campbell's, J. A. Doyle, PSQ.  
 Pygmies of Africa, The, John D. Caton, AM.  
 Racing: Derby Anecdotes, H. B. Bromhead, EI.  
 Railways:  
   The Trans-Siberian Railway, F. Hobart, EngM.  
   English and American Railways—III, W. M. Ackworth, EngM.  
   Fast Trains of England and America, G'r Lodian, CasM, May.  
   Lubricating Car Axles in Germany, J. E. Denton, CasM, May.  
   Extension of the Japanese Railway System, BTJ, May.  
 Rawlinson, Sir Robert, Harry How, Str, May.  
 Red Cross Hall, Mrs. Russell Barrington, EI.  
 Relation of State to Education, I. Sharpless, AAPS, May.  
 Religion, Modern Explanations of, Herman Schultz, NW.  
 Rossetti, Christina, Edmund Gosse, CM.  
 Royal Humane Society, Str, May.  
 Ruskin, John, on Education, W. Jolly, GT.  
 Sabbath, Extra Biblical Evidences of the Primitive, HomR.  
 Sabbath Laws, Defects of New England, W. F. Crafts, OD, May.  
 Sacraments, Prof. Slater and Others, RC, May.  
 Salvation Army as a Social Reformer, G. E. Walsh, Chaut.  
 Sanitation in Philadelphia, W. H. Ford, San.  
 Scepticism, Liberal Churches and, M. D. Shutter, A.  
 Schliemann, Dr., Some Reminiscences of, J. I. Manatt, AM.  
 School Legislation of Massachusetts, Early, G. H. Martin, NEM.  
 School System, Our Public, J. M. Rice, F.  
 Schools, Spanish-Californian, C. H. Shinn, EdRA.  
 Secession, Responsibility for, Sidney Webster, PSQ.  
 Seeds and Fruits, Adaptation of, J. W. Folsom, PS.  
 Servia: The Servian Coup d'Etat, Ched Mijatovich, EWR.  
 Shillaber, P. B., Experiences During Many Years—I, NEM.  
 Shipping:  
   The Way of the World at Sea: Coming Out, W. J. Gordon, LH.  
   The New Cunarders, CJ.  
 Signaling, Military, and Tactical Necessities of, J. P. Finley, US.  
 Silk Culture in the United States, Amy Ferris, Chaut.  
 Slaughter Houses, Public, B. W. Richardson, NewR.  
 Social Movements, Some Recent, W. Tournier, SEcon.  
 Social Condition, The Coming, F. H. Cooke, SEcon.  
 Soldier, The American Private, A. H. Sydenham, OM.  
 Sorosis, Margaret Manton Merrill, Cos.  
 South Pole, Around the, J. J. Peatfield, CalM.  
 Spain, The Fueros of Northern, W. T. Strong, PSQ.  
 Spanish Authors, Some, A. B. Simonds, CalM.  
 Spitalfields and Its Weavers, Mrs. Brewer, SunM.  
 Steamboat, The Real Inventor of the, Charlotte F. Hammond, NEM.  
 Steam Engines at the World's Fair—I, G. L. Clark, CasM, May.  
 Steam Engineering, Progress in—II, R. H. Thurston, EngM.  
 Steel, Some Physical Properties of, J. W. Langley, JAES.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Work of, J. N. Robinson, WR.  
 Stretton, Hesba, SunM.  
 Suffrage, Natural Right of, E. P. Powell, SEcon.  
 Susa, Acropolis of, Major General, F. Goldsmid, GJ, May.  
 Symonds, John Addington, A. R. Cluer, FR.  
 Syrians in the United States, CHHA.  
 Tariff: What will the Democrats Do? J. DeW. Warner, EngM.  
 Taxation, Progressive, E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ.  
 Tea Party, The Boston, Francis E. Abbott, NEM.  
 Technical Education for London, W. Garnett, EdRL.  
 Tenements in London, M. Q. Holyoake, San.  
 Tennyson and Browning as Spiritual Forces, C. C. Everett, NW.



- Testamentary Legislation, How to Check, R. S. Ransom.  
 Temperance and Liquor Traffic :  
   Drink and Crime, Archdeacon Farrar, FR.  
   Habitual Drunkards, J. B. Tuke, NC.  
   Duty of Church Members in Temperance Reform, OD.  
   Reform of the Drink Traffic, W. S. Rainsford, NAR.  
   Latest Phase of the Drink Question, A. B. O'Neill, CW.  
   Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint, Dr. E. F. Arnold, NAR.  
 Theatres and the Drama :  
   The Comédie Française of To-Day, A. D. Vandam, NewR.  
   The Comédie Française in London, Ange Galdemar, FR.  
 Thorwaldsen : Denmark's Greatest Sculptor, G. S. Johnson, M. J.  
 Tibet, A Journey Across, Capt. H. Bower, GJ, May.  
 Tides and Marshes, The Bay of Fundy, F. H. Eayon, PS.  
 Titles Won by the Pen, Arthur Inkersley, CalM.  
 Tobacco, The Ceremonial Use of, John Hawkins, PS.  
 Tobago, Land of, ScotGM, May.  
 Tolstoi in the Russian Famine, With, J. Stadling, CM.  
 Trees and Flowers as Mystics, SunH.  
 Trusts and Monopolies as Modern Highwaymen OD.  
 University Extension and the Public Schools, UE.  
 University Participation, A. B. Hart, EdRA.  
 Utah, Picturesque, Genevieve L. Brown, CalM.  
 Utah at the Doors of Congress, Joseph Cook, OD, May.  
 Venice, W. D. Howells on, Bkman.  
 Verney Papers, ChQ, April.  
 Vice, A National, H. C. Merwin, AM.  
 Vivisection and Brain Surgery, W. W. Keen, Harp.  
 Wadham College, T. G. Jackson, Ant.  
 Wales :  
   The Church in Wales, T. Darlington and Bishop Bromby, CR.  
   Thoughts for Defenders of the Church, H. G. Morgan, NatR.  
   Wealth Producers, Who are the Greatest ? W. H. Mallock, NAR.  
   Whitman, Walt, O. L. Triggs, PL.  
   Whittier, John Greenleaf, Mrs. Mayo, Ata.  
   Whittier, Personal Recollections of, Charlotte F. Grimke, NEM.  
   Witchcraft, The Revival of—I, Ernest Hart, PS.  
 Women :  
   Womanhood in the Iliad, W. C. Lawton, AM.  
   Freedom in Dress, Frances E. Russell, A.  
   Parisian Fashionable Folly, B. O. Flower, A.  
   Women Wage-Earners—VI, Helen Campbell, A.  
   How I Started My Girls' Swimming Club, SunH.  
   Early Women Poets of America, Mary Harned, PL.  
   Woman's Work in the Church, J. F. Humphreys, MisR.  
   Notable Women—Christina Rossetti, E. Gosse, CM.  
   Institute for Woman's Professions, F. M. Edselas, CW.  
   Southern Women at Work, Olive R. Jefferson, Chant.  
 Wordsworth, Down the Duddon with, H. Rix, LH.  
 World's Fair :  
   Opening of the Great Exhibition, D, May 16.  
   Police Protection at the World's Fair, NAR.  
   Round About the Columbian Exposition, E. F. Stow.  
   Great Britain at the World's Fair, J. Dredge, EngM.  
 Wyoming—Another Pennsylvania, Julian Ralph, Harp.  
 Yachts :  
   Yuruks, Ethnology of the, PS.  
   Cruise of the Yacht Chispa, OM.  
   The Sailing Yacht of To-day, C. L. Norton, O.  
   Yachting in Southern California, W. Mayhew, CalM.  
   York, Duke of (Prince George of Wales), NewR.  
   Zante, E. M. Edmonds, EWR, May.

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*The Review of Reviews will be indispensable through the World's Fair year. Readers should preserve and bind their numbers. The separate copies or the bound volumes for 1892 can still be obtained.*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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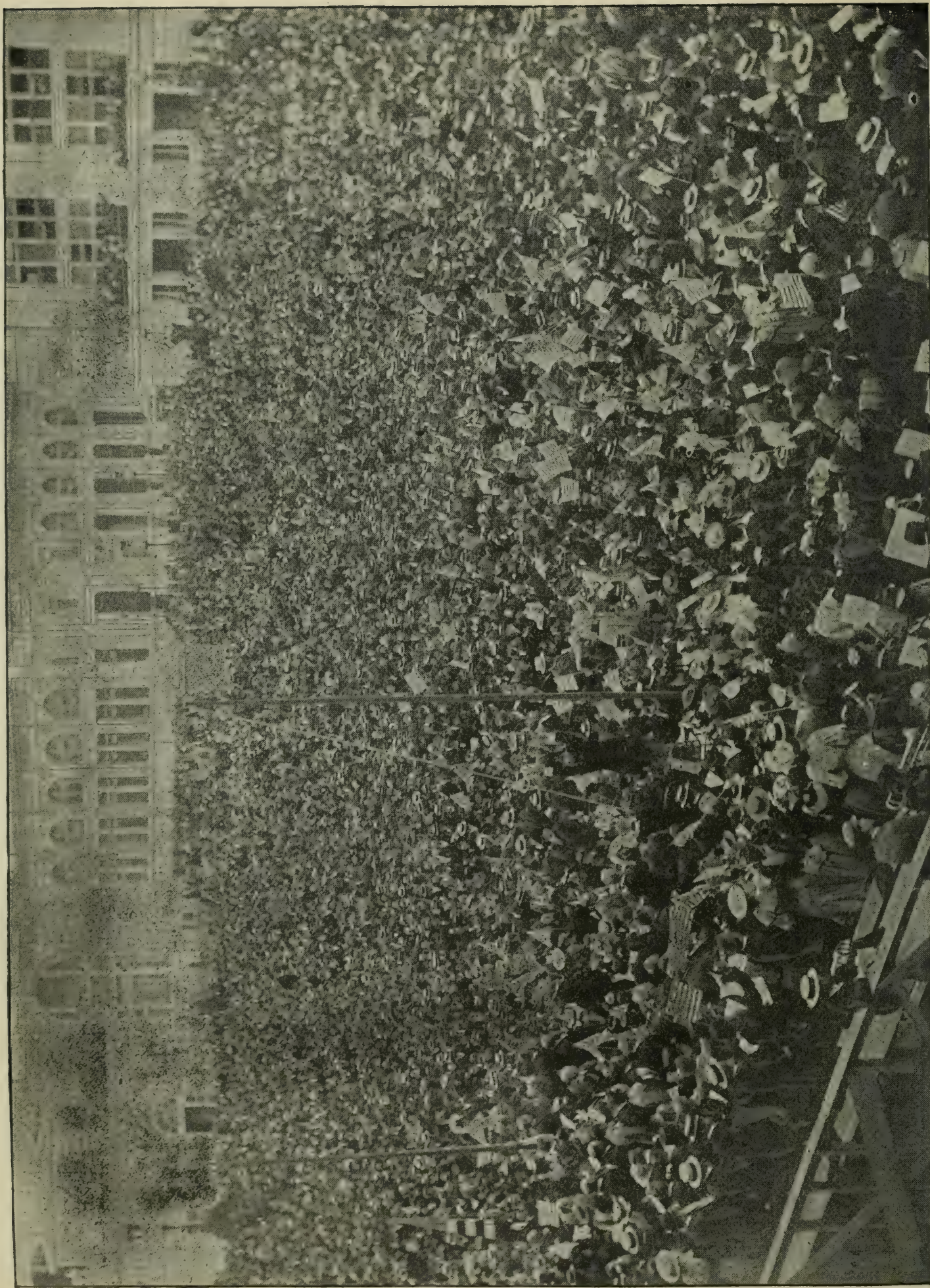
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From a photograph by Hemment.

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR ;—SINGING THE “RED, WHITE AND BLUE.”



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1893.

No. 2

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Marriage  
of the  
Nations.*

The marriage of Prince George to Princess May sent a ripple of social and personal interest over England, which not even the somewhat arbitrary levy which custom enforces for wedding presents was able altogether to dash. But the marrying and giving in marriage even of the most estimable young persons of the royal caste cannot for a moment compare in importance to the progress that has been made of late towards the marriage of the nations which speak the English tongue. If we look upon the world-drama as we should look upon any tragi-comedy on the boards of a theatre, it is obvious that its interest centres in the fortunes of the two leading personages—Britain and America. For the last hundred years the play has turned on the story of their alienation, their differences, and their misunderstandings. But with the Alabama arbitration a change came over the spirit of the scene which all story-tellers and dramatists lead us to expect when they are about two-thirds through their plot. The estranged lovers begin to draw together again. They discover that many deadly affronts were merely ridiculous misconceptions. Prejudices born of conflict melt in the sun of restored confidence, and the experienced observer knows that he is within a measureable distance of the time when the hero and heroine will marry and live happily ever afterwards.

*The Budding  
of the Orange  
Blossoms.*

Without attempting to decide whether Britain or America is the hero or the heroine in this great romance of the century, it would really begin to appear that their reunion is going to come about after all. The debate on the proposed treaty of International Arbitration last month in the House of Commons, when a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of meeting the friendly overtures of the American government for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration, was a sign of the budding of the orange blossom, that familiar symbol of the coming bridal. Mr. Cremer, Sir John Lubbock and the Peace Society have for years pressed this resolution upon Parliament; but it was not till last month that Mr. Gladstone—and with Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons—woke up to the discovery that what had previously been declared to be impossible, unconstitutional and most inexpedient, had now become so obviously de-

sirable that not a single hostile vote could be registered against the motion. The two English-speaking peoples are now both committed to the principle of binding themselves in advance by treaty to submit all disputes to arbitration. They have already referred the Alabama and Bering Sea controversies to arbitration; but the new departure that is contemplated is to substitute for such haphazard references agreed to at the caprice of a Secretary of State for the time being, the solemn obligation of a permanent treaty binding both parties to resort to arbitration for the settlement of their disputes. From that to the constitution of the permanent international High Court, which will be the wedding ring of Britain and America, there is but a short and easily traversed road.

*Publishing  
the Banns.*

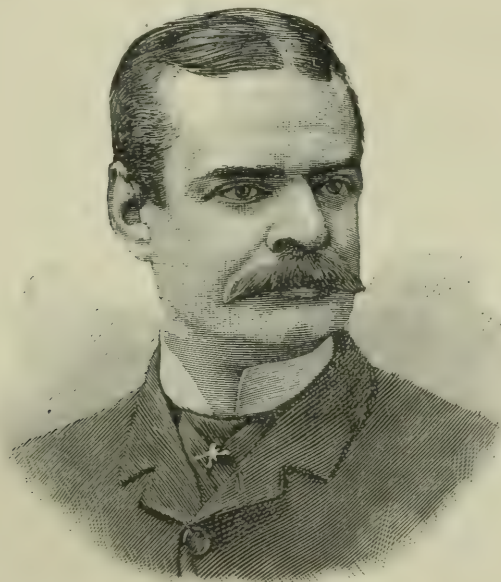
There are some who look still further ahead. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is not exactly the supreme type of the fairy match-maker who presides over the love affairs of nations. But Mr. Carnegie is a shrewd man and very practical. He was born a Scotchman, is naturalized an American, and he divides his year between his Highland residence under the Monarchy and his country house in the Republic. He knows personally the leading Republican statesmen of the West and the most influential Liberal ministers of the Queen. He is a protectionist of the protectionists in America, a millionaire whose wealth is largely believed to be due to the heavy duties which excluded British iron and steel from the American market. But this is the man who, in the article entitled "A Look Ahead," which we notice elsewhere, proclaims the banns between the Republic and the Empire, and offers as a solid and material consideration the establishment of free-trade between the dominions of the Queen and the States of the American Commonwealth. From whatever point of view this may be regarded, it is significant and encouraging.

*What  
Mr. Astor  
Might Do.*

If the great blunder of the Third George is to be undone, if the Empire and the Republic after a hundred years of estrangement are to be reunited, so as to constitute a single State—so far as the rest of the world is concerned—then it is evident that the hour has come for the appearance of a new factor on the scene in the shape of British-Americans in Britain and American-



Britons in America, men jointly representing both countries and owing allegiance both to Empire and to Republic, as Minnesotans to Minnesota, or as Welshmen to Wales, but whose real fatherland is the English-speaking world. A few of us here and there in the press and in the pulpit have long ago proclaimed our adhesion to this saving faith. But what is wanted is a person or persons who will stand forth before the two countries as the champion of the great cause, and use their personal influence, social position



MR. W. W. ASTOR.

and all and every other means at their disposal to work for the reunion of English-speakingdom, as scores and hundreds of other men use their lives in working for their particular party, sect or faction. The difficulty is that it takes a very big man to work for a very big idea. We make our gods in our own image, and the idols of the market-place and the forum are adjusted to our own stature. But the English-speaking idea is one of the biggest that ever fired the imagination of mankind, and that is one of the reasons why people are asking themselves whether Mr. Carnegie could be right in urging Mr. W. W. Astor to shoulder the responsibilities of his unique position and place himself at the head of the movement for the reunion of the English-speaking race. Mr. Astor has great advantages for playing such a part. He has wealth without envy, he comes of a good breed, he has the sense of responsibility—all that is good. He is also not without ambition, social and journalistic, as his recent adventures prove. But whether he is man enough for this other work time alone can show.

*The American-ization of Britain.*

Turn where we may, we find evidence of the Americanization of British institutions. The Australian banks are reconstituting themselves on the American basis. Mr. Rhodes announces at the Cape that he is studying the American immigration laws with a view to restricting the landing of Asiatics. But it is in England and at Westminster that the tendency is most perceptible.

Mr. Gladstone—most unfortunately for his cause—began by framing his Home Rule bill with an eye not to American, but to Colonial precedents. That was the root of all his errors, the cause of all his embarrassments. For the difference between Colonial and American precedent is simply this—that the Colonial constitutions were drawn up with the view of enabling the colonies to become independent States, while the American constitution, as interpreted by the great Civil War and its corollaries, is based upon the principle of keeping together in indissoluble federation States which in their own domestic affairs are independent. Home Rule on Colonial lines meant—and means—an Ireland ripening for separation and independence. Home Rule on American lines meant—and means—Ireland left free to manage her own affairs, in order that she may be more indissolubly bound up with the fabric of the Empire. Colonial Home Rule will never be applied to Ireland; but American Home Rule—Home Rule as a basis for federation—comes nearer every day.

*The Columbian Fourth of July.*

The celebration of America's great day at the World's Exhibition has in this connection peculiar significance. Some two years ago at a gathering called for that purpose and held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a banner was adopted as the flag of human freedom, of liberty and peace. The original banner was immediately sent by a lady delegate, Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, to the International Peace Congress at



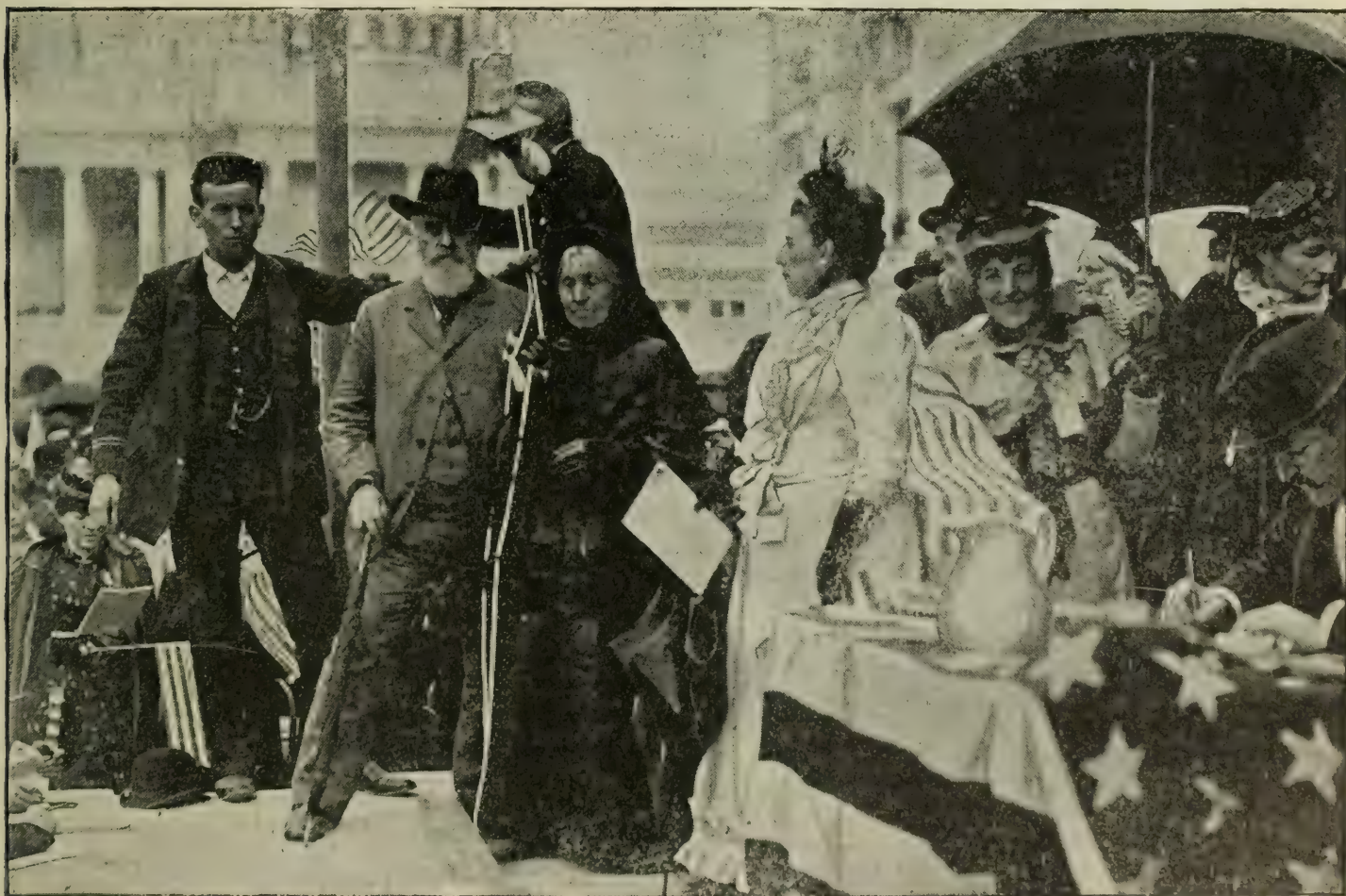
HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

Rome, and the following year to Berne, Switzerland, but the ceremony of the first hoisting and unfurling of this flag had been deferred until the Fourth of July celebration at the Columbian Exhibition. In addition a Columbian Liberty Bell had been created out of historical metal relics, identified with all the various different efforts for prog-



ress in the world's history, the bell being intended to ring only on the anniversaries of the great events that mark the progress of the world towards free institutions. This bell was ready in distant Troy, N. Y., where it was cast, to be rung for the first time in connection with the unfurling of the flag of universal liberty. The editor of the English edition of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in his Christmas number puts in the mouth of his character, Compton, the assertion that "what was at stake at Chicago and at the Columbian Exhibition was the leadership of the English-speaking world." Will the great race alliance which is the hope of the future have its centre in Washington or in London? Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, who prepared the programme, made the Fourth of July celebration at Chicago the occasion for claiming that the passage of the leadership of the English-speaking race, and therefore, of the human race, from London to Washington, is now accomplished, and also crowned Chicago for the period of the Columbian Exhibition as the capital of the world. At exactly twelve o'clock on that day the flag of "human

freedom" was for the first time run aloft, a typical daughter of the South, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Georgia, and a representative daughter of the North, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, joining in performing this ceremony. At the same time the original star-spangled banner was hoisted to its place by Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, of Massachusetts, and Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, representing the daughters of the American Revolution. The Columbian Liberty Bell was rung for the first time, the electric button being pressed by Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of California, and Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Pennsylvania. These two flags were then saluted by cannon, ringing of bells and the dipping of all the flags in sight, and Mayor Harrison called upon the vast multitude to swear on the sword of Andrew Jackson allegiance to the flags and all that they represent. It was appropriate that the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, the historian of the Supreme Court of the United States, should be the orator on this occasion, and that the presiding officer should be the Vice-President of the United States.



HOISTING THE ORIGINAL "STARS AND STRIPES."

Commencing on the right, the first lady is Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, Cal., authoress of the poem "Liberty's Bell." Directly in front of her, with his hands resting upon the table, is the telegraph operator, who has just received the message from Troy, N. Y., announcing the ringing of the bell. Next to her, in the distance, is Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. The lady holding up the umbrella and smiling is Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Pennsylvania's representative of the Liberty Bell Committee. She and Mrs. Wagner together touched the electric key that first rang the Columbian Liberty Bell at Troy, N. Y. The next lady, dressed in white, is Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, representative of the daughters of the American Revolution. The elderly lady in black is Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, of Cottage City, Mass., the owner of the "Original Stars and Stripes," or "Paul Jones Flag." By the side of Mrs. Stafford is Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, while behind him is Mr. William O. McDowell, Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, passing with the message just received from Troy, N. Y., announcing the ringing of the bell. The other figure is a Columbian Guard on duty at the flag pole.



*Forthcoming  
Session of  
Congress.*

Unquestionably it was with great reluctance that President Cleveland yielded to the pressure of the business community and to the logic of an almost desperate situation, and consented to call Congress to meet in extra session as early as August 7. Nobody can blame him for this reluctance. You can take the horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The President can convene Congress and can send in an urgent message asking the immediate repeal of the silver-purchase act, but he cannot even guess what Congress may conclude to do about it. Nor can any one tell with any measure of assurance what the outcome of this extra sitting is likely to be. Only one thing at the outset is certain, and that is the election of Judge Crisp, of Georgia, to be Speaker of this as of the late Congress. He will have the full support of his party. It is said that the wishes of the White House as to the principal chairmanships of committees have been communicated to him,—this being a rather unusual proceeding. Mr. Crisp, according to reports, has been at work for some days upon the full make-up of the committees so that he may be able to announce them as early in the session as possible.

*A New Con-  
test Over  
the Rules.*

There promises to be an instructive battle over the rules under which this new Congress will do its business. The last House, as our readers will remember, repudiated the changes that had been introduced by its predecessor under Mr. Reed's somewhat peremptory sway as presiding officer. Mr. Reed's rules were in fact a great improvement on many accounts. They put an effective check upon "filibustering," and made it possible for the majority to do business, as under the Constitution it is their right to do. The Democrats had naturally opposed Mr. Reed's innovations, precisely as the Republicans would have done if they had been the obstructive minority. When they gained control of the last House, the Democrats were bound in consistency to adopt rules of a less stringent character than those they had been denouncing as despotic. Now, however, when the administration Democrats fear the filibustering tactics of the free-silver combination, they would be far happier if they could proceed to business under the code of rules once devised for the expediting of things under the brisk gavel of "Czar" Reed. Congress cannot make the monetary situation much worse than it has been of late, and it may do something to improve it. So the extra session will be welcome, even though it bids fair to be turbulent.

*Indian Rupees  
and American  
Dollars.*

The flurry that determined Mr. Cleveland to bring Congress together in August was occasioned by the news that the free coinage of silver rupees in India had been suspended. The "rupee" is really a larger factor in this everlasting international silver-and-gold hubbub than the cheapened "dollar of the dads," or the maligned Sherman silver-purchase act. India's population reaches into the hundreds of millions, and beyond India are hundreds of millions more of Asiatics,

all of whom use silver as money, and melt down or hammer out their rupees when they want silver to use for other purposes than money,—and they use a vast deal of silver in the arts. Thus India has absorbed a large part, perhaps a full third, of all the yearly output of the world's silver mines. In the heart of India, a rupee has always been a rupee; and as prices are largely customary in those regions, it had not mattered much that silver was getting cheaper, so far as affecting prices was concerned. The shrewd Englishman could invest in low-priced silver bullion, coin it freely into rupees, and buy Indian wheat or other products at the old nominal prices, while his money had cost him much less than formerly. On the other hand, however, the Government of India had to take its revenues from the natives in rupees, and suffered correspondingly in its dealings with London, where the rupee was recognized only at its cheapened bullion value. And Indian merchants, buying in London, found that the rupee had lost a large part of its purchasing power; and so they were compelled to charge their native customers more rupees for a given article. It would require a page or two to explain in detail the awful drain to which this downward drift of the bullion value of the rupee has subjected the people of India, while England has endeavored with some success to see that what was India's loss should be Britain's gain. So immobile are the conditions of trade in the heart of these ancient Asiatic societies that it has taken a long time for the fluctuation of the rupee to permeate the whole business life of India. But the demoralization had at length become so general that it was thought necessary to shut down the mints at least temporarily, to see if a cessation of coinage, or perchance a limited coinage on government account, might not help to check the decline and improve the general situation. This policy may of course prove only temporary; but naturally it frightened the silver producers, who feared that a large part of the current Asiatic demand would be cut off for some time to come. And the silver market took another sharp downward turn in consequence—with the effect of making nobody but the silver owners think any better of our compulsory purchase act.

*The Colorado  
View of  
the Situation.*

And so Mr. Cleveland sent out his mandate for an extra session, to repeal summarily that act which compels the Secretary of the Treasury to buy a pile of silver every month about equal in amount to the total product of the American mines. That the administration view will not be acquiesced in without a severe struggle is evident from the tone of a remarkable manifesto that the people of Colorado have sent out to the country, and from the reception that this document has received in various quarters. Free silver, pure and simple, is its demand, regardless of India or of Europe. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, and many other of the pronounced silver men have declared their position to be unchanged. They will be in a decided minority in the House, but they



can make themselves heard and felt. The Colorado appeal is impassioned rather than logical. It begs the question at every point, and seems to us to take the short-sighted rather than the long-sighted view of the question. Colorado's interests require an established, permanent bimetallism. But such a condition is more likely to be secured by a repeal of the Sherman act than by its continuance. Avowedly, Colorado speaks as a party having silver to sell. But stable currency for this great nation is a larger consideration than an immediate market for Colorado's product; and in the end the prosperity of Colorado will be found to be identical with that of the rest of the country.

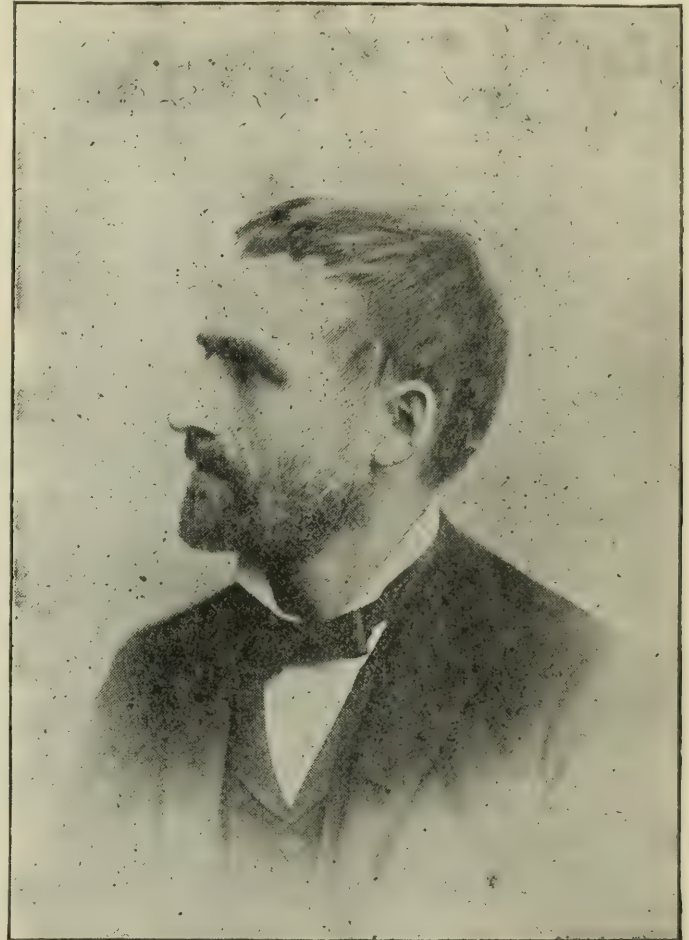
*Altgeld's Pardon  
of the  
Anarchists.*

Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, has seen fit to add to the local sensations of the World's Fair year by pardoning the three Anarchists whose death sentences had been commuted to imprisonment by Governor Oglesby. It was a terrible tragedy in the day of it, but some of our readers may have forgotten the data of the Haymarket riot and the great trial that followed. There were serious strikes in various Chicago industries in May, 1886. A group of blatant Anarchists took advantage of the labor troubles to preach incendiary doctrines and to incite in various ways a violent uprising. These men held a public meeting in an open space known as the Haymarket, and they were so seditious in their speeches that it became necessary in the interests of order to require their dispersion by the police. One of the Anarchists thereupon threw a dynamite bomb into the midst of a body of policemen, killing and wounding several. The inquiry that followed led to the discovery of a definite plan to attack the authorities. Eight of the Anarchists were convicted of murder and sentenced to death. One of them, Ling, committed suicide in his cell before the day fixed for his execution. Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel were hung. Fielden and Schwab, whose guilt was deemed to be less heinous, had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, and Neebe's term was fixed at fifteen years. It is these three men whom Governor Altgeld has now released. The bitter criticism he has brought upon himself is due not so much to his exercise of the judicial clemency as to the very objectionable document in which he has seen fit to review the whole case from the beginning, and to include prosecutors, witnesses, jurymen and judges all in one sweeping condemnation.

*The Various  
Bearings of  
the Matter.*

Judge Altgeld's injustice to abler and more experienced men than himself does not, however, excuse injustice towards him on the part of the press and the public at large. A great many people have long regarded John P. Altgeld as an agitator and an extremist, and some people have thought him an arrant demagogue. But it is really not sensible to regard his action in this case as one cunningly contrived to curry favor and win votes. It is an action unerringly certain to destroy Altgeld's political future. The Anarchist vote

is not worth considering, and Altgeld had nothing to gain in labor circles by this step. There was no great pressure upon him from any source to pardon those miserable victims of a bad delusion. He was doing a thing that was sure to make his very name odious. There is only one fair conclusion, and that is that Governor Altgeld acted in the line of his feelings and convictions, regardless of consequences. He was one



GOVERNOR ALTGELD, OF ILLINOIS.

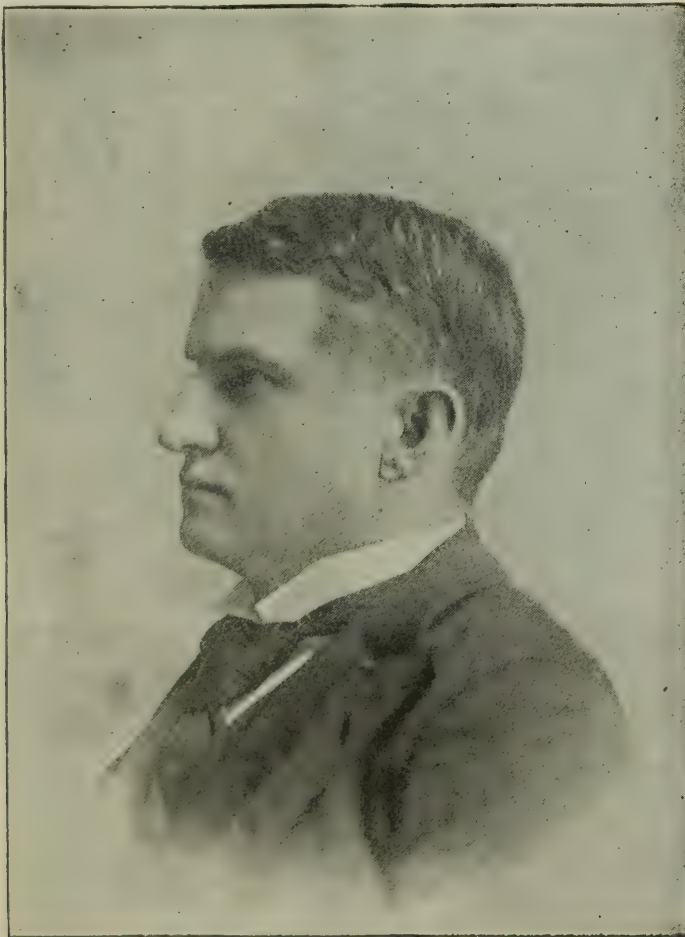
of the men who never believed that the Anarchists were guilty of murder under the penal laws of Illinois. Let us remember that there were good and courageous men in Chicago who took this view at great personal sacrifice. One of them was Henry D. Lloyd, as brilliant a thinker and as true and chivalric a man as Chicago could ever wish to claim. It seems to us that Judge Gary's magnificent review of the whole case, and his vindication of the results of the trial, as given by him in a recent number of the *Century Magazine*, were conclusive. The Anarchists certainly had no reason to complain. Their doctrine of the right to overturn existing laws and institutions by violence, puts them outside the pale of the law, morally speaking. Whatever others may say, no man who professes the Anarchist's creed is anything else than a ridiculous poltroon if he ever invokes the protection of the laws he would destroy. Altgeld was sincere, doubtless, in every sentence of his ill-judged, wrong-headed screed. But his sincerity the better reveals his dangerous character and his unfit-



ness to exercise the high duties of Governor. Incidentally, one is led to ask again the oft-repeated question, Where can we safely lodge the pardoning power? As to the poor wretches whom Altgeld has turned loose upon society, there is no particular danger of their doing any harm. The newspapers are committing an unintended offense in giving so much notice to the vaporings, apropos of the Chicago release, of that cowardly ignoramus Johann Most of New York. The man thrives solely upon the publicity which he obtains through the aid of the younger and less sophisticated of the New York reporters.

*The South  
Carolina  
Liquor Laws.*

The country was prepared to observe with great interest Governor Tillman's experiment of a State monopoly of the wholesale and retail liquor traffic in South Carolina, —when, behold, a learned judge declared the law unconstitutional and granted a permanent injunction against it in behalf of a saloon keeper who objected



GOVERNOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

to being dispossessed by the State's dispensatory agent. This will have entirely blocked the operation of the law, which had gone into effect July 1, making danger of confusion if not chaos, until the Supreme Court can have passed upon the points involved. The State had laid in large quantities of liquor, and so had private individuals. Governor Tillman had promised a net revenue, for the relief of taxpayers, of half a million dollars a year. It is

hardly likely that the essential features of the plan will be found at variance with constitutional provisions; and if the South Carolinians are sufficiently in earnest they can doubtless amend the law and get it into force in due season. While in line with methods employed in some parts of Northwestern



THE OFFICIAL LIQUOR LABEL.

Europe, the South Carolina law makes an entirely new departure in American liquor legislation. We ought, therefore, to hope for it a fair and deliberate trial. Even the prohibitionists demand as much, holding that Governor Tillman's dispensers will not be a political element, and that the elimination of the saloon keepers and their following will be a great gain, making the prospects for ultimate prohibition of the traffic much brighter than before. We can only wait developments and urge Governor Tillman to keep up his courage and secure for his ideas a full and conclusive trial, not only for the sake of South Carolina but for the instruction of other States.

*Sunday Opening  
Voluntarily  
Abandoned.*

It is almost worth while to have had the experiment of Sunday opening tried for a few weeks at the World's Fair for the sake of the extraordinary outcome. The local Directory which had with such questionable propriety forced the gates open on Sunday after having entered into a full understanding with the country that they were to be closed, has become convinced that as a business proposition it does not pay, and has been compelled to close them on those very grounds of business expediency which led to the decision for an open Fair. The good people of this country who were so earnest in their plea that the "American Sabbath" should be observed in the presence of European visitors, are having their wish fulfilled in a more impressive manner than they could





THE COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE IN FLAMES.

have dreamed of. For the public simply would not patronize a Sunday Fair, nor would the exhibitors exert themselves on the day they needed so greatly for rest. The last open Sunday was July 16, which was made a benefit day for the families of the firemen who had perished in the flames of the Cold Storage building on July 10. On the Continent of Europe this voluntary abandonment of Sunday opening by the Chicago Directory can hardly fail to make a profound impression. In England and Scotland it will be understood better, but everywhere it will be deemed most truly remarkable.

*The Fatal Fire on the Fair Grounds.* The terrible fire that cost the lives of sixteen firemen on July 10 was witnessed by thousands of World's Fair visitors with whom it will always remain as the most enduring memory of their sojourn at Chicago. The great cold-storage warehouse on the lower side of the Fair grounds had taken fire, and a large number of firemen were sent to the top of the building's tall tower, a hundred feet above the roof. The tower beneath them was suddenly wrapped in flames and they were helpless. A number jumped through the frightful space that separated them from the roof, only to fall into the flames of the main

structure. There is a moral to this catastrophe. The fire marshals, it is said, had repeatedly condemned the storage building as a "fire trap." The authorities of the Fair had not acted upon the warning. We Americans have learned to build colossal structures of frail materials, and we are reckless of the danger to human life. Even the new-fangled tall buildings that are most carefully constructed of fire-proof materials are not to be regarded too complacently. As yet, the facilities for dealing with fires are not equal to the aerial flights of the new architecture. It is interesting to note that the further erection of exceptionally tall business buildings in Chicago has been prohibited; and no new peaks are likely soon to be added to what Mr. Stead so aptly calls the city's "mountain scenery."

*The Tornado in Iowa.*

A more frightful catastrophe than the Fair grounds fire, and a more awfully spectacular one, had occurred in Iowa four days earlier. On July 6 a tornado swept across a portion of the State, dealing out death and ruin all along its fateful path. The centre of destruction was at the village of Pomeroy, which was almost entirely demolished. Those killed and fatally injured seem to have been more than a hundred, and a far greater number were seriously maimed. The fearful havoc that such a tornado makes can only be appreciated by actual observation. Something can be done to mitigate danger from fires; and even floods, famine and pestilence are all to some extent avertible or palliable as to their fatality. But electric storms have thus far baffled us. The only wonder is that they always deal so much more relentlessly with property than with lives, and that so small a portion of those whom they render homeless are crushed in the ruins of their habitations. Obviously, tornadoes make a reason for light, wooden houses.



FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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VIEW OF RUINS OF POMEROY AFTER THE CYCLONE.



*The Vindication  
of  
Lizzie Borden.*

No criminal case in recent times has so absorbed the attention of New England as the trial of Miss Lizzie Borden, of Fall River, Mass., who was under indictment for the murder of her parents under the most horrible circumstances. The Fall River police had hit upon the theory that Miss Lizzie was the criminal; and she had at the coroner's inquest and through all the preliminaries been treated as presumably guilty rather than as presumably innocent. Now that it is all over there does not seem to have been a particle of evidence against her. And yet, such was the frightful ingenuity of the amateurish detectives and the ambitious prosecutors of Fall River, that they have fixed upon her a stigma which can never be wholly removed. They have so forced their theory that they will have given a large portion of the public the idea that Miss Lizzie's acquittal means simply, "not proven, though probably guilty." There is such a thing as undue eagerness to locate guilt. The protection of the good name of the innocent is more important by far than the condign punishment of the guilty. It would be a good thing if the friends of Lizzie Borden should undertake to give emphasis to this sound principle by persuading her to bring damage suits against the most perniciously active of her detractors.

*The Progress  
of the Home  
Rule Debate.*

The British Government has been discovering the wisdom of acting upon the very simple and practical principle which last autumn was pressed upon them in vain. That principle was the very obvious one that they should not attempt to legislate upon any branch of the Irish question upon which they had not a clear majority in the House of Commons. Ignoring this prudent counsel, Mr. Gladstone persisted in binding up the establishment of an Irish Parliament—which is not to be called a Parliament—with an alteration of the constitution of the Parliament at Westminster and a readjustment of the financial relations of the two countries. It is around these two subjects that the battle has hitherto raged. On the financial question Mr. Gladstone was so far from having a majority of his own party that he has not even been able to maintain his own equilibrium. His financial scheme of 1886 differed from his financial scheme of 1890, and that again has been modified by the discovery of fatal flaws in the figures vitiating all his calculations. So it is now proposed that for six years, while the new Government is finding its feet and learning its business, the finances shall remain as at present in the hands of the Imperial Government, and it was understood that as a natural corollary of this decision Clause 9 would be excised *holus bolus* from the bill. Surely it would have been more sensible to have taken this course from the first.

*Obstruction  
in June.*

The Home Rule bill was discussed all through June, with the result that the committee got only to the fourth clause, and the majority impatiently chafed and fumed, and talked of guillotining the bill through the House.

The guillotining process is that which was applied by the late Government to drive their Coercion bill through committee. Notice was given that after a certain day debate would cease, and the House divide without debate upon all amendments still on the paper. It is the gag applied in the most brutal fashion; and it was noted as an evil precedent when Mr. Balfour employed it by the very men who now clamored for its adoption to thrust the Home Rule bill through committee. If the majority wished to shorten debate without giving the House of Lords a plausible pretext for rejecting the bill they could have adopted several less objectionable measures than the guillotine. They could, for instance, have limited the length of speeches, say to ten minutes, with occasional exceptions by special permission, and fixed a fair and reasonable limit to the duration of a debate on any amendment or clause; and they could have refused to debate at all any amendment manifestly and only obstructive. Mr. Gladstone at length adopted a modified guillotine policy, but it will probably not have helped so much as would a decision to lighten the bill as much as possible of all controversial top-hamper, and to send up to the Peers the irreducible minimum of clauses conceding Home Rule. This would be good policy in any case; it is obviously the only policy when it is quite accepted that the Peers will throw it out, no matter in what shape it comes before them.

*The  
Guillotine.*

The mutterings of discontent on the part of many of his supporters, emphasized by a slight reduction in the Liberal majority at Pontefract, decided Mr. Gladstone to make a desperate effort to extricate his bill from the thicket. So in the last days of June it was proclaimed with great beating of tom-toms that Ministers were about to complete the revolution in Parliamentary procedure which was begun when Mr. Parnell first made the closure indispensable. Hitherto the right of closing debate has been vested in a majority subject to the discretion of the Speaker or the Chairmen of Committees, who seldom acted in important cases excepting on the initiative of a Minister of the Crown. The Liberals denounced Mr. Smith in 1887 when he thrust the Coercion bill through by a departure from this rule, and now they shelter themselves behind the precedent which they denounced. Henceforth a Minister with a majority is to be allowed to fix a date for closing, not any particular debate on any particular clause, but for closing the consideration of the whole subject. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, wishes to get the Home Rule bill through Committee by July 27. He therefore allocates so much time to this, that, or the other section of the bill. Clauses 5 to 8 must, for instance, be disposed of by July 6; clauses 9 to 26 by the 13th; clauses 27 to 40 by the 20th; new clauses, etc., by the 27th. On each of these dates the guillotine drops, and all amendments still outstanding are to be voted upon without further debate. There is to be no longer any waiting for the permission of the Speaker to close debate. Ministerial ex-



igencies are to be the sole law of the House, and the minority is to rest content with the sole real right of a minority—that of liberty to convert itself into a majority as soon as it can.

*Will it Succeed?* Judging from precedent, Ministers will have failed to get their bill through before July 27. They have never fixed a date yet for getting through any stage of this measure that they have been able to keep. Even if the Opposition were to acquiesce in the policy of the gag and the guillotine, it is extremely doubtful whether the Ministerialists themselves would not require more time in which to discuss the latest version of the Government bill. For the bill which was read a first and second time is not the bill which is now before the committee. The abandonment of the financial arrangements, and the sacrifice of the ninth clause, dealing with the retention of the Irish members, confront the House with what is practically a new bill. Who can say how many more versions of the Deformed Transformed we shall have? As every Ministerial change of front entails fresh loss of time, it is much more likely that they will get through their bill in August by postponing everything but the bare principle of a subordinate legislature than that they will have succeeded in carrying the present revised version of the bill by July 27.

*The Birthday Honors.* The Queen's birthday was marked by the usual distribution of peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods and other declarations, by which a certain number of Her Majesty's subjects are stamped, as it were, with a hall mark of respectability and eminence. The chief features of this year's distribution of honors was the number of knighthoods and baronetcies which fell to proprietors of newspapers and editors. If the stream of journalistic declaration continues to run at this year's rate it will become the rule that no one but a knight will have a chance of securing an engagement as editor of a first-class provincial paper. As for editors of London papers, they will all be dukes before long; that is, if they are lucky enough to be proprietors as well, otherwise they will not be able to maintain the ducal dignity. It is to be regretted that the distribution of royal favors should not be altogether free from a suspicion of jobbery and corruption. Of course Her Majesty is not to blame, and it is better, no doubt, that party "whips" should be able to buy their men by titles than by cash. If the story that was current in London last month has any foundation, it would seem as if the money taint was creeping into the very fountain of honor. The rumor to which we refer emanated from a gentleman who declared that he had been approached some time since on behalf of the Liberal wire-pullers, who informed him that if he chose to be a baronet he could obtain the coveted handle to his name by the simple process of subscribing £10,000 to the party exchequer. As he did not hanker after a baronetcy, he asked how much it would cost to get a peerage, but finding that a seat in the House of Lords

could only be obtained by a subscription of £100,000 to the party exchequer, he declined business. Of course the gentleman in question may have been hoaxed by an unauthorized negotiation, but it is to be feared that some at least of the birthday honors are practically granted in return for cash down. We do not mean to say that a tuft-hunter can go to Parliament Street and buy a baronetcy as you can buy a roll of bacon; but if a man spends liberally of his substance in contesting seats, it is generally understood he will not go without his reward.

*Royal Blunders.* The Royal wedding, which will be over long before these lines meet the eye of the reader, reminds the world once more of the immense social influence that is still wielded by the Monarchy. The pity of it is that the wire-pullers of kings do not seem to realize the latent force which they are wasting. Take for instance this very wedding. All the British world and his wife turned out into the street to cheer the bridegroom and bride on their way to the altar and on their return to the palace. But why in the name of common civility should Her Majesty have decreed that in place of the stately pageant, which Royalty knows so well how to organize, and which would have enabled everybody to have seen the prince and his bride and all their royal and imperial relatives, the wedding party shall be whisked through the streets in closed carriages? They might as well go in hearses. Then again, why could the young couple not have been induced to spend their honeymoon in Ireland? They could have been as private as they pleased. The mere fact that the young couple had elected to begin their married life on Irish soil would have pleased every one, whether Unionist or Home Ruler. But apparently, just because it was the most obvious thing to do, it is not to be done, and Royalty once more throws away one of its trump cards.

*The Kaiser Wins.* The German elections, which have been the leading political events of last month, go far to show that, in Germany at least, the Monarchical principle holds its own. When the Reichstag rejected the Army bill the Kaiser appealed to the constituencies, and, much to the astonishment of many eminent authorities, secured a majority in the new Parliament. It is a narrow majority, it is true; and the majority in the Reichstag has been returned by a minority of the electors. But he has got a majority; and he certainly would not have got it if he had kept the Monarchy shut up in a close carriage—*more Anglicano*. Count Caprivi, who was the Kaiser's election agent, had heavy odds against him. Bismarck was virtually leader of the Opposition. The ablest and most powerful popular leaders denounced the bill. Bad trade and depressed agriculture did not dispose the electors to vote for an increase of taxation. But, notwithstanding the heavy odds against him, the Kaiser has triumphed, and the Army bill has actually passed in the new Reichstag.



*The New Reichstag.*

The result of the election was a surprise for the Radicals, whose followers seem to be going over *en masse* to the Social Democrats. The latter have forty-four members in the new Reichstag. Richter, their chief Liberal opponent, who had sixty-eight followers in the old Reichstag, will only have thirty-six in the new. The Anti-Semites have now sixteen members, including the redoubtable Ahlwardt, who has been returned for more than one constituency. Dr. Virchow, one of the most respected of the retiring Radical members, failed to secure re-election. The Catholic Centre has lost its former solidity and cohesion, but it remains the strongest of all the Parliamentary groups, with ninety-six members. The feeling in Southern Germany against the Army bill seems to have been very strong, the vote cast in Bavaria showing a majority of more than two to one against the bill. The composition of the new Reichstag when it assembled for business was understood to be as follows :

Conservatives, 74 ; Imperialists, 24 ; National Liberals, 50 ; Radical Union, 12 ; Radical People's Party, 24 ; South German People's Party, 11 ; Centre, 96 ; Guelphs, 7 ; Social Democrats, 44 ; Poles, 19 ; Anti-Semites, 16 ; Independents, 9 ; Danes, 1 ; Alsatian Protest Party, 7 ; Alsations in favor of the Army bill, 3. Gains—Conservatives, 6 ; Imperialists, 6 ; National Liberals, 8 ; South German People's Party, 1 ; Social Democrats, 8 ; Poles, 2 ; Anti-Semites, 10 ; Independents, 3. Losses—Radical Union and Radical People's Party together, 32 ; Centres, 9 ; Guelphs, 3.

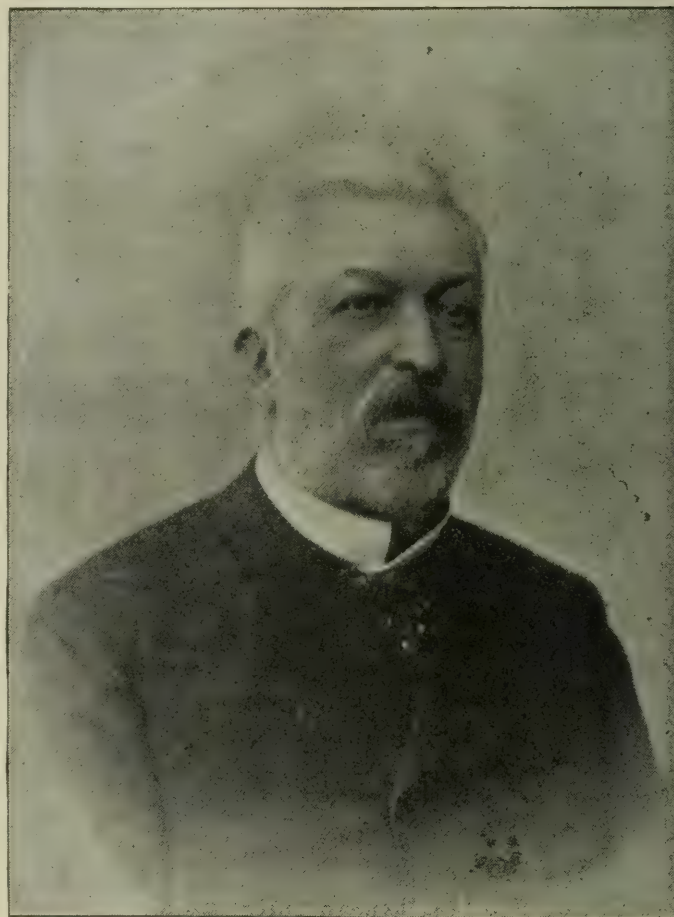
*How Will the French Vote ?*

Germany having thus decided to give the Emperor the additional soldiers which he declares to be indispensable for the safety of the Fatherland, the next question is, what will France do ? The general election in France is fixed for this month of August, but the second ballot will not be taken before the first week in September. Great interest attaches to this election, because it is the first to be held since the Pope ordered his Mamelukes to support the Republic. The Catholic Royalists who have rallied to the Republic constitute an element of electoral force which M. Constans is endeavoring to exploit for his own advantage. It would indeed be a cruel irony of fate if the first result of the Papal appearance as a Republican election agent were like the return to power of a politician with such a scabrous record as M. Constans. What the result of the conflict will be no one can possibly divine. No one knows how far the Panama scandals, followed by the judicial scandal of an illegal sentence,—inflicted virtually by order of the Ministry upon M. Eiffel and M. Charles de Lesseps, which the higher court quashed—have affected the French electorate. Only one thing seems clear—whatever party or politician comes to the top, French armament will be maintained.

*French Parties and Programmes.*

M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, proclaims as his programme the policy of Republican concentration, which means, as we should say, a Liberal-Radical union, with the

Liberals at the top. M. Goblet, the Radical, accepts this policy, on condition the Radicals are at the top. M. Constans, the strong man of the law and order party of the Republicans, seeks to make his game in an altogether different direction. He has his eye upon the newly rallied Royalists. He is for a concentration of the Conservative forces, a strong policy, social legislation in aid of old age pensions, and a reduction of the burdens of the peasantry. He does not propose to abandon secular education, or to exempt priests from military service, but he proclaims on other matters a policy of tolerance and conciliation. M. Constans is the Mr. Chamberlain of the situation,



M. CONSTANS.

if we can imagine the Conservatives just beginning to rally to the cause of Birmingham ; M. Dupuy is a kind of French Sir W. Harcourt of the Whig era ; M. Goblet, a very poor version of Mr. Morley. M. Clémenceau—"the French Parnell"—has not yet spoken.

*The Penalty of Pigottism.*

M. Clémenceau, who was declared to have been ruined by the accusations brought against him of complicity, through M. Hertz, in the Panama scandal, has been unexpectedly resuscitated by the inconceivable folly of his enemies. M. Millevoye, a kind of French Maud Gonne, without her beauty or grace, and with about as much influence in international politics, furiously assailed M. Clémenceau in the Chamber as a traitor to France. In support of his accusation he had the incredible folly to produce in the tribune a





M. MILLEVOYE.

forged document, which he alleged had been stolen from the British Embassy, showing that M. Clémenceau had been bribed with £20,000 to support British interests against the Republic. The document was so obvious a hoax that it could not have deceived even the Simple Simon of the *Times* who so greedily swallowed the forgeries of Pigott. The only result of publication was the extinction of M. Millevoye, the prosecution of his forger, and the rehabilitation of M. Clémenceau. It is the latest illustration of the familiar doctrine that you have usually more reason to be grateful to your enemies than to your friends. Pigott in England, Ahlwardt in Germany, and Millevoye in France constitute a remarkable trio, whose fate will, it is to be hoped, discourage for some time to come the employment of bogus revelations as a weapon in political warfare.

*The Loss of the "Victoria."* On Thursday afternoon, June 22, while the Mediterranean fleet was engaged in evolutions about seven miles from the Syrian coast in the Tripoli roadstead, the "Camperdown" collided with the flagship "Victoria," with such force that in ten minutes the "Victoria" sank, carrying down with her into seventy fathoms of water Admiral Tryon and 400 of her crew. Only about 200 were saved. This accident, which deprived England of one of her strongest fighting ships and one of her ablest admirals, is said to have been due to a slight

delay caused by the captain of the "Camperdown" not understanding at first the signal from the flagship. Seeing from the movements of the other ships what it meant, the "Camperdown" endeavored to take her place in line. The distance was misjudged, and the turning room was not sufficient. As both ships were under full steam, the impact of the blow from the ram of the "Camperdown" was so great as to rip up the "Victoria's" side. It was impossible to save the vessel. As the water rushed in she began to settle by the head. A desperate attempt was made to reach the shore. Only two miles of the seven were traversed by the sinking ship with her forepart almost under water, when she suddenly canted to one side, and then capsized. Admiral Tryon's refusal to leave the deck, and his going down with his ship into the abyss, impressed the imagination of the world with a fresh and inspiring sense of naval heroism.

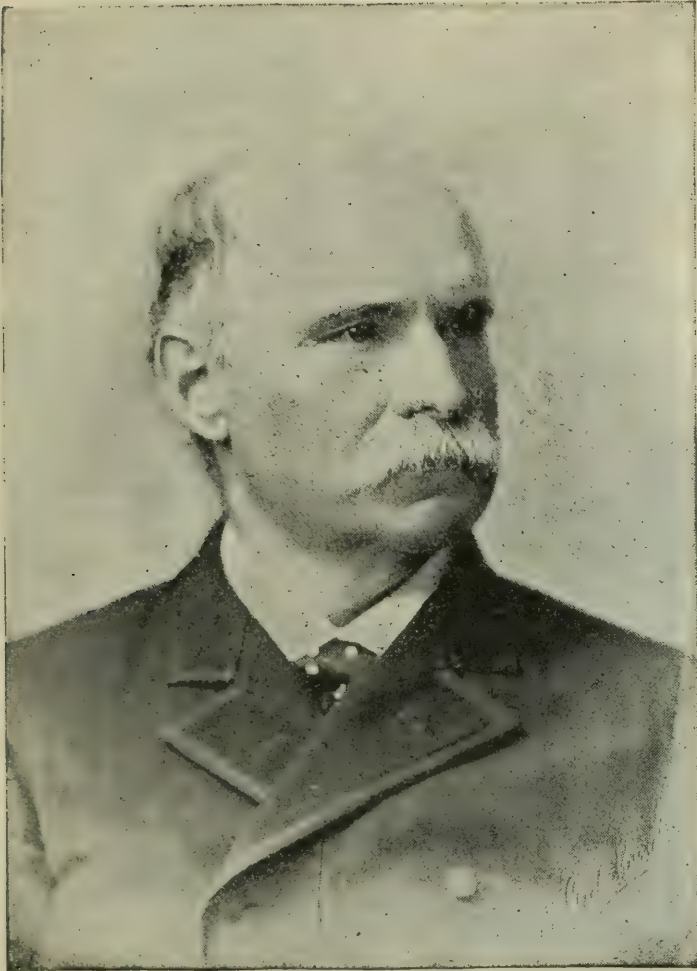
*The Drexel Institute's Founder is Dead.*

The month that brought death to Leland Stanford also deprived the country of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, another of the noble benefactors who have helped to lessen the breach between the millionaires and the masses of our plain people by using their money in their own lifetimes to promote the general well-being. Mr. Drexel died at Carlsbad on June 30. His father was a brilliant and versatile young German artist when in 1817 he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. For some 20 years he continued his artistic career, chiefly as a portrait painter. He was married to a Philadelphia lady in 1824. A part of his life as a painter was spent in Mexico and South America, where his work commanded more money than in the United States. At length his pecuniary success drew him into monetary operations, and on January 1, 1838, he opened in Philadelphia a broker's office which developed into the large banking houses of Philadelphia, New York and Europe that have made the name of Drexel almost as potent as that of Rothschild in the financial world. He became very wealthy, and died leaving his fortune and business interests to his three sons, of whom Anthony was the second. The other two sons have been dead for some years, and for nearly twenty



THE DREXEL INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA.





THE LATE ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

years Anthony Joseph Drexel has had the undivided headship of the great group of houses. He had entered the business in 1839, almost at its very beginning, at the tender age of thirteen, and had grown with it. The Drexel banks (Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris, with J. S. Morgan & Co. as correspondents in London) have been concerned in vast operations. They have stood by the government of the United States in its borrowing and refunding transactions, have consummated the financial reorganization of great railway systems, and have won an almost unrivaled reputation for strength, probity and business discretion. Mr. A. J. Drexel as a financier possessed consummate ability. He had accumulated a great fortune, estimated at \$20,000,000. His devoted and almost inseparable friend throughout life was Mr. George W. Childs, and the two men were associated closely in business enterprises, in family and social life, and in countless deeds of beneficence. Mr. Drexel was the joint founder, with Mr. Childs, of the Home for Aged Printers, and Mr. Childs was Mr. Drexel's coadjutor in the magnificent Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, so lately completed and so auspiciously opened. This institution, already described in these pages, will be

Mr. Drexel's best and surest title to remembrance and honor through the centuries to come. He has passed away with the love and the boundless admiration of the great community whose interests he had tried all his life to promote.

*A Vacant Seat  
on the Supreme  
Bench.*

Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, is another of the distinguished Americans whose death has to be chronicled this month. He was an eminent New York jurist when elevated to the nation's Supreme Bench, and his life has been full of honor and



THE LATE JUSTICE BLATCHFORD

usefulness. He was an excellent representative of the high-minded, scholarly American lawyer and judge, so many of whom one finds in the higher walks of the profession in this country,—men of the kind who have just now made so fine an impression as scholars, lawyers, orators and gentlemen of refinement and accomplishments before the Bering Sea Arbitration Court. Judge Blatchford honored the seat he held, and Mr. Cleveland will have earned the further good opinion of the country if he appoints a successor so learned and fair, and so fitted by experience and temperament for the responsible post.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 20.—The New York quarantine committee requests an enlargement of its powers....National bank directors encourage the acceptance of Clearing House paper....Charleston, S. C., visited by an earthquake shock....Bids open for the construction of a \$200,000 submarine torpedo boat....A dynamite bomb exploded in Madrid before the house of ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo....The British Government implores Turkey's mercy toward the Armenian rioters....Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, apologizes for the arrest of the "Vikings"....Lizzie Borden is acquitted of the charge of murder....Eight persons killed by derailment of cars in a Long Island tunnel....The Cassell Publishing Company in a receiver's hands....Lowlander wins the Suburban Handicap, New York....Rioting anarchists in Breslau resist police interference.

men killed in a mine explosion in Pennsylvania....The Reading railroad plan for rehabilitation is declared a failure....The Congress of Bankers at Chicago passes sharp criticisms upon the financial policy of the United States....Hon. E. J. Phelps defends the position of the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal....Many killed by a cyclone in eastern Kansas....Ninety-nine Cadets are admitted to West Point....Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Trinity College is elected bishop of Vermont, vice Bishop Bissell...Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to England, is received by the Queen....Mr. Gladstone announces alterations in the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill....A socialist mob holds the town of Andrychow, Austria....The German government instructs its supporters how to vote in the reballotting....M. Millevoye again attacks M. Clemenceau in the French



THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,—MAYOR CARTER HARRISON ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE.

June 21.—Dynamite explosion in Spain; the work of anarchists....The *Paris Cocarde* claims to possess documents implicating M. Clemenceau in treason....Citizens of San Salvador revolt against President Ezeta....Panic caused by fire in the Church of Romans, Borisoglebsk, Russia, causes great loss of life....Minister Guzman, Nicaraguan representative at Washington, is recalled....Two banks in Los Angeles close....Gold to the amount of \$900,000 shipped from London to the United States....The library of Professor Zarnke, of Leipzig University, presented to Cornell University....The Ferris wheel starts at the World's Fair....The Canadian Liberal Convention opens at Ottawa.

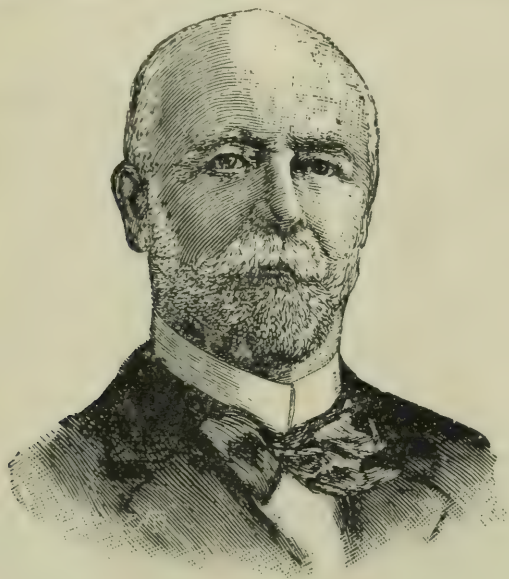
June 22.—Secretary Carlisle directs the payment of interest on four per cent. United States bonds....Bank failures increase throughout the West....Five

Chamber....Peru fines the Peruvian Company \$15,000 for breach of contract....Ecuador protests against British encroachment in Venezuela....General Crespo formally assumes the presidency of Venezuela....The Fort Dearborn Memorial Statue, a gift to the city of Chicago by George M. Pullman, is unveiled.

June 23.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton hopes the Sherman act may be repealed, but is doubtful of compromises....The Tonawanda strike ends in a compromise....Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, orders the auction sale of Richmond Terminal mortgages, bonds and other securities held by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company....More than \$1,000,000 in gold shipped from New York to San Francisco....The Cataract Bank of Niagara Falls closes....The Chamber of Deputies at Paris receives the



report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandal....The Panama Commission exonerates MM. Freycinet and Floquet....Norton, a negro employee of the British Embassy at Paris, acknowledges having given alleged stolen documents to MM. Millevoye and Dérouté; the documents held to be forgeries....The English battle ship "Victoria" collides with the "Camperdown"



BARON DE COURCEL,  
President of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court.

off Tripoli and goes down with four hundred sailors; among others Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon.

June 24.—The examination of alleged pension frauds continues....The Paine Cup defender "Jubilee" is launched at Boston....A. A. Zimmerman, the world's champion amateur bicyclist, arrives from Europe....Harvard wins from Yale the first of this year's inter-collegiate championship baseball games....The Millevoye-Clemenceau case and the forged documents are discussed in the French Chamber....James A. McKenzie, the new United States Minister to Peru, presents his credentials to President Morales Bermudez....Parnellites appeal for assistance to the Irish people in America....The victorious revolutionists in Nicaragua adopt a moderate policy....Boundless, a Western Colt, wins the Derby at Chicago....Mormon revivals take place in western New York....The Infanta Eulalia leaves New York by the French liner "Touraine"....The Italian Chamber of Deputies jeers Premier Giolitti's suggestions for reforming the Bank Laws....Second ballots in German elections return a government majority.

June 25.—Five persons die of cholera in Montpelier, France....The Peruvian government suppresses several civil democratic journals for supporting General Pierola for President....A colossal statue of Gladstone is unveiled in the Irish village at the World's Fair....Moslems attack the police in Rangoon, India....Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese premier, intimates that a new treaty will be necessary between the United States and China in view of the recent United States Chinese restriction law....Anarchist newspapers and books are seized in Milan, Naples, Florence and Turin....The German Emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi are disappointed over the failure of negotiations for a Russo-German treaty of commerce....Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant meet for the first time at West Point...Rev. Dr. McGlynn

returns from his visit to the Pope....French Canadians celebrate the two hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Montreal....A Republican Mayor is elected in Milwaukee for the first time in four years....French troops occupy the islands of Rong and Rong-Salem in the Gulf of Siam.

June 26.—India closes her mints to the free coinage of silver in order to preserve the value of the rupee....The pension investigation discloses the fact that pensioners in soldiers' homes are paid for work....Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, pardons the Haymarket anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe....The "Viking" leaves New York for Chicago....The French Canadian National Congress assembles in Montreal....Corean insurgents threaten foreign residents....Chinese rioters in Sichuan assault Christian missionaries.

June 27.—India's action against silver increases the financial panic and silver bullion drops four cents....A delegation of French farmers investigate farming methods in the West....Yale defeats Harvard in the second inter-collegiate baseball game....The New York State League of Republican Clubs convenes in Saratoga....Citizens of Chicago condemn Governor Altgeld's pardon of the Haymarket anarchists....Services in memory of Admiral Tryon of the "Victoria" held in London....Brooklyn celebrates the day at the World's Fair...Over nine hundred cases of cholera at Mecca are reported....The International French Congress, in session at Montreal, favors political union between Canada and the United States....New York City declines to bear the expense of elevating the New York Central's track on Park Avenue until the constitutionality of the law is proved....United States Commissioner Edmunds orders an unregistered Chinese laborer of Philadelphia to be deported, under the Geary law....Copious rains break the long drought in Germany....Many Armenians in Marsovan arrested, to stop the popular agitation...The Spanish government suppresses a rebellion in Mindanao, Philippine Islands....Natives in South Annam rise against the French....Gen. Nelson A. Miles elected President of the Army of the Potomac....Augustus Daly's new theatre opened in London....John Berry wins the "Cowboy Race" in 13 days and 16 hours.

June 28.—Silver continues to fall. Senator Peffer thinks a repeal of the Sherman law would destroy both parties....The sale of the Edward Baring art collection takes place in London....The Farragut statue is unveiled in Marine Park, Boston....The Chamber of Deputies in Madrid is threatened by dynamiters....A revolt is threatened in Costa Rica....Brazilian revolutionists prepare for a final campaign....Surveyor Lyon refuses to furnish information to Custom House investigators...The Nobel gelatine explosive successfully tested at Sandy Hook....Mayor Green, of Binghamton, is elected president of the New York State League of Republican Clubs, vice President McAlpin....The *Christian Union* changes its name to the *Outlook*....James Sheakley, of Alaska, appointed Governor of Alaska; Commodore Aaron Weaver appointed Rear Admiral of the navy, vice Rear Admiral Harmony resigned....The Bedford Stone Quarry Company, Bedford, Ind., the largest in the world, makes an assignment....The Milwaukee and Northern Railway absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company....Mr. Gladstone introduces a resolution into the House of Commons providing for the final report of the Home Rule bill by July 31, the same to be closed in four sections....French gunboats anchor in the Mekong River, opposite Bangkok....Queen Victoria unveils the statue of her-



self by her daughter, Princess Beatrice, in Kensington, Gardens, London.

June 29.—Ex-President Harrison advises the immediate repeal of the Sherman Act....Mexico announces that she will not suspend free coinage....Colorado mines shut down....Clearing House Banks of New York prevent a money panic by the loan of \$6,000,000....The Brazilian revolutionists are successful....Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour is appointed commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean station vice Admiral Sir George Tryon....Surveyor Lyon's defiance to Custom House investigators causes his dismissal....Nicaragua decides to recall all its ministers as a measure of economy.

June 30.—President Cleveland calls an extra session of Congress to convene August 7....The Reading Railroad receivers postpone payment of July interest....President Cleveland appoints E. F. McSweeney Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at New York....Charles W. Dayton takes charge of the New York post office....Survivors of the "Victoria" catastrophe reach Malta....Brazilian revolutionists defeat the Castilhistas near Uruguayona....The Yale crew defeats the Harvard crew at New London....The Grand Jury of Kings County, New York, censures Mayor Boody and the Aldermen of Brooklyn for awarding franchises to the financial loss of the city, but fails to indict them....The Mexican Government reduces official salaries five and ten per cent....Miners in the anthracite coal fields, Schuylkill district, Pennsylvania, receive a 2 per cent. increase in wages....The militia recalled from the seat of the miners' outbreak, Coal Creek and Big Mountain, Tenn....Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution carried in the House of Commons....Armenian residents of Marsovan petition the foreign legations at Constantinople to protect them from Turkish persecution.

July 1.—The South Carolina liquor dispensary law goes into effect....President T. W. Palmer tenders his resignation as President of the National World's Fair Committee....Judge Ross, of Los Angeles, California, decides the Geary Law unconstitutional....Harvard wins the third game and the intercollegiate baseball championship from Yale....The Duke of Veragua leaves New York for Havre....Statements made by the Treasury Department show that the silver bullion purchased since the enactment of the Sherman law if sold now would bring \$55,000,000 less than the cost price....Much satisfaction is expressed at the call for an extra session of Congress....Veterans celebrate the battle of Gettysburg on the battle grounds....Over four hundred deaths result from cholera at Mecca....The Santa Fé Railroad discharges many employees to reduce expenses....President Crespo, of Venezuela, announces his Cabinet.

July 2.—Lieutenant Peary leaves New York for the Arctic regions....Gen. S. M. Donkhoskvy, the recently appointed Governor-General of Siberia, visits America....The Belgian government is reported about to convene a special conference of the Latin Union States to discuss the monetary situation....Rear Admiral Markham, of the "Camperdown," reports officially the loss of the "Victoria"....James D. Porter, the new United States Minister to Chili, is given a cordial reception at Valparaiso....Commercial relations between Germany and Russia strained....Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith speaks on "Childhood" at Asbury Park....The New York State Monument at Gettysburg is dedicated to the memory of her soldiers....Census Commissioner Robert P. Porter resigns....The Eighth Convention of the American Socialists meets in Chicago.

July 3.—Idaho mines but slightly affected by the silver

scare....The big Russian cruiser "Nachimoff" arrives in New York from the Azores....The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement shows a net decrease in the circulation during June of \$2,425,400....Socialist labor men commend Governor Altgeld for his action in pardoning the Haymarket anarchists....President Edward P. Barker, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York City, reports the city's taxable valuation increased over \$105,000,000....The ceremonies



NANSEN AND HIS WIFE EQUIPPED FOR ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

at the Gettysburg field close....Dr. Samuel Hart, of Trinity, declines the bishopric of Vermont....The first of a fleet of Russian war ships enter New York Harbor....A riot breaks out in the Latin Quarter, Paris, over attempt of the police to suppress a student festival....The Southwest Silver Convention gathers in Silver City, N. M....The Cabinet in Argentina resigns....Another outbreak against missionaries at Macheng, China.

July 4.—Independence Day generally observed throughout America; special celebrations at the World's Fair; Vice-President Stevenson, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and William O. McDowell, of New Jersey, address an audience of two hundred thousand; the newly cast Liberty Bell rung at the foundry....Mobs join the students and create an uproar in Paris; the military garrison made ready to check further rioting....Emperor William opens the German Reichstag in person...Two of the Armenian prisoners in Marsovan pardoned by the Sultan....An explosion in a



colliery, at Thornhill, Yorkshire, England, kills over 100 men.... A bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison is unveiled at Newburyport, Mass.

July 5.—The Denver Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with other commercial exchanges issues an address opposing repeal of Sherman law; several banks in Pueblo suspend; a large gold-bearing ledge discovered near Fulford, Col.... Several western railway systems discharge employees to reduce expenses.... Michigan women secure the right to vote in municipal elections.... Dynamite conspirators in Hawaii arrested.... The riot in Paris assumes larger proportions; mobs barricade the streets; the military has difficulty in suppressing the people.... The New York State University Convocation begins its sessions in Albany.

July 6.—A violent tornado almost demolishes the town of Pomeroy, Iowa; many people killed.... Mr. Gladstone appoints a committee to investigate the cause of the agricultural depression in England.... The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck takes place in London.... Belgian forces in the Congo Free State route several troupes of Arab slave traders.... The will of Curtis G. Hussey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., leaves bequests to the Peace Association and foreign Christian missions.... Senor Delvalle forms a new ministry in Argentina.... The New York Chamber of Commerce urges a repeal of the Sherman law.... Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8 of the Irish Home Rule bill pass the House of Commons.... G. W. Lyon, Surveyor of the port of New York, resigns.

July 7.—The Montana silver conference at Helena declares for free coinage.... Circuit Judge Hudson, of South Carolina, declares the South Carolina Dispensary law unconstitutional.... Archbishop Corrigan defies Monseigneur Satolli.... More fighting in Paris; soldiers charge six times before able to clear the streets; a general labor strike talked of.... Count Caprivi introduces the modified Army bill into the new Reichstag.... The Spanish government reduces the salary of the clergy.... The International Christian Endeavor Society opens its convention in Montreal, Canada.

July 8.—President Tracy of the National Republican League appoints a committee (J. H. Manly, chairman), to investigate the Southern question.... The French government orders the Labor Exchange closed; manifesto issued by labor and socialist leaders; a national congress of labor unions summoned for July 12; a violent attack on the government in the chamber; Premier Dupuy sustained.... The Bank bill passes the Italian Chamber of Deputies, amid violent opposition from the minority.... Hon. E. J. Phelps closes his final speech in the Bering Sea arbitration.... The cruiser "Philadelphia" ordered to Samoa.... Emil Pauer, of Leipzig, secured to succeed Arthur Nikisch as leader of the Boston symphony orchestra.... English bimetallics protest the closing of India's mints to free coinage.

July 9.—A mob of French Catholics in Montreal attack the Christian Endeavor Convention in resentment of an anti-Catholic speech.... M. Peytra, the French Minister of Finance, resigns, owing to the government's anti-Socialist policy; Premier Dupuy effects a reconciliation by a reversal of policy.... Prince Bismarck makes an important address on State representation in government legislation.... Socialists in Vienna make a public demonstration.... Admiral Wandolkolk joins the Brazilian revolutionists with his warship.... President Conders, of Ecuador, declares a state of siege in the city of Quito.

July 10.—A large real estate company in Denver, Col.,

suspends; an important mercantile agency in New Zealand liquidates.... The cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair destroyed by fire; a number of firemen killed or injured.... Parnellites support a Tory amendment to the Home Rule bill.... Ex-President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, arrives in San Diego, Cal.

July 11.—The State Silver Convention held at Denver, Col., attended by excited speeches on the coinage question; a sharp break in stocks on the New York Exchange, two prominent industrialists decline.... The Eastern Trunk Line Association of railroads announces half-rate excursions to the World's Fair.... The final allotment of lands to the Pawnee Indians completed.... Mr. Broderick makes offensive remarks in the House of Commons concerning the Irish; Mr. Sexton ejected for insisting on an apology.... M. Lepine appointed to succeed M. Loze as Prefect of the Paris Police.... Ex-Premier Crispi accuses several Italian editors of complicity in the bank scandals.... Mataafa marches with the insurgents against King Malietoa at Apia, Samoa.

July 12.—The Denver silver convention issues an address; liquidation ceases in Wall Street.... The Grand Jury of Wisconsin dictates the officers of the suspended Plankinton bank.... The United States Court issues habeas corpus writs restraining execution of prisoners in the Choctaw Nation.... A German warship ordered to Siam.... Announcement made of the Universal International Exposition to be held in Madrid beginning April 1, 1894.... Commodore Wilson resigns and Captain Hichborne promoted to the Chief Constructorship of the Navy.

July 13.—A mass-meeting held in Salt Lake City to discuss the silver question; Colorado's intemperate prophecies deplored.... The Plate Glass Trust orders all the American factories closed indefinitely; 10,000 men thrown out of work.... Eight clauses of the Home Rule bill forced through by the closure rule.... The first section of the German Army bill passed by a vote of 198 to 187.... The French gunboats fire on the Paknam forts, Bangkok.... King Malietoa wins the first skirmish with the Mataafa rebels.... A scandal involving the ruin of M. Buloz, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* made public in Paris.

July 14.—An important bank in Kansas City suspends; the Benson magnetic iron mines, at Little River, N. Y., shut down.... The World's Fair Directors decide, for financial reasons, to close the gates of the Exposition on Sunday.... An armistice declared in Siam.... The expulsion of the Jews from Caucasus postponed indefinitely.... A concessionary bill (to Universal Suffragists) introduced into the Austrian Parliament, providing for twenty-four Labor deputies in the Lower House.... Three German anarchists expelled from Switzerland.

July 15.—Governor Jones, of the Choctaw Nation, protests to the Interior Department against interference in the execution of the condemned prisoners.... The Hawaii dynamite conspirators committed for trial.... The modified German Army bill passes the Reichstag.... C. C. Morris, of California, in the championship games at Goshen, Ind., runs 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds.

July 16.—A federation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and the Order of Railway Conductors formed at Pittsburgh, Pa.... The Jews of Yalta, in the Crimea, refuse to obey the decree to retire within the pale; anti-Semitic outbreak follows.

July 17.—Three savings banks in Denver suspend; two more Kansas City banks fail.... The New England Shoe and Leather Association urges the repeal of the Sherman



law....The court martial of the survivors of the Victoria disaster begun in Valletta, Malta....The French and Siamese have two more engagements on the Mekong; Siamese troops also defeated by Annamese militia.... Government vessels rout Admiral Wandenkolk from the Rio Grande do Sul....The will of Martin Eichelberger, of York, Pa., leaves \$85,000 to Yale University.

July 18.—Three national banks and several commercial houses in Denver suspend; more failures in Kansas; Wall Street, New York, experiences a dull panic....The French Government issues its ultimatum to Siam....Emperor William sends a public letter of thanks to Prime Minister Caprivi....The Chinese Government refuses to make reparation for the murder of the Swedish missionaries.... Brigands capture a village in Czernowitz, Austria.

July 19.—Three more national banks and numerous commercial houses suspend in Denver; Spokane and Little Rock merchants protest against the Sherman law.... Miners convening at Birmingham, Eng., refuse to accept a reduction in wages....President Zavala, of Nicaragua, makes overtures for peace with the revolutionists....General Vasques, acting president of Honduras, confiscates his opponent's property.

## OBITUARY.

June 21.—Senator Leland Stanford, of California.... John Whitmore, prominent railroad officer, Boston, Mass.

June 22.—William D. McCoy, of Indiana, Minister to Liberia....Charles Graham, New York City, prominent architect....Capt. Robert C. Elliott, chief of Pittsburgh, Pa., Department of Public Charities....Sir William MacKinnon, founder of the British East Africa Company.

June 23.—William Mutchler, Easton, Pa., Congressman....Gen. James A. Cravin, Hardinsburg, Ind., ex-Congressman.

June 24.—George Fricke, Amsterdam, N. Y., veteran of Mexican and Indian wars.

June 25.—Caroline M. Van Wart, London, wife of the well-known sculptor....Sarah Hutzler Kainz, Berlin, wife of the eminent German tragedian.

June 26.—Frederick A. Gibbs, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, Cal....W. H. Quayle, Cleveland, O., well-known shipbuilder....James M. Haynes, Louisville, Ky., banker and manufacturer.

June 27.—Capt. Thomas A. Harris, Portsmouth, N. H., prominent citizen and veteran....Rev. W. W. Kone, pioneer Baptist clergyman, Denison, Texas....General Nicholson, Governor of Gibraltar.

June 28.—Ex-Congressman Wallace, Yorkville, S. C.... William H. Moore, editor, Augusta, Ga.

June 29.—William M. Hayes, Kingston, N. Y., prominent citizen and politician.

June 30.—Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia, banker and philanthropist.

July 2.—James Alexander Blankinship, New York City, sculptor.

July 3.—William B. Leonard, Brooklyn, N. Y., prominent financier and citizen....Seth Hunt, Springfield, Mass., a Garrisonian abolitionist.

July 5.—Commodore Samuel Lockwood, Flushing, N. Y....Hon. Moses Kelly, Washington, ex-Secretary of the Interior.

July 6.—Guy de Maupassant, France, the distinguished story writer.

July 7.—Isaac Buchanan, New York City, one of the foremost florists of America.

July 8.—Andrew A. Smalley, Newark, N. J., prominent public citizen.

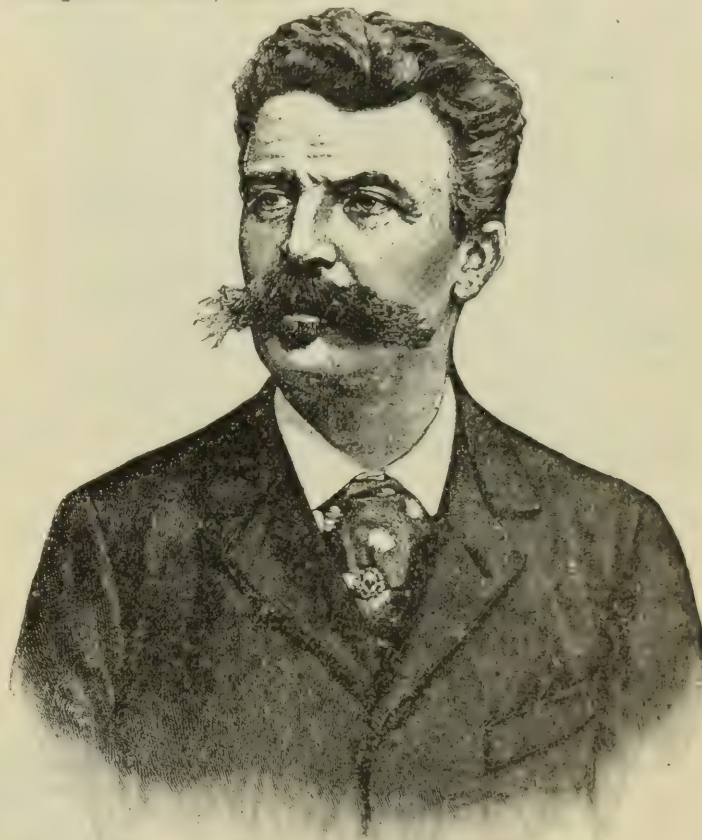
July 9.—Ex-Governor A. K. Allison, Jacksonville, Fla....Thomas H. Haskell, Hackensack, N. J., veteran and one time government messenger to Russia.

July 10.—Col. Thomas C. Morris, Alliance, Ohio, member of the celebrated Fremont Guards...Dr. William Parsons, one of the most distinguished physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 11.—United States Consul Josiah E. Stone, Nogales, Mexico....Hon. Thos. B. Stevenson, one of the most prominent politicians of Nebraska....William Lester, Parkville, L. I., the well-known variety actor.

July 12.—Calvin Curtis, Stratford, Conn., the noted artist....Octavia Allen, Fort Lee, N. J., a well-known actress.

July 13.—Judge Edward I. Sanford, New Haven, Conn....Joseph C. Raff, Binghamton, N. Y., composer and musical teacher....Father Nicolas Mauron, of the Redemptorist order, Rome.



THE LATE GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

July 14.—A. C. Cheney, New York City, prominent banker and ex-president of the Nicaragua Canal Company....Jules Aldige, one of the leading citizens of New Orleans....Colonel James P. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga., the only member of the Secession Convention who refused to sign the secession ordinance.

July 15.—Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton, retired, Washington....Dr. Philip Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., associate of the famous Joseph Henry....George W. Parsons, Lockhaven, Pa., inventor and hydraulic engineer....General Alexander Rodriguez Arias, Governor-General of Cuba.

July 16.—General Edward Jardine, New York City.... Maria Louise Travers, wife of the eminent humorist.... Hon. Hamilton Alricks, Harrisburg, oldest surviving member of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.... Rear-Admiral Earl English, Washington, D. C.

July 17.—Henry F. Spaulding, prominent citizen of New York City....Thomas E. Walsh, president Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind....John F. Poole, prominent theatrical manager, New York City.

July 18.—William M. Stone, ex-Governor of Iowa, and General Land Office Commissioner of the United States....Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, Lenox, Mass., veteran and philanthropist....Hon. Frederick A. Johnson, Glens Falls, N. Y., ex-Congressman....Gen. James T. Hotslaw, Montgomery, Ala., Confederate veteran and prominent politician.

July 19.—Rear-Admiral Melanethon Smith, Green Bay, Wis....Col. C. C. Jones, Jr., Augusta Ga., local historian....D. A. Brewer, Arkansas, editor *Arkansas Gazette*.

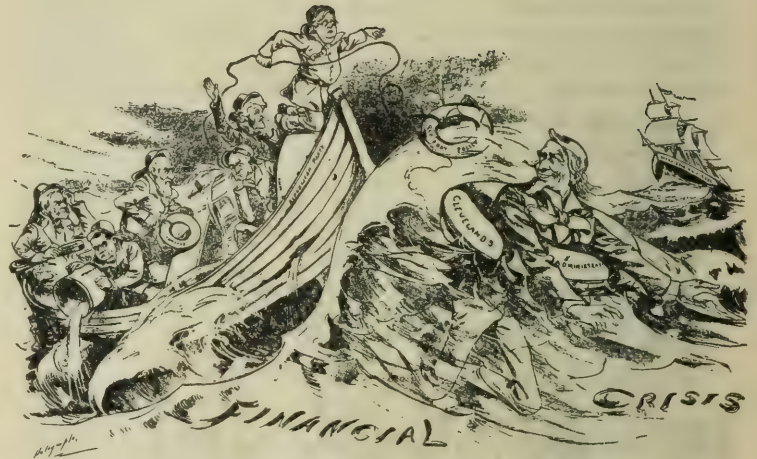


# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



CONDEMNED TO DIE IN SEPTEMBER.

From *Puck* (New York), July 5.



A FUNNY LOT OF LIFE SAVERS.

UNCLE SAM TO REPUBLICAN CREW.—“I’m all right, gentlemen, with *this* life-preserver—you’re the ones who need help!”  
—From *Puck* (New York), July 5.



LOST IN THE SIMOON.

The Democratic Party has no policy and does not know which way to turn —From *Judge*, July 22.









"IN A TIGHT PLACE!"

JOHN MORLEY TO MR GLADSTONE:—"Look here, skipper! If we don't get through this somehow we shall be smashed."—From *Punch* (London), June 17.



"IN THE DOLDRUMS."

WILL HARCOURT (sings).

"And now we're all sailing for the wild Irish shore,  
Our passengers all sick, and our messmates all sore."

From *Punch* (London), July 1.



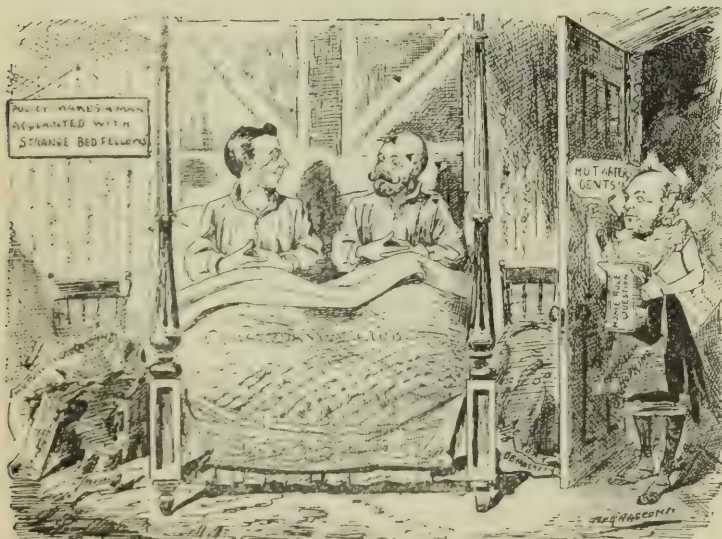
THE OBSEQUIES OF HOME RULE.

THE GRAND OLD UNDERTAKER: "You may stop digging, Sexton, the funeral's put off for a bit."—From *Moonshine* (London), June 24.



"THE BIG GUN OF BELFAST."

BALFOUR TO SALISBURY: "Fire it easy, Uncle, or it'll bust again!"  
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), June.



POLICY MAKES A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

"Mr. Chamberlain has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Birmingham Conservative Club on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary this month, when Lord Randolph Churchill will also be present as the guest of the evening."—*Daily Post*.—From the *Town Crier* (London), June 17.



THE EMPTY CUPBOARD.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone,  
But what with amendments, financial and other, the dog in the end got none.—From *Moonshine* (London), July 1.



# WHAT SHOULD CONGRESS DO ABOUT MONEY?

## OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

[The following letters were all written late in July to the Editor of this magazine in response to his request for the opinion of some of the leading authorities in our Universities and Colleges upon the best course for Congress to pursue in the extra session that is about to assemble. The views here given are those of students of monetary science, every one of whom is entitled to a hearing at home, and at least half of whom have won an international reputation as thinkers and scholars in this distinct field of economic inquiry. Several other letters from men equally influential would have been included, but unfortunately they were received too late. The trend of opinion among our scholarly economists,—who are in fact our most unprejudiced thinkers,—may readily be discovered by a reading of these twelve letters.]

### **President Walker of the Mass. Inst. of Technology:**

The purchase clause of the Sherman act should at once be repealed. This will bring our legal-tenders out from hiding and our gold back from Europe. Better still, it will bring business confidence back from Bedlam, and will prepare the way for a safe and healthful expansion of productions and trade.

The repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890 should be without delay and without conditions; but it should at once be followed up by legislation providing for a well founded system of national banks of issue, having an ample and secure basis of circulation.

It would do much to promote the immediate interests of the country if it were to be authoritatively announced that tariff legislation prior to the regular session of 1894 will be strictly confined to an extension of the free list, no changes whatever being made in rates upon articles which are to remain dutiable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

### **Professor Folwell of the Univ. of Minnesota:**

The first and immediate action by Congress, upon its organization in August, 1893, should be to suspend the operation of the so-called Sherman act, without prejudice, so far as possible, to conflicting interests.

Later action should be directed toward two main ends. The first end is international bimetallism, at a coining rate to be agreed upon at the time the system may go into effect, with provision for readjustment of ratio at stated periods thereafter.

The second end is to support our existing currency system, so that any dollar, whether of coin or paper, shall continue to be as good as every other dollar.

No suggestion is here offered as to legislation appropriate to the first end. As to the second, the following measures seem to the writer to be most likely to insure its attainment:

1. Enact the "Windom bill" in its substance.
2. Require customs duties to be paid in gold.
3. Make further provision, if necessary, for the issue of bonds to be exchanged for gold, should other means fail to keep the Treasury supplied.

The payment of the greenback debt and the perpetuation of the national banking system are matters which may or may not enter into the legislation toward the two ends above mentioned. The monetary system must continue to be national. Monetary legislation should always be conservative, because old principles, when applied to new circumstances, may not yield expected results.

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.

### **Professor Taussig of Harvard University:**

The Sherman act should be repealed,—so much seems to be agreed on. That unlucky measure is bad in principle and dangerous in practice. It makes the growth of the currency depend not on any ascertained need, but on

the accident of the price of the American product of silver. It provides for a monthly issue which is probably excessive, and has certainly proved dangerous. The extent to which it has caused the financial disturbance of the last few months has been exaggerated; but it was beyond question a main cause of the feeling of helpless distrust, which is the first occasion of all such panicky experiences.

What should be put in its place? For one thing, it will probably be best for the moment to leave the present volume of Treasury notes and silver certificates unchanged. To reduce their quantity or substitute for them other sorts of currency would bring political and financial complications which it is not necessary now to invite. As they stand, with further increase stopped, they can be kept convertible into gold without serious difficulty.

For the immediate future we ought, so to speak, to turn the corner; give up the mechanical process of issuing currency on fixed silver purchases, and adopt some method by which the growth of the money supply is made to correspond to the fluctuating needs of the community. It would perhaps be possible for a sober and conservative community to attain this end by direct government issues, but the dangers of such a policy in the United States have been vividly illustrated by the history of the last twenty years. The better plan is the old one approved by experience: bank-note issue. Congress should provide a system under which banks could freely issue notes convertible into legal tender (ultimately, therefore, into gold) beyond a shadow of a question. The best plan is to enlarge the base on which the national bank notes rest, and so enable them ultimately to attain a dominant place in our every-day paper currency. The alternative is to permit the issue of State bank notes, under conditions insuring moderation and convertibility; the former plan entails political difficulties, the latter constitutional difficulties. The brave policy is to meet the political opposition and to courageously put before the people the question whether they wish to have a national bank money which shall be sound and unquestioned, shall present no temptation to currency tinkering, and shall grow without trammels as the needs of the community spontaneously call for increase.

F. W. TAUSSIG.

### **Chancellor Canfield, University of Nebraska:**

All action must be experimental. At present there is no doubt in my own mind of the wisdom and desirability of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. I think this might safely be accomplished by re-coining and practical free coinage of silver, at, say, twenty to one. Then wait awhile, to study results.

Unquestionably gold has appreciated during the past ten years—just how much can scarcely be determined. Unquestionably, also, part of the possible depreciation of silver is artificial—just how much can scarcely be determined. Holding gold as the standard—the two-foot rule



—the measure for values, try the two together again ; but always with actual coinage of silver—not with “bullion notes” or “silver certificates.”

Advancing civilization constantly eliminates the need and use of coin-money—“cash”—and even of governmental and other notes; checks, bills of exchange, drafts, postal notes and orders, accounts, credits and the many other means by which the title to money is transferred, are rapidly increasing. I do not believe there is a real—“efficient”—demand for silver in any great quantity among the people at large. They prefer something more convenient, and are fast becoming accustomed to a better “currency.”

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

#### Professor Seligman of Columbia College:

It is not easy to say in a few lines exactly what I think Congress ought to do. But my general view of the situation may be summed up as follows: In the first place, Congress ought to repeal unconditionally the silver law of 1890. This, however, will settle neither the silver nor the currency question. What we need above all things is greater elasticity in the currency medium. The ideal method of obtaining this would, of course, be through a regenerated system of national banks, with an issue based on other securities than those of the national government. This, however, will probably not be accepted by Congress. On the other hand, the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues would be worse than mischievous. There remains, therefore, only the issues of governmental paper, which should not be fiat money, but which should be based on a covering of, say, one-third in gold and silver, very much in the same way as our greenbacks are based on the gold reserve. Congress should pass a law permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at his discretion, within certain limits, gold and silver bullion, and to issue three times the amount of gold notes and silver notes. This would give to the country the annual addition to its currency that might be called for. And as long as the notes remained convertible and were amply protected by the bullion reserve, there could be no depreciation. The Secretary could preserve the parity of the two metals by discontinuing or increasing, as the case might be, the purchase of the one or the other metals as reserve. This would, I confess, involve a great responsibility upon the Secretary and an increased interference of the Treasury in mercantile affairs. But in default of a national bank, which is an impossibility, and of a system of national bank issues, which seems unlikely, there is no alternative. It is better to have elasticity in one direction, at least, than to have no elasticity at all, which would be the result of the simple repeal of the Sherman act.

As regards the silver question, the above plan would, at least, provide for the purchase of a certain amount of silver bullion yearly. Further than that, it would be unwise to go without an international agreement. If any such agreement is at all possible, the repeal of the Sherman act will be the surest way of bringing about the ultimate result. But we need more than mere negotiation.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

#### Professor Adams, Michigan University:

It is much easier to say what the extra session of Congress ought not to do about currency than to suggest a plan which will meet the demands of the present exigency and at the same time lead to a sound monetary policy. This Congress ought not to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the

note issues of State banks. I appreciate fully the changes which have taken place since 1840 and the argument in favor of free banking based upon those changes; but I have no confidence in State banks of issue, nor can I avoid the conclusion that should they again be established State legislatures will again endeavor to build up local industries by providing lavishly for “local capital.” Commerce is national, and the instrument of commerce should be national also. Again, Congress ought not at present to assume the burden of the world’s silver. Whatever the ultimate results of such a policy, its immediate effect would be wide-spread commercial disaster. Nor, on the other hand, should the extra session of Congress formally recognize the universal dominion of the gold standard. The immediate effect of this might be advantageous to all but the silver mining interest; but the universal abandonment of silver either as standard money or as the basis of issues, would inaugurate a period of gradual and persistent contraction. This, of course, means ruin. What, then, ought Congress to do? Answering the question categorically, I would say: First, in view of the present exigency, Congress ought to repeal the silver purchase clause. Second, holding in mind the future, Congress ought to create a commission which should take into consideration the establishment of a general banking system under the control of Federal law. Third, having done this, Congress ought to adjourn.

HENRY C. ADAMS.

#### Dr. Sherwood of the Johns Hopkins University:

It seems clear to me that those who look for a radical cure of existing financial difficulties from any legislation by Congress will be severely disappointed. The primary causes of the present trouble are not monetary merely, but industrial; not national merely, but international. If any remedy is possible in consciously adopted policies, no remedy but a general industrial reform, entered into by all the important nations of the world, will fully avail. Congress has one plain duty, however, the performance of which will remove some superficial, but painful, evils. The Sherman act never has served any rational end. Either “free coinage” of silver or gold monometallism would be preferable to the present law. The repeal of the Sherman act would accomplish two things. It would show that the present financial disturbances are not due solely to the operation of this act—in other words, that the Congress of the United States is not the omnipotent and final arbiter of the financial destinies of the world; and it would give bimetalists a better opportunity to press their policy upon the consideration of the Brussels Monetary Conference and of the world at large. Congress should repeal the Sherman act, and should attempt no further legislation during its extra session.

SIDNEY SHERWOOD.

#### Chancellor Rogers of the Northwestern University:

The present financial condition of the country should make it evident to members of Congress that it is absolutely necessary to repeal at once the Sherman act. It is a measure that ought never to have been passed, and the sooner it is repealed the better. Let Congress repeal it unconditionally. After the repeal is accomplished, it can then consider what further action needs to be taken. This country cannot do business with a dishonest dollar. We do not want and cannot stand free coinage of silver. We do not want a double standard unless the silver dollar can be maintained at a parity with the gold dollar. Bimet-



allism is well; but this country cannot afford to champion it if the rest of the world is going to repudiate it.

HENRY WADE ROGERS.

**Professor Macy of Iowa College :**

You ask me what I think Congress ought to do about silver and the coinage in general. I believe that Congress ought to repeal the Sherman law. It must now be evident to all that the law has not accomplished what was expected of it. The price of silver has fallen notwithstanding the increased purchases. It is evident to me that the United States acting alone cannot do anything which would permanently enhance the price of silver. If we should adopt free coinage and displace all our gold with silver, the probabilities are that the price of silver as compared with gold would not be greatly increased. While we were in the act of selling our gold and buying silver, there would doubtless be a temporary rise in the price of silver. But as soon as the change were completed there would be a reaction in the price of silver. After the United States had once become adjusted to the silver standard it would make no larger demand for the silver of the mine than it has been making since 1878.

The Sherman law was passed as a substitute for free coinage. It has undoubtedly been less disastrous than would have been a free-coinage law. Under it we have been saved from the suffering which would result from money of different values. But it is evident that we cannot much longer continue to add to our currency money based upon silver values without being compelled to use silver values in the settlement of accounts.

It is probable that the mere fact that the United States is storing up silver bullion is itself having a depressing effect upon the price of silver. The idea prevails that after a time the government is likely to market this silver. The natural effect of a store of goods which may be thrown on the market is to depress the price of the goods. In repealing the Sherman law we do not recede from the policy of making use of as large an amount of silver money as is consistent with uniformity in the value of the dollar. I believe the United States ought to continue the policy of trying to induce other nations to join in a united effort to maintain a parity of gold and silver values.

J. MACY.

**Professor Commons of the Indiana State University :**

Repeal both the silver purchase and the silver redemption clauses of the Sherman bill. Make all paper money—greenbacks, silver certificates and Treasury notes—redeemable in gold at the present standard or in *silver bullion at its market value*. Gold will then lose its significance. All of it might go to Europe. We should still be on a gold basis, without the gold. Then establish an elastic currency on a paper basis redeemable as above. Appoint a National Monetary Commission representing different interests and including monetary experts. Let the commission establish a price barometer to determine the fluctuations of general prices. When prices fall let them expand the currency, when prices rise let them contract. To expand they can buy silver bullion and issue legal tender bullion notes. To contract they can sell bullion for the notes and retire the latter. To prevent speculation, let the commission issue notes to a limited extent without corresponding purchases of bullion. Notes could be deposited on call with designated banks on approved securities of public and railway bonds, the government sharing in the profits. Deposits could be withdrawn when the commission wishes to contract. Deposits could be made with New York banks whenever a money panic sends interest up to, say, 8 per cent,

A plan like this enables our government to act independently of Europe ; to establish bimetallism on a flexible instead of a fixed ratio ; to secure a thoroughly elastic currency ; to persuade other debtor nations ultimately to join us in an international commission.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

**Professor Judson of the Chicago University :**

The Sherman act should be repealed unconditionally, and without delay. It is time to abandon the experiment of legislating against the laws of nature. The attempt to maintain a fixed ratio between the values of gold and silver by act of Congress is merely a new edition of the Pope's bull against the comet.

The national faith is virtually pledged to redeem all varieties of paper currency in gold, and the apprehension arising from the possibility of any other course is sufficient of itself to arrest the operations of finance throughout the country. This apprehension can be removed only by an explicit and frank adoption of the single gold standard. If the present gold reserve is inadequate for that purpose, a sufficient addition should be made by the sale of gold bonds. Better increase the national debt than wipe out enormous values and destroy business from Maine to California.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

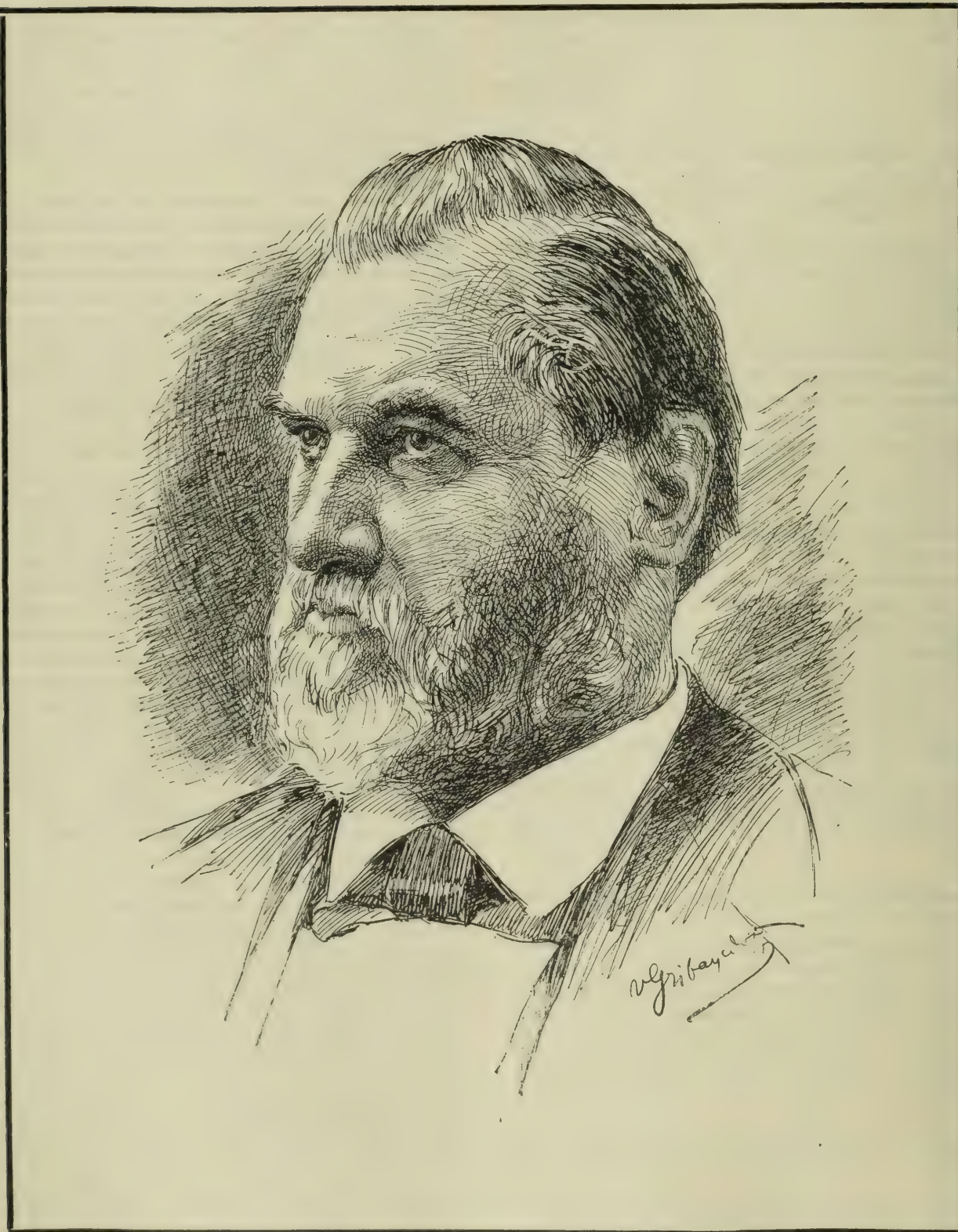
**Professor Mayo-Smith of Columbia College :**

The present situation shows that bimetallism is impossible. It shows, also, that free coinage of silver would bring about a most disastrous panic. The present stringency ought to convince business men that credit is more important than money. The lesson has been, that we want in this country not merely a standard, but the highest standard—*i. e.*, one that will command the utmost confidence throughout all the world, so that whatever happens, there shall not be the slightest shadow of a doubt as to the credit and financial standing of the United States. In comparison with the enormous business interests involved in this, the question of the marketing of our silver product, of the gradual appreciation of gold and even of loss to the debtor class by such appreciation of the standard of deferred payments, become comparatively unimportant.

Distracted by the cries of those who thought themselves possible victims of monometallism, we have, perhaps, paid too little attention to the preservation of that elusive vital force which is the heart of all monetary systems, *confidence*. The present experience should result not only in the repeal of the Sherman bill, but in the remodeling of the national banking system, so as to provide a uniform national currency, safe and, at the same time, elastic. The concessions to the mistakes of the past should consist merely in the permanent retention of the silver in the possession of the government, to be used for subsidiary coins, with limited legal tender power, and the retention of the present treasury notes as part of our circulating medium. The first is simply to prevent the entire demoralization of the market for silver ; the second is to meet the cry that the government is contracting the currency. Both will be, perhaps, monuments to future generations of the weakness of popular government, but they may in time convey useful lessons. The elements of strength in our financial system are (as history proves) the ability of the federal government to maintain the gold standard when it chooses, and the national banking system. Our safety and prosperity lie in emphatic reiteration of the national choice in regard to the maintenance of the standard of value and the careful conservation of a national bank-note currency.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH.





THE LATE SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.



# LELAND STANFORD :

## SOME NOTES ON THE CAREER OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

### I. MR. STANFORD'S CONCEPTION OF "PERSONAL SUCCESS."

THE biographer of Leland Stanford will have to tell the fascinating story of a career almost matchless in the splendor of its incidents. It was partly due to the circumstances of his times, but chiefly due to the largeness and boldness of his nature that this plain, simple man succeeded in cutting so broad a swath. He lived at the top of his possibilities.

There are probably abler men in every one of the various fields that Leland Stanford victoriously invaded. But his supreme ability lay in his power to act in the line of a realization of his largest conceptions. Perhaps it is dangerous to preach the unqualified doctrine that it is as easy to do things on the large scale as on the small. The day of small things is not to be despised; and faithfulness in the performance of petty duties gives the discipline and the self-mastery that make it possible afterwards to rise safely upon the swelling tide of fortunate opportunities.

#### THE ONE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

But, after all, the faith and the courage to "launch out" are the qualities that mark men of large success. They dare to try to build the castles that their dreams have pictured. Like the apostle, they are not disobedient unto the heavenly vision. Leland Stanford made the early discovery that the whole business of life for him lay in doing his best to carry out his best ideas.

The constructive imagination that other men are gifted to use in literature, art, engineering, invention, or scientific discovery, Stanford applied in all his varied practical affairs. His brain teemed with ideas; and of course he had learned that any man can think of more projects than he can execute. But he believed that all his projects were workable, and that he could carry them out if once he had decided that it was worth while to undertake them.

The first of the objects of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, as specified in the charter procured for it by Mr. Stanford, is "to qualify students for personal success." He believed in success, and he desired that the results of his own success should somehow be invested in an agency or a group of agencies that would go on forever helping others to find out the sources, methods and directions of success in their own individual cases.

#### THE VALUE OF A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL HORSE.

Mr. Stanford was fond of estimating the enormous capitalized value of the utilities to be created for the nation by a certain average amount of improvement in the qualities of the horse. It was this large view of the matter that made his experiments on the Palo Alto breeding and training farm so very interesting and important. He had been impressed with the extraordinary heights of "personal success" that a horse here and there had won, and with the immense difference between successful and unsuccessful animals. And he determined to apply theories and make experiments, to see if it were not possible to have many very successful horses rather than a few.

#### SUCCESSFUL MEN AS NATIONAL ASSETS.

In like manner his thinking led him to appreciate something of the vastness of the difference between a man whose inherent energies are so utilized as to make him reach the full height of his possibilities, and one who "might have been," but somehow has failed. "To qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life,"—such is the declared object of the Stanford University. There has long been a conflict between the hero-worshippers and the belittlers of great men;—that is to say, between those who believed most of all in leading spirits as the causative forces in human progress, and those who believe rather in what they term natural and evolutionary processes, of which so-called "great men" are merely the creatures or the accidents.

There is really room in each theory for the other, and there is no necessary conflict in the two views. But the nature of men's minds and of their studies will predispose them to one view rather than the other. Among historical scholars, the pendulum which had swung so strongly toward the "institutional" and the "evolutionary" views of social progress, is now clearly moving in the other direction.

The significant individual begins to regain his place in history. Biography reasserts itself. The spirit that is in some one man comes to be accepted as a force often more potent than aught else in the molding of common destinies. This was Stanford's conclusion, as the ripened conviction of a career that had brought him into contact with many masterful minds whose transforming operations had been carried on under his very eyes.

#### "DIRECT USEFULNESS" THE MEASURE OF "PERSONAL SUCCESS."

A successful horse may be worth \$150,000. Mr. Stanford sold Sunol for \$45,000 and Arion for \$125,000.



000. As a successful man, Mr. Stanford was said to be "worth" something like \$50,000,000. But what was the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong "worth," who died practically penniless? Mr. Stanford would have been eager to declare that his own success in life was not for a moment to be placed above General Armstrong's, and that the worth to the country of the services of the lamented founder of the Hampton Institute has been and always will be immeasurable.

The value of "personal success," in Mr. Stanford's estimation, is to be gauged by the measure of a man's "direct usefulness." The impetus given by General Armstrong towards the industrial and agricultural training of the negro race in our South, and towards Indian civilization, can but have a direct economic value of many millions of dollars, and its moral and political value is incalculable. The production of a personal success like Armstrong, therefore, is a national advantage that ought to have a more definite appreciation in the public mind.

#### STANFORD'S MONEY ONLY INCIDENTAL.

In like manner, Mr. Stanford never conceived of his accumulation of millions of dollars as his attainment in life, or the chief evidence of his success. The mere size of his fortune was due to exceptional circumstances. He had the clear-headedness and the sound-heartedness to conceive of his material possessions as but an added means for the transmutation of "personal success" into "direct usefulness." Suppose that Stanford had never possessed a thousand dollars at any one time in his life. Conceding that he, as much as any other one man, prevented the secession of California in 1861, who can estimate the hard money value to the country of the political energy that kept the Pacific coast loyal to the Union at the moment of crisis? And let us imagine a series of conditions under which Stanford should still have been the leading spirit in carrying out the building of the first transcontinental railroad, yet without any enhancement of his own pecuniary fortunes. His daring and his energy would nevertheless have resulted in the development of a dozen new States and hundreds of new communities, with the consequent upspringing of wealth as from fabled fountains of gold and jewels.

#### PRIVATE WEALTH A PUBLIC TRUST.

It happened that a very large amount—though a very small percentage—of this new-created occidental wealth flowed into Mr. Stanford's private coffers. He always held it as a trust fund for the benefit of others, and eventually he provided that it should be given to the public in a form that would render a maximum amount of the best kind of service to his fellow men.

But it is conceivable that the mines and lands of California might have been the property of the State, and that the railroad systems might have been constructed by the National and State governments. Under which circumstances it is further conceivable that Mr. Stanford might have shown precisely the

same energy in securing the construction of those railroad systems, and the same large-mindedness in conceiving of a university and influencing the use of public funds for the carrying out of the conception.

Thus Mr. Stanford might have been a poor man instead of a rich one, and still might have been "worth" neither more nor less to the community. It is singular that there should so seldom be found this true conception of the nature of wealth both as to its origin and as to its proper uses.

#### HOW STANFORD WAS SUPERIOR TO HIS POSSESSIONS.

The rich man who would not be perfectly willing to take his chances in a social commonwealth, where every man's "personal success" would of necessity be measured by his "direct usefulness," ought to be considered a very poor spirited sort of a creature. As society stands, it is a legitimate thing to gain private wealth, provided it comes with the struggle to realize a man's largest visions of what in his case would be attainable "personal success,"—and further provided it be held and used as a part of the means for making "personal success" most truly and directly useful.

Holding this view, the late Senator from California, who enjoyed the distinction of being the richest man in Congress, rose easily superior to his possessions. He was never embarrassed by them, and he made them minister to his own individual development as one of the world's thinkers and workers.

## II. MR. STANFORD'S TRAINING FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Like most of our great men of affairs, Leland Stanford came from the farm. But nothing could be more mistaken than the idea that these farmer boys who have attained distinction and honors were at a disadvantage on account of their origin and early training. A good old-fashioned farm,—always supposing the presence of the right kind of parents,—has hitherto been the best school in which the practical abilities of young Americans could possibly be developed. The times have changed, and we are becoming a nation of city dwellers and of industrial specialists. A new environment of educational life must of necessity be devised if there is to be brought out in the most desirable forms the capabilities of brain and hand that are latent in the myriads of young townfolk. The self-reliance and versatility that the farm life produced must be developed in these young people by some other means, for the farm as a training school is not accessible to them. Such adjustment of educational methods is entirely feasible.

But as yet it has been made to so limited an extent that it remains true even to-day that the farm is the chief and the best school for the training of capable men that exists in this country. It is otherwise in Europe, where one does not find a class corresponding to the independent American farmer. But with us the farmer is a superb trainer of boys. His lads are



learning real things, while the town boys too often are merely studying in books the pale reflection of things.

The farmer boy knows early about land and soils; about crops and their rotations; about the seasons and the weather and the signs of the sky. He grows up in familiar acquaintance with animals. He owns a dog, he has a favorite horse, he rides wild colts, he feeds the horned cattle. He helps in the planting and in the harvesting. He is usually versed in wood lore and knows trees and plants, birds, squirrels, rabbits and ground hogs. He hunts with a gun and goes fishing. He develops superb health. He helps repair the fences. He learns about tools and masters the complexities of farm machinery. In short, the range of his practical knowledge becomes very great.

#### THE MERITS OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Nor is he totally deprived of opportunity to know the things that are in books. There is more reading done in our farm neighborhoods than in our cities; and the good typical farm home has its newspapers always and its magazines quite frequently. Nor are the district schools so inferior, though their quality varies much from year to year. With a good teacher in charge, the country district school is better than the city graded school, because it is more free from mere machinery and better adapted to develop the individuality of pupils. Hundreds of men and women of high standing and wide experience to-day are thankful for the little wooden country school-house of their childhood days, in which the educational methods pursued were infinitely more scientific and valuable than those now followed in many of our city schools.

#### THE STANFORDS OF WATERVLIET.

Leland Stanford's farm home was one of the kind that train boys for "personal success" almost as unerringly as the Stanford horse farm teaches colts to trot. Leland was the fourth of seven brothers. None of the other six attained his eminence, but their average success was remarkably high. Not all the colts at Palo Alto turn out to be Sunols; but the methods of training pursued there are quite sure to make fine trotters out of animals that begin with good blood.

The Stanford boys had good blood, but they probably owed more to training than to heredity. As the name itself testifies to those versed in genealogies and family lore, the Stanfords are of a sound old English stock that was well represented at an early day in the New England colonies. Josiah Stanford, Leland's father, was born in Massachusetts, but was a mere lad when his family moved to Albany County, N. Y. Some of the Stanfords had settled in the Mohawk Valley as early as 1720—which was in those times the far, wild West. But in Leland's boyhood this region had become well settled and prosperous. Josiah Stanford's excellent farm was at Watervliet, some eight miles from the city of Albany.

#### LELAND AS A BOY.

Leland was born on March 9, 1824. He lived the usual life of a farmer boy, working in summer and attending district school in winter. The incidents of his boyhood that the newspaper biographies give are not numerous. Some of them have tried to discover the qualities of the future multi-millionaire and railway magnate in his small boyhood business transactions. Thus they have elaborated fine tales of speculation in horse-radish, and of "corners" in the chestnut market. Stripped of apocryphal additions, the story in Stanford's own words of the first sums of money he earned is quite interesting enough.

"I was," said he, "about six years old. Two of my brothers and I gathered a lot of horse-radish from the garden, washed it clean, took it to Schenectady and sold it. I got two out of the six shillings realized. I was very proud of my money. My next financial venture was two years later. Our hired man came from Albany and told us chestnuts were high. We boys had a lot of them on hand which we had gathered in the fall. We hurried off to market with them and sold them for \$25. That was a good deal of money when grown men were getting only two shillings a day."

The newspaper writers have lingered upon these incidents as significant because showing how Stanford "earned his first money." But they miss his essential characteristic. In the case of Jay Gould's boyish excursions into the domain of business, the interest does indeed lie in the fact that the child was father of the man as a money-getter. But Stanford's characteristic was the decisive improvement of a personal opportunity, rather than hard grasping for possession of substance.

#### JOSIAH STANFORD'S BROAD OUTLOOK.

Leland's father was, according to most accounts, "a plain unpretentious farmer." But in reality he was a remarkable man, full of public spirit, and capable of large enterprises. He was not only successful as a farmer, but he became a local contractor and spent much of his time in building roads and bridges. Central and Western New York in his day was the most promising field in the country for the execution of large transportation enterprises. The Erie Canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by way of the Hudson River, was the most colossal undertaking of that period; and Josiah Stanford was one of its most ardent advocates at a time when DeWitt Clinton needed friends for his project.

#### BUILDING THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Then came the news of George Stephenson's success in 1828 with the locomotive, on the Manchester and Liverpool road; and in 1829 a charter was obtained from the New York legislature for the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. We are authentically told that "Josiah Stanford was among the foremost in this latter enterprise. He took large contracts for grading, and pushed forward the work with the greatest vigor, and from that day on the Stanfords were more or less engaged in railroad building. One



of them commenced on the first iron road built in the United States, and another, a son of that pioneer, drove with his own hand, forty years later, the last spike of the first transcontinental railroad. It is keeping within the boundaries of fact to say that the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, fifteen miles in length, now forms one of the links in the overland road which measures 3,300 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific."

In its way the Albany and Schenectady road was almost as wonderful as the Central Pacific. Each had the character of a bold innovation, pushed in the face of skepticism, and carried to success without the aid of precedents.

Thus while the lad Leland lived and worked and played on the farm, he grew up in an atmosphere of



LELAND STANFORD AT TWENTY.

larger outlook. His father was a man of bold imagination, who prophesied great developments in public works and transportation systems.

#### LELAND'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

Leland was not without some degree of success in his studies, for at an early age he accepted an invitation to teach in the district school which he had attended as a pupil. Of his mental character in the period of adolescence we are told :

He is remembered by those who knew him as a large, healthy, intelligent youth, who was a general favorite on account of his good sense, cheerfulness and kindness. He was, perhaps, a little impatient of purely scholastic methods, which imposed too much indoor constraint upon a mind linked to a body full of vigorous life, which demanded large liberty in the open air. But this very impatience of confinement threw wide open to him the book of nature, laid the foundation for an enthusiastic love of the natural sciences, and made him a keen and discriminating observer of material things—a kind of education well adapted to fit him for the great enterprises and the high and responsible trusts in which he distinguished himself. In his studies he was not particularly brilliant,

except in physics ; Greek and Latin he abhorred, while chemistry and geology were the particular branches of study to which he devoted himself. He could remember things, but was apt to forget the words that encased them. He stored his mind with facts, but not with forms. From the time he was old enough to reason and reflect he accepted nobody's conclusions till he had investigated for himself.

#### AN EXCELLENT FINANCIAL STROKE.

It was at eighteen or nineteen that he made a decisive stroke which led to a new chapter in his life. He was nearing the time for flitting from the parental nest, as his older brothers had been doing, and his wise father gave him an opportunity to make a start for himself. Josiah Stanford had purchased a tract of woodland, adjacent to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, and he offered to give the timber to Leland if he would clear the ground. The young man employed woodsmen to help him, and sold railroad ties and firewood to the railway company. It seems that he cleared between \$2,000 and \$3,000 by this operation.

Now, if Leland had been what is termed a "Young Napoleon of Finance," or if he had been a man whose ideal of success was money-making, he would have used this money as the basis for larger operations, and would forthwith have become an important contractor in railway supplies.

#### HE INVESTED THE MONEY IN HIMSELF.

But Leland Stanford invested his money in himself ; and the distinction marks sharply two very different breeds of so-called successful and self-made men in this country. Young Stanford took the money and went to Albany to make a lawyer of himself. After three years he had spent all his money ; but he was a lawyer. He had been admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of New York, having worked and studied faithfully in the offices of a leading firm of lawyers. Moreover, he had fallen in love with the young lady who was destined to become his wife and his best friend and helper in all the varied enterprises of his after life. It was in 1845 that he went to Albany, and in 1848 that he completed his law studies and was ready to go out and make his way in the world.

Every man who has ever made a real success has valued himself far above all his possessions, and has been willing to invest freely in everything obtainable that could add to his power and resources as a man. A pitiable sight, truly, is that of a young man clinging timidly to a little property, fearful of losing it, eager to increase it, and unwilling to take enough stock in himself to invest his paltry dollars in an education, in travel, or in those things that would give him power either to command money or to be useful and happy without it. "Personal success" requires individual development. And the young man who is too mean to value his own culture and preparation for life more highly than the money that would buy him advantages, never makes a useful citizen or finds a



satisfactory career. Spending money on one's self, and investing money in one's self, are often very different things. The young man who lays hold firmly upon the distinction will be wise.

#### AN EDUCATION FOR REAL LIFE.

Summing up Leland Stanford's training to this point of the completion of his law studies, it is not so very unlike, in its spirit and results, the kind of education that he desired to make available for thousands in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. It was to be an education shaped to the end of developing capacity and giving fitness for the real demands of life. Organized on the great California ranch, with its various practical activities interwoven into the life of the students, was to be a many-sided school that would truly educate and train. Stanford inquired much of many experienced persons, and he visited many famous institutions. But unquestionably there lay behind and beneath all that he had learned and adopted from the conventional university and college systems, a basis of consciousness that the best results in the making of men out of boys are obtained by large contact with real things under a favorable environment. His farm training under his father, Josiah, was better than an ordinary college course. He wanted the Stanford University to render some like service to its young students.

### III. HIS DEVELOPMENT AS A MAN OF CAPACITY.

The Erie Canal and the onward creeping railway network pointed to the Northwest as a place for a young man to locate. The canal especially had developed the ports on the Great Lakes; and the new-fledged lawyer determined to open his office on Lake Michigan. It is curious to note the uncertainty that existed in those days as to which of the Lake towns would become the great one.

#### CHICAGO VERSUS PORT WASHINGTON.

Stanford thought of Chicago; and went there to inspect the place. But its swampy site disgusted him, its ill-favored conditions made him homesick, and finally its mosquitoes were unendurable. Michigan City, Ind., in those days was a more promising port than Chicago; and the aspiring new towns on the Wisconsin side of the lake seemed to have a far better outlook for future greatness. So Leland Stanford rejected Chicago in favor of Port Washington, Wis., in the year of grace, 1848.

The stories of unsuccessful towns that once monopolized the brilliant prospects are numerous throughout the West, illustrating most curiously and sometimes rather pathetically the tremendous rapidity with which these undeveloped regions, where anything might have happened, have already taken on the rigid forms of maturity. In 1848 Leland Stanford scorned Chicago, and went instead to that place of brilliant promise, Port Washington, Wis., to be

borne into fame and fortune on an irresistible "boom." The Mexican War was over and California had been acquired. But it was more remote, less known and less inviting than Assiniboia, or upper Athabasca is to-day. Twelve years later, Leland Stanford came from the world-famed, dazzling commonwealth of California, to the flourishing city of Chicago, to sit as a delegate in the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

And where meanwhile was Port Washington, Wis.? It was still waiting for its "boom" as a great lake port. San Francisco has arisen as the Queen



LELAND STANFORD AT THIRTY.

City at the Golden Gate of the Pacific, and Chicago in this year of Leland Stanford's too early death is the Mecca of the whole world. And still Port Washington, Wis., waits. And if Leland Stanford had been of the waiting sort, he would never have gone away and perhaps the news of his death would not have been sent out by the Associated Press. Port Washington in 1850 had 1,600 people, while Chicago had 29,963, Milwaukee 20,061 and Michigan City 999. In 1860 the figures were: Port Washington, 2,565; Michigan City, 3,320; Milwaukee, 45,286; Chicago, 109,260. Finally, in 1890, the respective totals were: Port Washington, 1,659; Michigan City, 10,776; Milwaukee, 204,468, and Chicago, 1,099,850.

This is a digression; yet it is pertinent. Leland Stanford and the men of his day played their parts on a stage whose shifting conditions almost defied predication. Port Washington is not to be scorned. It is mentioned here merely as a type. There are hundreds of western towns of similarly disappointed expectations.

#### LIFE AT PORT WASHINGTON.

Stanford took two years to create the beginnings of a country law practice, and then went back to Albany to marry Jane Lathrop. Her father was a merchant and a citizen of repute and standing. With this mar-



riage the young man had given effect to another of his best aspirations, and had achieved his most successful stroke. In the forty-three years that remained to him, Mrs. Stanford was his best counselor, firmest friend and most sympathetic helper. She was, in fact, a large part of all his enterprises.

There was not much scope for Leland Stanford's energies in the practice of the law at Port Washington. It was a petty practice, for the most part, that involved details rather than principles, and it was all on the small scale, while Stanford's tastes were for things of large pattern. He allowed himself some useful participation in politics, and was at one time on the point of establishing a local newspaper as an added means for the utilization of his vigor. But the newspaper project fell through, and to cap the climax of dissatisfaction with affairs as they were, Stanford's law office was burned in 1852, and his law books and other effects went up in smoke.

#### THE COUNTRY LAWYER.

He was left with his health, his efficient and admirable wife, and his previous stock of acquirements, enlarged by four years of the miscellaneous experiences of a country lawyer. But he had accumulated no money. His investments had still been in himself. His assets lay in his trained capacities.

He found that he did not care for the practice of the law. Its details were distasteful. It was not sufficiently active. But his brief experience had given him a very valuable training. The average Western lawyer is in the closest touch with business affairs, and is in fact a business man, with the advantage of knowing all about the legal bearing of contracts, all about the rules that govern the acquiring, holding and selling of real estate, and much about banks, the loaning of money, the forming and conducting of joint-stock companies or business corporations, and "promoting" in general. A few years in a country law office is a perfectly natural preparation for emergence into the direct conduct of large business affairs.

#### CALIFORNIA AS AN OPPORTUNITY.

Two of Leland Stanford's brothers joined in the rush to California in 1849 after the discovery of gold; and they soon learned that there was more gold to be won in selling supplies to the miners than in washing mud in the placer diggings. They rapidly became large merchants, with branch stores in several mining camps. Leland of course was informed of their success, and the fire that consumed his law books helped to give point and promptitude to a determination that had been gradually forming in his mind. He was willing to sacrifice the chances of coming into fortune with the still deferred expansion of Port Washington, for the opportunity to participate in the perfect frenzy of speculative and booming progress that had seized California as nowhere else before in all the world.

He arrived in California on July 12, 1852, and at once undertook to manage a store for his brothers in Placer County at a mining camp known as Michigan Bluffs. That so sturdy and well-prepared a man

should have succeeded in business in the California of the fifties where so many men of poorer stuff rose to wealth and influence might safely have been predicted.

#### THE SAGACIOUS MAN OF THE CAMP.

Stanford was soon admitted to a partnership with his brothers. He remained at Michigan Bluffs four years. He was the sagacious, responsible man of the camp. He arbitrated differences among the miners, won their regard by his truthfulness and honorable dealing, took his turn of experience with the pick and shovel at placer mining, acquired large knowledge of the local and minor conditions and methods of mer-



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

cantile trade in California, and thus graduated from that department of his life school which was comprised within the boundaries of Placer County.

He preferred larger things, but he needed to know the California miners man to man; to understand the demands of trade at the retail end in the camps, and to get himself personally adjusted to California life. All this was accomplished in the four years from 1852 to 1856. Stanford had now acquired some little property, but again his principal acquisition had been in experience and enlarged capacity. Placer County was a part of his education.

#### PREPARATORY PHASES ENDED AT THIRTY-TWO.

From sixteen to thirty-two he had gone through four educational periods and phases of about four years each. From sixteen to twenty he was finding his bent, accomplishing some general study chiefly in the elements of science, teaching school a little, and earning the money to pay for the next experience. From about twenty to about twenty-four he was in Albany as a law student. From twenty-four to twenty-eight he was a country lawyer at Port Washington; and from twenty-eight to thirty-two he was



a frontier merchant and miner in Placer County. Thus ended the preparatory phases of his career.

#### IV. THE PERIOD OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

In 1856 Leland Stanford went to Sacramento, the capital of the State, and entered business life on his own responsibility and upon a constantly increasing scale. He was fully prepared for large commercial operations at a time when the development of California needed first-class men of affairs. On a new and speculative market, most men do business by the rule of thumb. They buy heedlessly and extravagantly because they sell for prices that bear no relation to the cost of production. But California was demanding men who could do business on business principles.

##### SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS.

Stanford, we are told, proceeded to make a science of commerce. Ships from all countries were bringing immigrants and goods to the Land of Gold, and Stanford studied the transportation routes and rates, the world's producing markets, the tariff laws and their bearings upon California trade, and in short the whole range of conditions that could affect a large importing and wholesale house that dealt in everything. He grew, at this time, into a study of theoretical economics and sociology, and became a reader of such authors as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. His thorough knowledge, thanks to Placer County, of trade at the finger-tips, so to speak, was immensely valuable. He did not lose money, as some other men did, by bringing to California laces and pianos to sell in mining camps, where there were no women or permanent homes.

##### HELPING NOMINATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It was in the very year of Stanford's removal to Sacramento that the new Republican party nominated the great western Pathfinder, John C. Frémont, for the Presidency. Stanford was an ardent Republican; and his activity in a party then hopelessly small in California secured him the nomination in 1857 for State Treasurer. In 1859 he was nominated for Governor; but the party was too small to have any chance, and the contest lay between opposing Democratic factions.

But these purely titular honors led promptly up to one far more substantial. Stanford was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860 at Chicago. As a New Yorker by birth and training, he might have been expected to support Seward, the most eminent of the Republican leaders, and the candidate of New York and the East. But Stanford had followed the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and was an admirer of the lank Illinois man, who from being a farmer boy and a rail-splitter, had become a country lawyer, a local politician, and at length a statesman of dawning national recognition. He worked for Lincoln's nomination, and at once became one of his

trusted friends. The gratification this friendship with Lincoln gave him in after years was very keen.

##### STANFORD AS CALIFORNIA'S "WAR GOVERNOR."

Mr. Stanford attended the inauguration of President Lincoln in the spring of 1861, and, at the urgent request of the President and Secretary Seward, he remained in Washington several weeks, conferring secretly and frequently with the Administration. At that time the South counted very strongly upon the moral support of California, and in some quarters it was rather confidently believed that the Pacific Coast could be persuaded to join the Confederacy. There was not, in fact, so much danger of actual secession as of that condition of divided sentiment—and therefore of practical uselessness to the Union cause—that existed in Kentucky and Missouri.

While he was thus engaged in counseling with President Lincoln at Washington, Mr. Stanford's friends at home were pushing his name to the front, without his knowledge, as that of the most suitable Republican nominee for Governor. He was accorded the honor and was elected in the autumn. The war had suddenly made California a Republican State. As candidate for Governor in 1861 Stanford received nearly six times as many votes as he had received two years before. But the election of a Republican State ticket did not imply the removal of all difficulties. There remained strong elements of disloyalty in California; and furthermore, the isolation of the State gave magnitude to many problems that otherwise would not have been so formidable.

The election of Stanford was hailed with joy at Washington, for he had already been chosen as the President's favorite California adviser; and throughout his term of office his relations with the Administration at Washington were cordial and intimate.

It thus fell to Leland Stanford's lot to belong to that splendid group of War Governors whose names will be forever preserved in the history of the struggle to restore the Union—a list that includes among others the names of John A. Andrew, Israel Washburn, Edwin D. Morgan and Andrew G. Curtin in the East, and Oliver P. Morton, Richard Yates, Samuel J. Kirkwood and Alexander Ramsey in the West. Stanford in California was a worthy contemporary of the sixteen Republican "War Governors" east of the Rocky Mountains. He furthered the cause of the Union with splendid energy, and made a name for himself in this capacity that no subsequent titles could displace. To the day of his death he was always called "Governor" in California.

Meanwhile, his grasp of State affairs and his promotion of Pacific Coast interests would have marked him as a great Governor, even if national concerns had been less urgent. His messages to the legislature were remarkable State papers. He helped to bring order into the finances, and to cut down the State debt by half. His interest in education, afterwards to be so magnificently exemplified, was now shown by various efforts, among which was the establishment during his official term of a State Normal College. It was a period in which order and



wise economy made much progress in the public affairs of California, erstwhile so chaotic and so scandalous.

#### THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Stanford could have been re-elected to a second term as Governor, but he had accomplished his main purposes in that position and he had already begun to marshal all his resources and to concentrate all his energies for the accomplishment of what he now conceived to be the great undertaking of his life. This was the construction of a railroad across the plains and mountains that separated the Mississippi Valley from the Golden Gate of the Pacific. It is almost impossible for us to form any adequate idea of the boldness of that conception at the time of it. Transcontinental railway building seems an easy thing because that first project succeeded, and a convinced world was soon ready to build some half a dozen more Pacific railways.

The idea of a railway across the continent was of course nobody's exclusive property. It would naturally suggest itself, as a dream of the twentieth or the twenty-first century, to every weary emigrant who drove his creaking wagon over the thousands of miles of tedious and dangerous roads that had to be crossed, with months of privation and suffering, before the Land of Promise could be reached.

#### STANFORD AND CECIL RHODES.

But it is one thing to dream of express trains and telegraph lines to the Land of Ophir, and it is quite another thing to set about the realization of the dream as a practical project. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa to-day has very many of the characteristics of Leland Stanford in California thirty years ago. The men are alike in the vastness of their conceptions, alike in their steadfast faith in the possibility of doing what their minds conceive, alike in the power to face a million difficulties of detail without for a moment losing hold upon the large outlines of the thing in hand, and very much alike in their methods.

Both first became leaders of men on the rough frontier where adventurers and desperate characters were mingled with honest miners and pioneers in the struggle for gold and precious stones. Both showed the highest capacity for organizing and controlling the business interests of their respective regions. Both became political leaders and rulers in their young empires, using their talent for organization and finance to build up an established social fabric. Both most brilliantly and craftily exploited the business success and the political prestige they had won in their great outlying territories in order to bring their respective national governments to the support of their railway and telegraph schemes on the argument of strategic necessity.

Cecil Rhodes impresses us as a more unique and Plutarchian personality, perhaps, than Stanford. He exercises a Napoleonic absolutism that Stanford would never have dreamed of asserting. But Rhodes is in Africa, and stands almost alone. Stanford was in America, where he was surrounded by many figures almost as imposing, and where in any case the public

must be consulted. A close knowledge of the career and the methods of Leland Stanford would certainly be of intense interest to the dynamic and all-conquering magnate of South Africa.

#### BEGINNINGS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The talk of a railroad to the Missouri river became rife in California soon after Stanford left Placer County and settled at Sacramento. The real advocate in those days was T. J. Judah. Most men thought his faith in a road across the Sierras was sheer madness. Judah was an engineer who had already accomplished considerable local railway construction in California. He soon convinced Stanford that the thing was an engineering possibility, and at length a company was formed by a little group of Sacramento business men, incorporated under the laws of California, and entitled the Central Pacific Railway Company. This was on June 28, 1861. Stanford was made president of the company, C. P. Huntington was vice-president, Mark Hopkins was treasurer, and Mr. Crocker was another of the leading spirits.

They had all been fairly successful in commercial pursuits, but they would not nowadays be considered capitalists—certainly not a promising syndicate for the swift consummation of a project that was destined to cost a hundred millions. But they could at least command money enough to prosecute the preliminary surveys and find the best route through the mountains. This was no small task, and great honor is due Mr. Judah, the chief engineer, for his splendid achievements, first in finding a way where most engineers believed none could be found, and then in convincing the engineering experts of the East, and with them the statesmen and capitalists, that the project was at least a physical possibility.

#### THE PACIFIC ROAD HASTENED BY THE WAR.

The war suspended ordinary railway development; but it expedited the construction of the Pacific railway by many years. It created a powerful sentiment in favor of tying the Pacific coast to the Union by bands of iron; and the road came to be looked upon at Washington as a great strategic and political desideratum. Stanford's election as Governor in 1861 was a powerful factor in the plan for securing government support. His inaugural address upon taking the gubernatorial chair dwelt with the most impressive emphasis upon the necessity to California of the early construction of the Central Pacific.

Armed with the preliminary surveys, Judah and others were sent to Washington to push the bill for public aid in money and lands. Congress was now Republican by a large majority, and the measure was passed by an almost strictly party vote and was signed by President Lincoln July 1, 1862. Its provisions were accepted by the California company, which now acquired a national charter with right of way across the public domain.

#### AN IMPERIAL SUBSIDY.

The company was to receive alternate sections of public land in a belt five miles wide on either side of the road, and was to be granted \$16,000 a mile in





LELAND STANFORD'S RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

government bonds, to be secured by mortgage on the road. But the subsidies were to be made over only upon the completion of successive forty-mile stretches, and the first forty miles was to be built within two years. The struggle that was made to build that forty miles of road could not be described in a short chapter. Money was almost impossible to find. At length the company went to Congress in 1864 and asked for a far more liberal grant. A great debate was precipitated, but there was such eagerness for the road that the wishes of the company were granted. As Mr. Blaine states the results :

"The land grant was doubled in amount ; the government for certain difficult portions of the road allowed \$32,000 per mile and for certain mountain sections \$48,000 per mile. The whole of this munificent grant was then subordinated as a second mortgage upon the road and its franchise, and the company was empowered to issue a first mortgage for the same amount for each mile—for \$16,000, \$32,000 and \$48,000 according to the character of the country through which the road was to pass."

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE GRANT.

Almost the entire body of men in both Houses of Congress voted in favor of this immense subsidy and believed in its advisability. As Mr. Blaine adds :

"Whatever may have subsequently occurred to suggest that the grant was larger than was needed for the construction of the highway to the Pacific, there can be no doubt that an overwhelming sentiment, not only in Congress but among the people, was in favor of the bountiful aid which was granted. The terrible struggle to retain the Southern States in the Union had persuaded the Administration and the government that no pains should be spared and no expenditure stinted to

insure the connection which might quicken the sympathy and more directly combine the interests of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. A more careful circumspection might perhaps have secured the same work with less expenditure ; but even with this munificent aid a full year passed before construction began from the eastern end of the road, and for a considerable period it was felt that the men who had embarked their money in the enterprise were taking a very hazardous task on their hands. Many capitalists who afterwards indulged in denunciations of Congress for the extravagance of the grants, were urged at the time to take a share in the scheme, but declined because of the great risk involved."

This is a reasonable statement of the case. To have been less lavish in subsidies would have been to postpone very considerably the construction of the road. Great efforts were required, as it was, to secure the private capital needed. Moreover, at first the government's credit was so low that its subsidy bonds could be realized upon only at heavy discounts.

#### COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

This is not the place to recount the stirring tale of the building of the road. The summit tunnel was opened in November, 1867, and on May 20, 1869, Leland Stanford drove the golden spike that marked the completion of the transcontinental line. Two companies had been formed to do the work, one building westward from Omaha under the name of the Union Pacific Company, and the Stanford-Huntington-Hopkins-Crocker company, organized as the Central Pacific and building eastward from San Francisco. The point of junction was in Utah, and the constructors of the two portions entered upon an exciting race for the midway point. The Central Pacific laid ten miles of road on one memorable day,—a record then unprecedented.

The four Sacramento men who thus laid the foundations of fortunes so colossal, were all quite different in their aptitudes, and all of very essential value to the enterprise. We are told that "Crocker applied himself to the work of construction ; Hopkins to the business details ; Huntington to the financial management and negotiation of loans, while Stanford exercised a general supervision of everything, attending particularly to legislation."



## HOW RAILWAY MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE.

It would be extremely interesting if some one versed in the mysteries of American railway building would tell the public in simple, clear terms just how it was that these men who had very little money to invest themselves were all made millionaires many times over by the construction of this road. It would involve an explanation of construction companies operating within the penetralia of the main corporation; of contracts shrewdly manipulated; of preferred stock and common stock and land companies and different sorts of bonds and mortgages. The common custom of land-grant railroad magnates was to build the road with borrowed money and then to take all the common stock and all the land as payment for their own acuteness.

The Central Pacific coterie were no less grasping, it may be presumed, than Oakes and Oliver Ames and their other Massachusetts friends who built the Union Pacific, or the men who afterwards involved themselves in the ups and downs of the Northern Pacific. But the Sacramento group were by far the most picturesque and interesting, as they were also by far the ablest and the most successful of all the coteries that created the land-grant railroad systems of the West. Nor is their high patriotism to be impunged. Their rewards were large, but so was their courage and so were exertions.

## THE PACIFIC RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

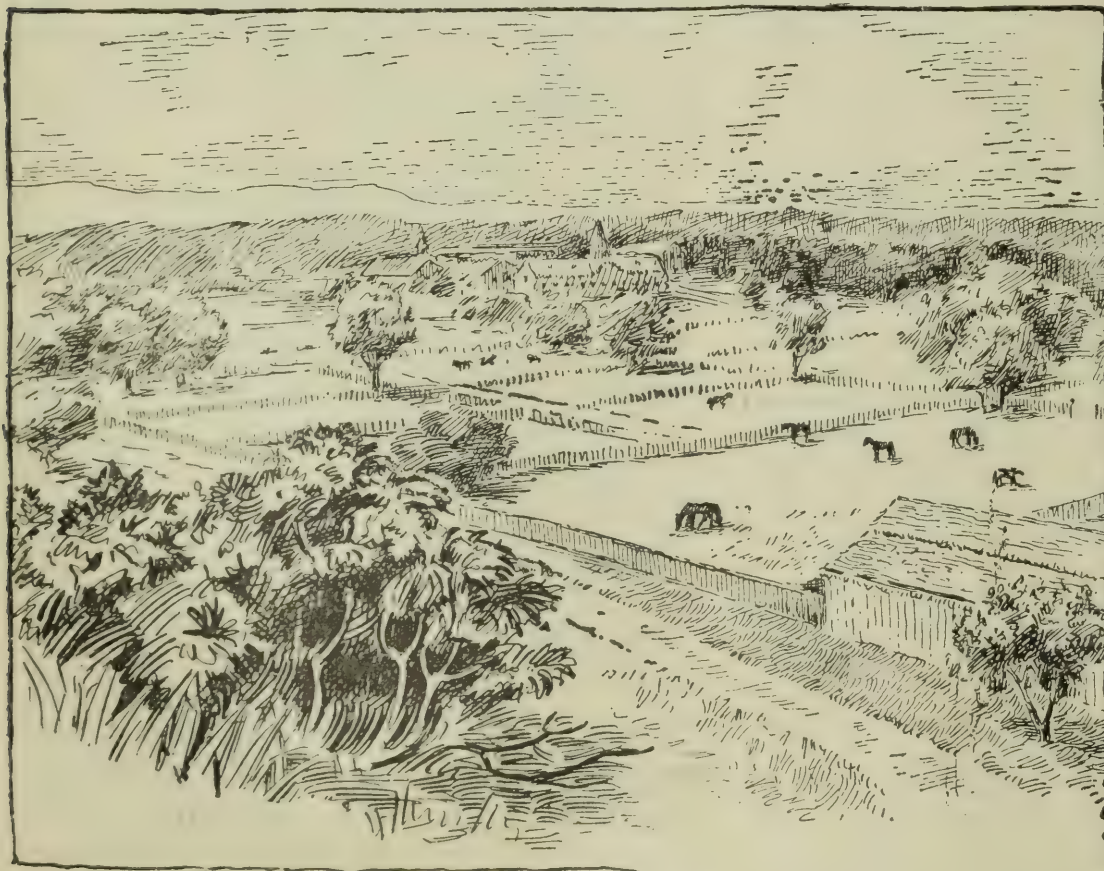
These California railway kings did not cease when they had built the Central Pacific. The Southern

Pacific became another of their great projects, and they amalgamated the interests of all the roads entering California south of the Northern Pacific's connections in such a manner as to secure a firm, monopolistic control of the whole of the traffic of the State. They have been able to levy such tribute as they liked upon the trade of the Pacific coast, and have aroused much opposition from the people, who feel themselves helplessly at the mercy of a great combination of corporations controlled in the interest of a small clique.

Some day, perhaps, we shall have grown wise enough to see how much better it would have been if these essential national highways had been built by the public and kept under public control. The system which places the whole business of the Pacific Coast at the mercy of Mr. Huntington,—who now adds the presidency of the Central to that of the Southern Pacific,—is “paternalism” in the most extreme form ever known to intelligent mankind. To object to enterprises conducted by the people themselves through their representative agents as objectionable on the score of “paternalistic” government, is simply to betray serious mental limitations.

## INDIVIDUAL VERSUS PUBLIC INITIATIVE.

But Stanford and Huntington were as they were; and what they did was in pursuance of the accepted methods of the time. Individual initiative so dominates public initiative in this country that the community humbly usurps its functions and farms itself out to enterprising citizens whom it pays liberally and gratefully for exploiting it in their own interests. The secret of it all is that in this country there is so much more room in private than in public life for the profitable exercise of brain power and energy, that the public does not often secure talent of a sufficiently high order to transact its business with an intelligence that even approaches mediocrity. Mr. Stanford, to be sure, served California as Governor. But he left public life to push his railway projects as a private *entrepreneur*. Thus the first-rate talent was on the side of individual initiative to do for the public what the public ought to have done for itself. Why should not Stanford, as Governor,



PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.



have given the same efforts to build the railroad? What was the need of a private company to spend the public money and control the public land that really built the road? Why not have turned over the suppression of the Rebellion to a private company, with "millions in it" for the controlling spirits? The subject needs no further elaboration here.

## V. THE CROWNING WORK OF MR. STANFORD'S LIFE.

Not to mention his railroad interests further,—although Mr. Stanford devoted many years to them,—it is worth while to call attention to the prescience he began to show as regards the value of California lands. He realized earlier than most men how infinitely greater was California's prospective wealth from the fruits of her inexhaustible soil than from her mines of gold and silver.

### A GREAT LAND OWNER.

He bought great tracts of land, and participated in the movement that transformed large areas of the State from grazing ranches into wheat farms. He was, moreover, largely concerned in the later great movement that transformed the wheat farms into vineyards and orange groves, and into orchards containing nearly all the choicest fruit products of both temperate and tropical climates.

An examination of the California exhibits at Chicago will help one to realize the meaning of this transformation which is making California the greatest fruit-growing region of the world. Mr. Stanford is said to have acquired in all nearly half a million acres of California land. The endowments of the University are almost wholly in the form of rich and productive "ranches."

### PALO ALTO AND THE OTHER "RANCHES."

Gradually withdrawing from the active management of his railroad affairs, Mr. Stanford took an ever-increasing delight in his great farms.

He had traveled much in later years, and had brought to his magnificent and stately home in San Francisco the finest collection of modern European art works owned by any one west of New York and Baltimore; and this house in California street is one of the most luxurious in the world. But while Mr. Stanford was building it some seventeen years ago, he was buying the San Mateo lands, which he afterwards brought into one great body and called "Palo Alto."

And Palo Alto became his favorite residence. There he built an extensive country home; there he planted the greatest vineyards on earth and established wineries and other industries; and there he experimented in agriculture and fruit raising. There he had his famous farm for the breeding and training of trotting horses, and there he located his University.

The Palo Alto ranch is an hour's ride by rail from San Francisco, and contains 8,400 acres of land of very high value. Afterwards he acquired what is

known as the "Gridley" ranch of 22,000 acres, "Vina" with nearly 60,000 acres, and other extensive holdings, of less value per acre. These three particular estates are enormously valuable, but inasmuch as they are to be held and managed for their productive incomes, it is manifestly impossible to tell even approximately what their capitalized worth is likely to be within a decade.

### LELAND STANFORD, JUNIOR.

The closing chapters of Leland Stanford's life began with the death of his only child, Leland Stanford, Jr., who was carried off by fever in Italy, in the year 1884, at the age of sixteen. The lad seems to have been of a singularly attractive nature, and of great intelligence. He realized that he was to be the heir of a vast estate, and his young mind had already set itself in the direction of philanthropy. He had been familiar with his mother's extensive kindergartens in San Francisco and elsewhere, and had grown up in the atmosphere of free giving for public and private charities. He had prepared for Yale College, and had begun to project, though somewhat mistily, the lines of a great institution of learning that he would found and foster in California. He was spending his father's money quite unstintedly in buying objects for a public museum that was to be a part of his great establishment.

The death of this winsome and promising youth was a heart-crushing blow to parents who were of a deeply domestic nature and were, above all else, home loving and devoted to their own.

### MR. STANFORD IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Stanford's friends greatly feared the results of the grief that was preying upon his mind, and they secured his election by the Legislature of California as a United States Senator, in the hope that the new duties and associations would afford him relief. He entered upon his duties at the opening of 1886. After serving a six-years' term he was re-elected, and he had well entered upon the second term at the time of his death. As a Senator he was respected by his colleagues for his courteous demeanor, his great patience as a listener, his excellent judgment in many directions, and his faithful attention to his duties. He did not try to shine as a public speaker, and he made no ostentatious display of his wealth, though he was a princely and naught-refusing giver to everybody and everything. His project of a two-per-cent. government loan to farmers upon land and crops brought him more notice than any other of his legislative suggestions, and seemed likely at one time to secure for him a third-party presidential nomination. But it would seem that he lost confidence in the soundness of his "great financial idea," and ceased to advocate it.

### THE UNIVERSITY PROJECTED AND ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Stanford's real relief, however, from the burden of his grief was found not in the occupations and duties of Senatorial life at Washington, but in the determination to proceed at once to create a University



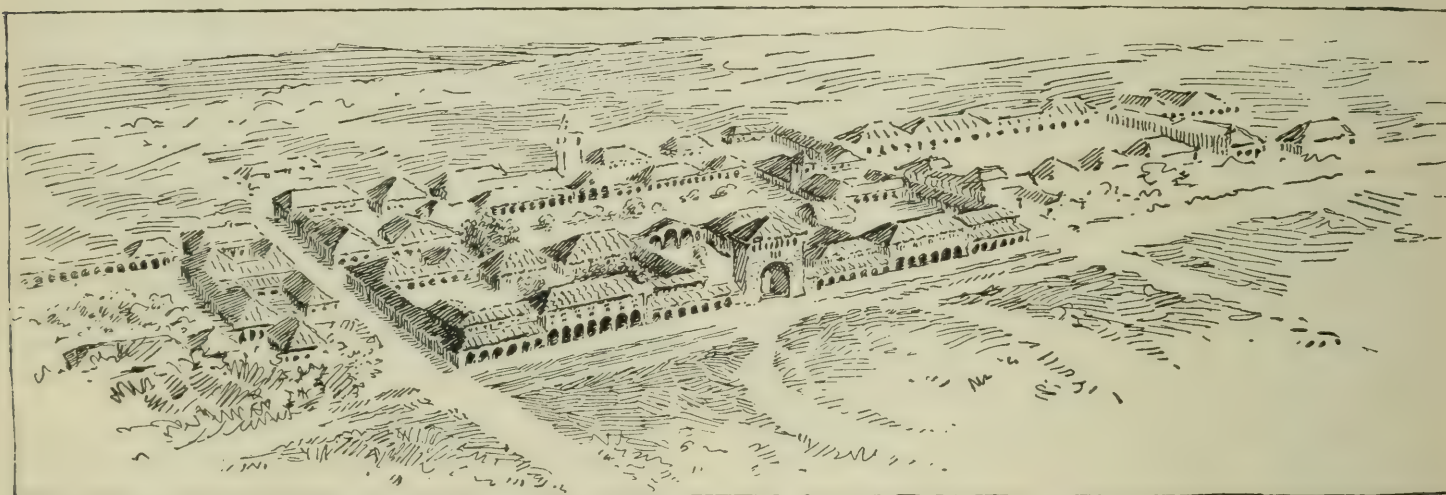
to be named in honor of his son and to be endowed more liberally than any other in the world. In the detailed evolution of this plan, and in the effort to give effect to it, Mr. Stanford found ever-increasing satisfaction.

He longed to live at least through the present decade in order to see the project carried to a more mature elaboration, but within eight years from the first announcement of his intention, he had actually created a working university with a recognized standing throughout the world, with a large and eminent body of professors and instructors, with from seven hundred to eight hundred students in attendance, and with more than one hundred graduates sent out at the commencements of 1892 and 1893.

His university had been able to attract a large number of post-graduate students, and while ministering principally to the needs of California's young people of both sexes, it had also drawn many students from

All sorts of sneering and skeptical predictions were made in the hoary abodes of conventional culture. The homely peregrinations of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, who went in their kindly and simple way from one institution to another, were made the subject of many a jest in the circles of the chief priests and Pharisees of the pure academic cult. It is just possible that the next generation may turn the jest upon the jesters, and may discover that Mr. Stanford's ideas of education were far more true to natural principles, and to present-day conditions than those of the distinguished men who found his questionings so naive and so wholly diverting.

It was largely as a problem in educational science that Mr. Stanford had allowed his horse farm and its operations to interest his mind so deeply. He made himself the greatest of all the promoters of speed in the horse. He was growingly astonished to discover how the latent possibilities of the horse could be de-



LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.

all parts of the Union and some from foreign countries.

President David S. Jordan, whom Mr. Stanford called from the University of Indiana to organize and administer the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, had once met the young Stanford boy on the seashore and won the lad's gratitude by telling him of shells and submarine life,—for Dr. Jordan is one of the world's great authorities in zoology. It was a singular coincidence that the parents afterwards heard Dr. Jordan make allusions in a public address which gave them the knowledge that this was the interesting stranger who had taught their son so much and had so enkindled the boy's enthusiasm. His choice as president was an eminently wise one.

#### A SURPRISE TO THE PHARISEES.

The Stanford University is a subject by itself, apart from the personality of its founder; and many articles have been written to describe it, while many more will be written in the years to come. It is enough to say that it, more than any other institution that the world has seen, illustrates the possibility of mobilizing educational facilities *ad libitum*.

veloped if once the best methods could be discovered and employed. And so he believed that great things might be done for young men and women by improving their surroundings and methods of training, and that the world would be enormously enriched by the production of a greater number of human beings developed for the realization of their largest possibilities.

#### THE UNIVERSITY'S GREAT WEALTH.

If Mr. Stanford had survived Mrs. Stanford, his entire vast estate would have been made over to the Trustees of the University, except for a few comparatively unimportant legacies. By his will, the trustees now receive \$2,500,000 in money, in addition to what is already in their hands, and they will continue to derive their chief income from the crop yields of the great ranches which were made over to the institution by the deed of trust in 1885. Concerning the extent of this endowment, the San Francisco *Argonaut* of a very recent date presents the following very valuable data:

Few people have any definite idea of the actual sum of money represented by the property which will come into the possession of the trustees of the university



when Mrs. Stanford dies. That property consists of three pieces of land—Palo Alto, 8,400 acres, of which a large portion is under high cultivation, being planted in vines which have been found to suit the soil; Gridley, 22,000 acres, which have been planted to wheat and will probably be gradually planted in vines; and Vina, 59,000 acres, of which between 4,000 and 5,000 are planted in vines. Of these three the Vina estate is, of course, the most valuable. There are, in round numbers, 3,000,000 grape vines on the estate which yielded last year 11,000 tons of grapes. When all the vines now planted are in full bearing the product will be something like 20,000 tons of grapes per year; and the vineyard is growing from year to year. A large portion of the Vina estate is used for raising horses of all the various breeds, and other portions are employed as cow pastures, sheep pastures and hog pastures. The Vina vineyard alone represents an endowment to the college of \$8,000,000, and a present income of about half a million a year. This, it will be remembered, is exclusive of the Palo Alto property, the Gridley ranch and the fifty-odd thousand acres of land at Vina not planted in vines. If all the land in the three properties which is suited to vine growing were planted in vines it would represent the enormous sum of \$200,000,000, and an annual income of over \$11,000,000.

No university in America has anything like such an endowment. According to the college registers, the leading universities are endowed as follows:

Columbia.....	\$13,000,000
Harvard.....	11,000,000
Yale.....	10,000,000
University of California.....	7,000,000
Johns Hopkins .....	3,000,000

The endowment of the Leland Stanford cannot be added to the list, because no one can tell its real amount. The Vina vineyard represents \$8,000,000 at present, with a possible extension to over ten times that amount in the

institution may render to knowledge and civilization. It can afford to enlist a staff of professors embracing the ablest men in each branch in every country in the world. Whenever a man of genius or learning rises above his fellows the Leland Stanford University can secure him. Even at the same salary, men of eminence would desert places of seclusion to mingle in a society composed of the



AN ARCADE.

leaders of human thought in every department of learning. Such a resort might become the intellectual capital of the world, swarming with the uncrowned monarchs of mankind. And what graduates it might turn out! Under such tuition as the Leland Stanford could command young men with anything in them would be sure to have it developed, and a race of students would be turned out every year who would set the car of progress traveling at a rate unknown to history.

It is money that tells. In all the great universities of the world the complaint has ever been that this or that which was eminently desirable could not be done for want of money. Discoveries have not been made, nor problems wrought out to a solution for the want of money. Harvard, which takes the lead among our institutions of higher education, is constantly blocked in its work by the want of money. If Agassiz had had as large an income as he desired to control there would have been no unsolved problems in ichthyology. If the Lick Observatory had a larger appropriation it would have done something with its great equatorial. If Yale had the library it should contain its graduates would not need to go to Europe to prosecute their researches. If Oxford and Cambridge were more munificently endowed the absurd old fellowships would have been abandoned long ago. Now comes an institution whose work need never be arrested by pecuniary obstacles.

#### HOW RICH WAS MR. STANFORD?

It is useless to try to estimate the extent of Mr. Stanford's wealth. He was the owner of a one-fourth interest in the great Pacific railway properties, with which he had been identified, had large street-railway and real estate interests in San Francisco, and miscellaneous possessions that we need not try to inventory. It would seem that \$50,000,000 is not an unreasonably high estimate, if a figure should be insisted upon.

The last will and testament of Leland Stanford leaves the general direction of the University and the entire estate to Mrs. Stanford during her lifetime, and also gives her full discretion as to the final disposition of all the wealth that remains over and above the properties already jointly made over by them in trust



THE QUADRANGLE OF THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

early future; but no one possesses the information required to appraise Palo Alto or Gridley. It may be said, without fearing contradiction, that its resources are far in excess of those of any other educational establishment in the world, and that it will never need to deny itself anything, from a library to an observatory or a laboratory, on the ground of expense. It is quite possible that when the properties which are devoted to its support yield their full income it will find it possible to abolish all fees for tuition and to reduce the charge for board below that which a pupil would cost at home. The mind loses itself in the contemplation of the services which such an



for the University. It is probable that Mrs. Stanford will make the University her residuary legatee and give it the bulk of the great fortune.

But in any case she will use this wealth wisely and for the welfare of mankind. Mr. Stanford did not omit very particularly to declare in his will that the property was all of it their common and joint posses-

by personal friends in great number, who bear witness to his tenderness and gentleness as a man, his rare intelligence and force as a thinker, and his unspoiled and uncorrupted nature.

#### HIS FRIENDSHIPS AND HIS CREED.

Mr. Stanford died on June 21, at "Menlo Park," his Palo Alto residence. It was a sudden and peaceful death in sleep, after a day of driving on the farm and of apparent comfort and good health. In reality he had been failing for some time, and those best informed knew that he had not long to live. He had lately been in Washington, and had called upon President Cleveland, with whom he maintained relations of pleasant acquaintance, while with ex-President Harrison he had established a very warm friendship. One of his closest personal friends was Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who shortly before Mr. Stanford's death had been a guest at Palo Alto. It was not Mr. Stanford's wealth, but his sterling personal qualities, that had won him the friendship of the Republican leaders, from Lincoln to Blaine and Harrison, and had drawn to him distinguished Southerners like Hampton.

Without full identification with any church or creed, Mr. Stanford was a man of elementary religious faith, and of a strong sense of duty. He dealt so much with material forces that it is possible to understand how the supernatural should have had a relatively meagre place in his philosophy. But he believed in the Divine Providence and a personal immortality.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

These discursive notes upon his career are far from complete and are not based upon any intimate knowledge. They are only intended to exhibit some phases of the life and character of an eminent contemporary American, in order if possible to show what was the real nature of his success, and how far above the fortunate accident of his large wealth, was his well-rounded manhood and his power to "do great things, not dream them all day long." His success will go on blessing thousands and helping them to find their own road to usefulness in the exercise of their trained capacities.



NORTHEAST TOWER OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

sion, his wife owning it equally with himself. Mr. Stanford always honored and trusted his wife beyond all other persons, and recognized her full equality of right and interest and opinion.

#### THE LARGEST OF THE WORLD'S GIVERS.

No rich man ever gave so largely, either in lifetime or at his death, as Leland Stanford has given for public objects. His memory will live and be cherished when the carefully accumulated estates of the mere plutocrats will all have been scattered and their names forgotten. He is mourned by the employees of his railroads, who found him just and considerate; by a host of beneficiaries who had tested the greatness of his daily unheralded generosity; and





# ADMIRAL TRYON AND THE "VICTORIA." DISASTER.

BY THE ENGLISH EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

ONE-FOURTH of the world, being land, is divided into a considerable number of States more or less insignificant, among which some half-a-dozen great Powers stand conspicuous. The remaining three-fourths of the world, being the salt sea, is divided into several huge satrapies, over each of which reigns with supreme, although not exclusive, sovereignty the British admiral who is, for the time being, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station. Of these great watery dominions the most important, although almost the smallest, is the Mediterranean, and among the great potentates of the world the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station ranks among the first. This may, perhaps, sound hyperbolic to those who have never been at sea.

It is not until you are out of sight of land that some faint, far-away conception of the might and majesty, the power and the glory of the sovereignty of the seas begins to dawn upon the mind. But as day follows day, and everywhere across the billowy expanse, from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, you are alone between the two infinities, the firmament above and the abyss of waters below, you begin to understand. And as you cross the track of the innumerable argosies which are ceaselessly engaged in bearing the garnered wealth of the harvests of the world to the Thames and the Mersey, the Humber and the Clyde, when almost every ship you pass flies the English flag or is bound to British ports, the sense of the magnificence of England's ocean heritage imperceptibly deepens. And when, after a tour round the world, you find that you visit no port that is not crowded with British shipping, that every mile of the endless circle you never passed out of the range of the authority of some British admiral, wielding an actual ever-present force, stronger than that of any rival Power, and irresistible by reason of the limitless



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE TRYON.

resources of the Empire at his back, the great truth dawns upon your mind, and you begin to realize, more or less dimly, the reality of Britain's overlordship of the sea.

## THE SEA KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria reigns on the Thames; but her sea kings both reign and rule on every ocean between the poles. Sea king is no mere phrase as applied to the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of a British naval station. His fleet is an array of floating fortresses, detached for a time from their native land,



and he himself is the living personification, the incarnate embodiment of the Empire. On all the world's broad surface no living man wields more absolute authority than the admiral on the quarter-deck, nor have Czar and Kaiser, in all their hosts, more obedient subjects than he. He is monarch and diplomatist and warrior and judge all in one. He is the warden of the watery marches, the naval overlord of the ocean. It is he who sustains the fabric of England's Colonial possessions; without him and his warships her world-circling fortresses would be as worthless as the Pyramids; it is his patrols which make the traffic on the trade routes from continent to continent as safe from molestation as the tramways in Hackney and Islington. And this puissant sovereignty, built up by the valor and the labor and the lives of successive generations of British seamen, is maintained to this day by the same means, and exercised as of old in the ever present menace of Death. Our fathers wrested the trident from the hands of the Sea-god because they did not fear to die, and we wield it to-day as of yore on the same terms, in defiance of the anger of the storm, of incalculable mischances, of accidents, and of the carnage of battle.

#### THE REVENGE OF FATHER OCEAN.

But the enemy, though vanquished, is no submissive vassal bending low before the prows of the conquering ships. Ever and anon he seizes or makes opportunity to wreak a shrewd revenge upon the dominant Viking. Sometimes a great storm arises, and the abyss swallows ship and captain and crew, who go down a living sacrifice into the depths. But oftener, when the waves are still and danger seems afar, destruction swoops down upon the victor, and a collision or an accident sinks the flagship of the admiral like a broken potsherd to the bottom. Such things are the incidents always recurring, of the sovereignty of the seas. It is upon such conditions of tenure that the sea tolerates our dominion. So it has been in the past, so it will be in the future, and so, as the fate of the "Victoria" and its admiral and crew reminds us, it is to-day. But Britannia, while sorrowing for her sons who went out but return no more for ever, sheds no unworthy tears and makes no fretful moan. She only asks if they bore themselves worthily at the supreme moment, and, when satisfied on that point, replaces with pride the missing ship, and sends forth without a phrase, save of gratitude and exultation, another crew not less brave and disciplined to keep flying at the peak the "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Our sailors have looked too long in the face of death in all its shapes for even the loss of the "Victoria" and her gallant crew to occasion a momentary dismay. Yet the catastrophe which cost us one of our ablest captains and one of our most powerful fighting ships was tragic enough to make the sound of mourning audible throughout the land. When Admiral Tryon went down with his ship, a great man and a ruler in our naval Israel perished in his prime. Nor can the mere loss of life be regarded as inconsiderable. More lives were lost when the "Victoria"

was rammed by the "Camperdown" than the "Victory" lost in killed and wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar.

#### STEAM AND ARMOR HAVE NOT KILLED SHIP WORSHIP.

And, besides the Admiral and his crew, there is the ship. It is the fashion among some writers to decry the modern ironclad, as if it were a mere clumsy ugly box of machinery and boilers, a thing from which all sentiment and romance had departed. A man can love the trim "Galatea" or the saucy "Arethusa." The sailing ship, with her great expanse of canvas, her graceful lines, has an individuality of her own; she walks the waters as a thing of life, and her crew, from the captain down to the powder-monkey, may well feel towards her as a lover towards his mistress. But an ironclad—pshaw! one might as well wax romantic over the rule-of-three or vulgar fractions. So sneer the land-lubbers who have never seen an ironclad except from the shore. As a matter of fact, these great marine monsters do succeed in inspiring the same kind of sentiment in the men who sail them and who fight them as did the old wooden battle-ships. The "Victoria," like all her consorts, perhaps even more than most, had a character all her own. From the time she was launched at Elswick down to the day when she capsized off the Syrian coast, she has been one of the most distinctive and remarkable characters among the fighting fleet of Britain. Notwithstanding the ill-luck that seafaring men believe clings to any vessel that has been twice named—she was first christened the "Renown," "Victoria" being an afterthought—the Tyne-built ironclad was always popular in the navy. Her commander loved her. Her crew were proud of her. She was one of the crack ships of the service, and when the news came of her untimely destruction, there were not a few who felt a more poignant sense of personal bereavement in the loss of the ship than even in the fate of her admiral and crew. Even among landmen the "Victoria" was a familiar friend. Every one who visited the Naval Exhibition wondered at her gigantic turret with its tremendous gun, and shuddered at the graphic representation of the penetrating power of the 110-tonner which was painted on the adjoining wall. The silver model of the vessel that was presented to Her Majesty and the wonderfully executed wooden model shown by Lord Armstrong were among the special attractions of the British Naval Exhibition in 1891. Hence the shock occasioned by her destruction was greater than would have resulted from the sinking of any two of her consorts.

#### THE SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

Notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding the sense of loss and the consciousness of the sudden impairing of our fighting strength on our most exposed station, the sinking of the "Victoria" is already coming to be regarded with a feeling rather of pride than of chagrin, of gratitude and exultation than melancholy. It was a misfortune, no doubt, but it was one of those disasters which ennoble more than they injure. So far



as can be seen at present, with the exception of the one irreparable mistake, nothing went wrong—nothing was done that ought not to have been done; everything was tested under the breaking strain of imminent death, and everything and every one was found to be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Even in the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe we have a certain consolation. We have at least demonstrated now beyond all gainsaying how irresistible a weapon is the ram of the "Camperdown." Of all the ironclads afloat there was none stronger, although there were one or two larger than the "Victoria." But at the first blow from the ram of her consort, a blow dealt by mischance, and without the calculated force and fury of war, the "Victoria" was crushed into irremediable ruin. No one after this can question the effective fighting value of the ram. Now, Great Britain has many rams at her disposal, many more rams than she had "Victorias," and the loss of the "Victoria" has heightened the face value of all the rams that to-day are flying the white ensign.

#### NOT ONLY MODERN IRONCLADS HAVE ACCIDENTS.

At first, no doubt, there was a disposition to exaggerate the significance of the evidence thus afforded as to the fragility of the modern ironclad. But, on second thoughts this was seen to be unjust. There is nothing exceptional or unusual about the capsizing of an ironclad. British men-of-war of the most ancient heart-of-oak pattern keeled over as suddenly as the "Victoria" with even less excuse. Mr. Froude, in *Longman's Magazine*, reminds us this very month how that, at the very beginning of our naval wars, when the British fleet were repelling a French attack, insolently delivered at the very gates of Portsmouth, one of our first fighting ships heeled over and sank, drowning all her crew. The loss of the "Mary Rose" under the eyes of Henry the Eighth at Spithead, while the enemy was actually engaged in an attempt to destroy our navy and land on our shores, was a far greater disaster than the loss of the "Victoria." The story of the sinking of the "Mary Rose," told by Sir Peter Carewe, who witnessed it, may be recalled opportunely just now to remind us that as there were brave men before Agamemnon, so England had first-class fighting ships that could turn bottom up before the "Victoria," and even before the "Royal George":

"The Kynge hearing that the French galleys rowed upe and doune in the very haven of Portsmouth fretted, and his teethe stode one and edge to see the braverye of his enemyes to come so neere his noose and be not able to encountre with thyme. . . . It was the Kynge's pleasure to appoint Sir George Carewe to be Vice Admyrall and hade appoynted unto hym a shippe named the 'Marye Rose,' which was as fyne a shippe, as stronge and as well-appoynted, as none better on the realme. . . . The Kynge then toke his b ats and rowed to the lande. . . . The sayles were no sooner hoysted but that the 'Marye Rose' beganne to heele, that is to leane on the one side. Sir George Carewe being then in his own shippe and seeinge the same called for the master of his shippe, and told him thereof and asked hym what it mente? Who an-

swered that yf she did heele she was lycke to be cast awaye. Then the sayd Sir Gawen passenge by the 'Marye Rose' called one to Sir George Carewe asking hym how he did? Who answered that he had a sort of naves whom he could net rule. And it was not longe after but that the sayde 'Marye Rose,' thus heeling more and more, was drowned with 700 men."

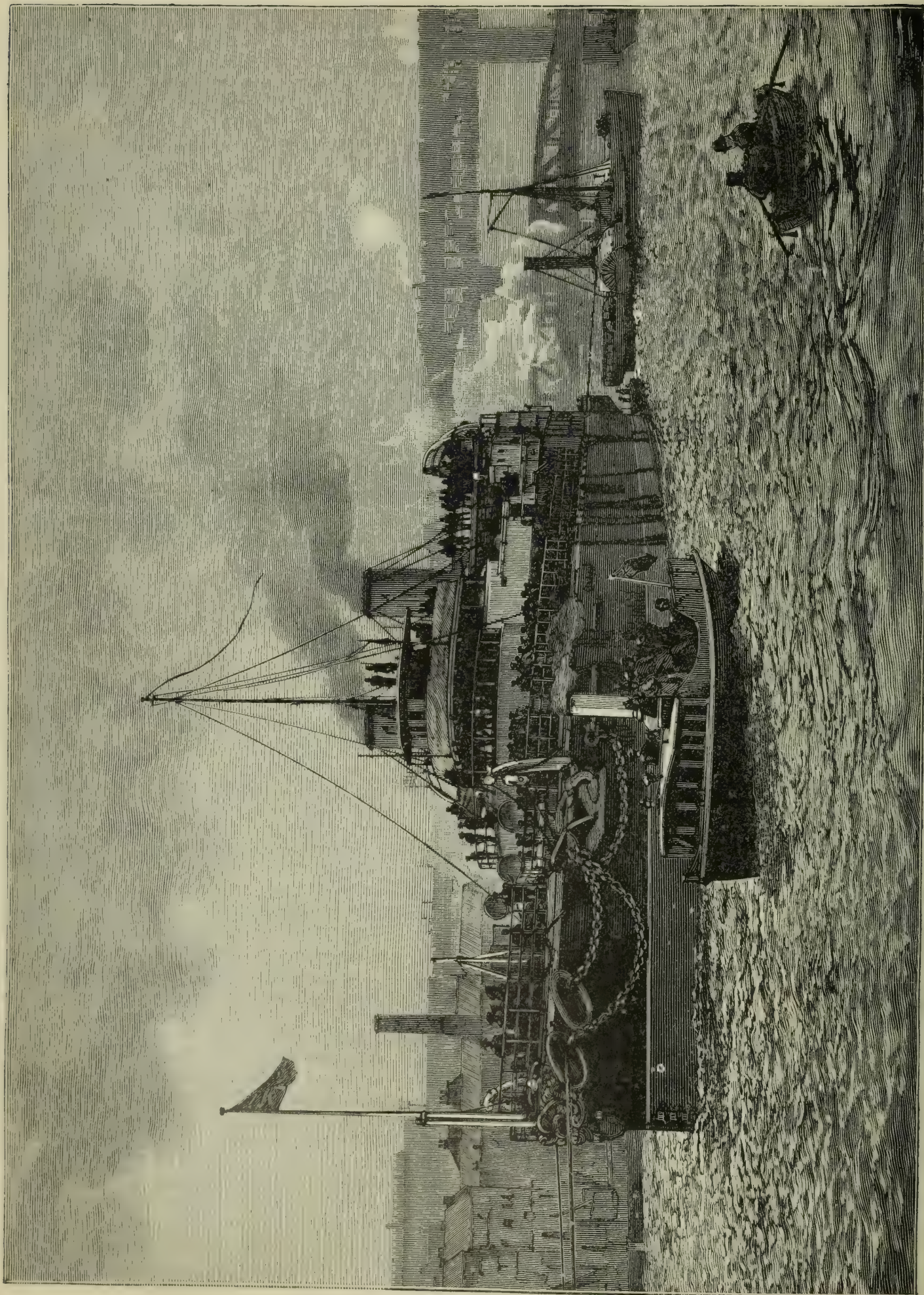
Mr. Froude says that "the ports of the ship were open for action, her guns were run out, but, misled by the calm that prevailed, the crew had insufficiently secured them; the wind came up with a sudden sweep, and as the 'Mary Rose' was slightly heeled on one side, her hindmost tier of guns broke loose, rolled across the deck, and with their weight and momentum it depressed the leeward side so that the water rushed in at the open ports, filled the ship, and sunk her, with nearly every soul on board." In the very place where the "Mary Rose" capsized in the sixteenth century, the "Royal George" heeled over in the eighteenth. Both these vessels, like the "Victoria," were ranked among the best of their time. Of the "Mary Rose," Sir Robert Howard, who commanded her in 1513, told King Hal she was "the noblest shipp at this time that, I trow, be in Christendom, the flower of all shippes that ever sayled." But this peerless vessel turned turtle and carried down to the bottom twice as many as those who went down in the "Victoria."

It is well to remember that, with the exception of the "Captain," there has been no great loss of human life in connection with any of our ironclads until the ramming of the "Victoria."

#### THE "VICTORIA" WAS A NOBLE WAR SHIP.

It must also be borne in mind that although the "Victoria" went down rapidly before the stroke of the "Camperdown's" ram, she had proved her exceeding toughness and stability only the previous year, when, after grounding on a rock off the coast of Greece, she was got off without serious injury. If she was not like the "Mary Rose," "the flower of all shippes that ever sayled," she was, all things considered, one of the most perfect specimens of the modern warship that ever carried an admiral's flag. Landsmen can only give with more or less precision the facts about her dimensions and her armament, but those who knew her and had many a time sailed in her—faced the storm in her, and hoped for nothing better than to have an opportunity of showing her prowess in the van of battle—mourn for her with a personal sorrow as if some dear friend or mistress had disappeared from the world. Her great guns will no more awake the echoes of fortress wall or sea-girt cliff with their thunder. In vain was she sheathed in massive armor seventeen inches in thickness and filled with water-tight compartments like a honeycomb. She has perished without ever having tasted the fierce joy of battle, or of having given or received either shot or shell. And yet, perhaps, who knows but that even in her last death plunge she may have done more for England and England's fleet than if, like the "Victory," she had sailed the seas for forty years and carried Nelson's pennant at Trafalgar?





H.M.S. "VICTORIA" LEAVING THE TYNE, NEWLY BUILT, APRIL 6, 1888.



## A SUPERB TEST OF THE JACK TAR.

For the name of the "Victoria" will ever be associated with a story that the nation will cherish as one of those precious records by which Empires live. It was all over in fifteen minutes, but that fifteen minutes will live in history as lives the Balaclava charge, which did not last much longer. The testing times of life seldom last long. The first dip of the litmus paper in the solution proves the existence of acid, and the first moment of a supreme crisis suffices for a test. And as it has been said that it was almost worth the enormous expenditure of the Crimean War to have the object lesson which was afforded by the charge of the Six Hundred—of the absolute readiness of the British soldier to ride "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell"—so it may be said that it was almost worth while to lose the "Victoria" in order to have so superb an illustration of the mettle of our men. Death, in the old phrase, is the gate of life, but Death is more than that: Death is the sovereign alchemist who assays the value of the coin struck in the mint of life. Death is the supreme test. Invincible in life, are our blue-jackets invincible also in death? Their drill goes like clock work by day and by night; their discipline is perfect by sea and by land. But how will it be when each individual, nay, when the whole ship's company with all its component weaknesses and shortcomings, is suddenly slung over an abyss yawning eighty fathoms deep below, with not one chance in three that any will escape alive? The "Victoria" supplied an answer. Not for a single moment does there seem to have been even a faltering word or a flurried deed.

Not even when the great ship reeled and quivered like a wounded thing beneath the crushing blow of 10,000 tons of metal hurled against it at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, did any of the crew or the officers lose their self-possession. Everything which had been laid down and provided for such an emergency was remembered and acted upon. Whether in trying to get out the collision mats or in the last desperate plunge shoreward, in which the half-sinking ship, with her forepart all under water, steamed towards the land—everything seems to have been done with the regularity and steadiness and cool courage that are the distinguishing features of the British navy. And in the last dread moment when the order was given "Each for himself," which dissolved the organic whole of the disciplined ship's company into a mass of individuals each set free to seek his own safety in his own way, nothing seems to have been done unworthy the name and the fame of the British sailor. The papers, indeed, are full of stories of the self-forgetting devotion of these blue-jackets to each other.

## OBJECT LESSONS OF HEROISM.

All seem to have been alike, from the admiral who sank with his ship to the chaplain who perished in saving others. The midshipman who refused to leave the admiral and went down by his side. The brave

fellow who freed the diver from his lead-laden sinkers, and lost his own life while so doing although he saved the diver's—and all the other incidents of heroic selflessness and a comradeship that is stronger than death—these things are a priceless addition to the heritage of our land. These men have not died for naught or in vain. They have died that we might live, as much as if they had fallen beneath the canopy of the battle smoke, amid the roar of the broadside. There, off the Tripoli roadstead, as much as at Trafalgar, did England help us; how can we help England? Such things are to nations as the bread of life. They remind us of the saving virtue of obedience and of discipline, and they inspire the breast of the people with an ideal of duty and of self-sacrifice which ennobles and glorifies the every-day life of the ordinary man. For they were not picked souls, the three hundred that perished off Tripoli, as were the three hundred of Thermopylæ. They were taken at random out of the rank and file and put into the crucible. By such experimental tests in the laboratory of life history is able to form its estimate of a race. So long as the chance samples of our common folk can die as did the men of the "Victoria," there is not much fear but that the empire will live.

## ADMIRAL TRYON AN ENGLISHMAN TO THE CORE.

Ordinary English folk they were in the engine room and in the stoke-hole as well as upon the quarter-deck. For the admiral, whose name is on every lip, was a fair type of the naval officer who comes of a good old English stock, passes through the usual training of our service and arrives in due time at the summit of his profession. Sir George Tryon was intensely human. The instinct of self-preservation was strong in him, and from his youth he had ever a keen eye for every step that led aloft. He pushed his way from the midshipman's hammock to the admiral's cabin, nor did he ever forget himself along every step of that long road which led him from the trenches of Sebastopol to the command of the Mediterranean fleet. The story of his career is a fair sample of that of the successful naval officer. Born sixty-one years ago, Admiral Tryon kept unimpaired to his death that wonderful stock of native energy and supreme personal vitality which constitute the most obvious secret of his success in life. The second son of a Northampton country gentleman, he was born into an old Tory atmosphere which agreed with him. His father was Chairman of the Conservative Association of North Northampton, and one of the episodes in the son's varied career was a candidature in the Conservative interest for Spalding in 1887, which issued disastrously for his party. The father Tryon was all of the olden school; a man to whom poaching was as the sin against the Holy Ghost; who stood up for the Church and the Crown; a law and order man, with but scant sympathies with modern tendencies; a man, in short, who ruled in the squirearchy as his son and his brother, Admiral Robert Tryon—for Sir George is not the only admiral in the family—ruled on the quarter-deck.



## HIS CAREER OF PROMOTION.

To some extent the father's influence was modified by the more refined and cultured spirit of his mother, from whom he is said to have inherited many of his best qualities. George was a younger son, and as it was necessary he should do something for himself, he followed his uncle's example and entered the navy. He became a midshipman when sixteen, and six years later, when the Crimean War broke out, he found himself as mate in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. In the trenches he received his first and only wound, for the Crimean campaign was his sole experience of actual war. When Sebastopol was taken, Tryon was lieutenant with a couple of medals and the clasps of Inkermann and Sebastopol. For the next twelve years he fought his way steadily upward, serving a turn on the Royal yacht, and afterward gaining his first experience of an ironclad as commander of the "Warrior." For thirteen years therefore he had served in the old line-of-battle ships, and after three years on board the "Warrior" he went back to the older ships, commanding (1864-6) a small gun vessel of four guns on the Mediterranean station, and afterward going as additional captain for transport service to the "Octavia" on the East India station.

It was in connection with this appointment that he found his first opportunity for distinguishing himself. The Abyssinian Expedition in 1868 necessitating the transport of an immense quantity of stores and material of war to Lord Napier's base on the coast, Captain Tryon was appointed as Director of Transport. The Admiralty could not have made a better choice. Captain Tryon, full of energy, indefatigable, sparing neither himself nor others, with the personal appearance of one born to command, and a determination that, whether he was born to it or not, he was going to do it, and that he would stand no nonsense, was the very man for the post. He made his mark, obtained his C.B., was specially mentioned in the dispatches and received the Abyssinian medal. Annesley Bay was his jumping-off place. From that moment he never looked behind him.

Captain Tryon obtained his first commission behind the scenes in 1871, when he became private secretary to Mr. Goschen, who was First Lord of the Admiralty. With Mr. Goschen he remained till Mr. Gladstone was turned out in 1874. Mr. Goschen has been fortunate in his private secretaries, for Mr. Milner was as remarkable in his way as Captain Tryon was in naval affairs. After being for three years the mouthpiece, factotum, and sometimes, perhaps, the wirepuller of Mr. Goschen, he returned to active service as Captain of the "Raleigh" in 1874.

## HE WAS A DIPLOMAT AND COURTIER.

From 1874 onward, Captain Tryon was afloat, serving either in the detached squadron or in the Mediterranean. His first notable command was the "Monarch," which he joined in 1878. In this vessel in 1880-1 it was his good fortune to act more as a British plenipotentiary in Tunisian waters than as a

mere captain of a ship in the Mediterranean fleet. The French were then engaged in occupying Tunis, to compensate themselves for the occupation of Cyprus. Captain Tryon was told off to keep a look out on their doings. This he did with great adroitness and diplomatic address. He never offended the French, but they never got the better of him, and when, in 1881, he served as one of the Commissioners who had to inquire into the Sfax bombardment claims, he acquitted himself to universal satisfaction. In 1879 he became naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, a post which he delighted in, for, true to his hereditary tendencies, Tryon was ever a courtier, to whom decorations are realities worth thinking about, and royal favor as the sunshine from on high.

## NOT AN ORATOR.

After he paid off the "Monarch" Captain Tryon once more returned to the penetralia of the Admiralty administration, and for three or four years acted as Permanent Secretary to the Board. It was during the latter end of that period that I first met him, during the agitation which the *Pall Mall Gazette* carried to a successful issue for the strengthening of the navy. He struck me at the time as a man of great natural force, with a very strongly-developed instinct of self-preservation and a much clearer perception of the importance of the special work in which he was immediately engaged than of the bearing of that particular department upon the navy as a whole. For so able a man he seemed singularly inarticulate, although he may purposely have adopted that method of conversation in order to conceal his thought. That could hardly have been the case when he was discoursing upon the one topic on which he was at that time most interested—the necessity for increasing the number of stokers. He repeated himself over and over again, read passages from his report, harked back to it and fumbled around it until I confess I got rather wearied. He was quite right in what he said, no doubt—as right as that two and two make four; but an iterated and reiterated demonstration of the fact that two and two make four is apt to pall upon you. He was a man of ideas which manœuvred at short range round the center, but possibly enough this very concentration was one of the elements of his influence in the service. As with Mr. Gladstone, when once he had made an idea his own, it acquired an altogether new and almost transcendental importance by the mere fact of such adoption.

## COMPARED WITH THE G. O. M.

Mr. Gladstone, it is often said in the navy, would have made a splendid admiral of the old school. Admiral Tryon was something of the kind of admiral that Mr. Gladstone would have been, minus Mr. Gladstone's marvelous capacity for lucid expression, a gift which is thrown into relief by his still more marvelous gift of concealing his meaning when it does not suit him to speak plainly. There was in the two men a great driving force, a powerful, all-pervading personality that was the great secret of their power. The





THE "VICTORIA" AFTER THE COLLISION.

Admiral, like the Prime Minister, in his naval manoeuvres was bold, dexterous, subtle and *rusé*. The old parliamentary hand of St. Stephen's would have found his peer in the tall Admiral if they had been pitted against each other in some arena where each could do his best. Both had achieved so many successes by bold and dexterous manoeuvring, that both at length were their own undoing, and there are others besides Unionists may see a fatal analogy between the attempt to turn round in a space too narrow off the roadstead of Tripoli, and Mr. Gladstone's "steam tactics" in dealing with Home Rule.

#### IN AUSTRALIA AND PALL MALL.

After Tryon left the Admiralty, he was appointed to the command of the Australian station, over the heads of twenty senior rear-admirals. There was some growling that found expression in the columns of the *London World*, where "Atlas" maintained that his sudden lift was due to nepotism and jobbery at the Admiralty. As a matter of fact, the Admiralty wanted to see what could be done in the way of concerted naval action with the colonies, and they sent out their ex-Permanent Secretary to see what could be done. They chose wisely, and the action that was subsequently taken by the Australian colonies was largely due to the diplomacy, the personality, and the driving force of Admiral Tryon.

On his return from Australia in 1887 he received his K.C.B., and for the next three years he was regarded at Whitehall as a kind of champion admiral, whom they utilized by giving command of one or

other of the fleets in the naval manoeuvres for three successive years. In 1888, a year after he had tried to enter parliament and failed, he was appointed Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, and here he found an ample field for his exuberant energy. He was not a good worker, but he loved to wield the pen. He experienced a genuine delight in "making things hum," to quote an expressive American idiom. He drew up a report on the Naval Reserves which is still the chief authority upon the subject, he reorganized the system of coast signals, and generally did what a capable, pushing, hard working seaman ashore could do to improve the administration of our fleets.

His tall, commanding figure was very familiar during these years in Whitehall, Spring Gardens and Pall Mall. "A tall, big-built man," said an Australian interviewer, "is Admiral Tryon, with close-cut beard and moustache—a typical lord of the sea." A great smoker and a man who loved to hear himself talk, he was a personage and an authority who loomed almost as big in society as he did in person.

#### COMMANDER OF THE VICTORIA. HER FIRST MISHAP.

In 1891 he became the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, hoisting his flag on the "Victoria" in September, in succession to Admiral Hoskins, the present first Sea Lord. There he remained, never quitting his ship, not even when the "Camperdown" sent her to the bottom.

The story of the manner in which Admiral Tryon prepared and carried out the operations necessary for the rescue of the "Victoria" when she had run



aground on the shelving rocky shores of Greece constitute a romance in the annals of the sea; but to that I cannot do more than allude in passing. It sufficeth to say that no man, during his command in the Mediterranean, left a deeper and more abiding sense



REAR-ADMIRAL MARKHAM,  
Commanding the Second Division of the Mediterranean  
Squadron on board "Camperdown,"

of a masterful, resourceful personality—a man capable of foreseeing all things and preparing for all things.

BRITAIN'S FINEST FIGHTING ADMIRAL.

One in whose judgment I would place more respect than that of any other person employed in the navy, told me that after long and close observation of Admiral Tryon, both in command of fleets and in naval manoeuvres, and on his flagship in the Mediterranean, he had come to the absolute conviction that if ever we had been plunged into naval war, Admiral Tryon was not only the best man, but was absolutely without a rival as commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Great Britain. Few men really knew how much he had meditated, how carefully he had prepared for almost every contingency which could arise in case of the outbreak of war. Commanding the confidence of his officers and the respect and admiration of his men, he was almost an ideal commander, and as our sea-king in the Mediterranean he occupied a position for which he was pre-eminently well qualified.

And now, in face of all this, and much more that was known among those who have cruised with him and lived with him in storm and calm during the

forty years and more that he served under the flag—in face of all this comes the disastrous tidings from the Levant, from which it would appear that we have lost our finest fighting admiral and one of our finest warships through a miscalculation as to distance of which a young lieutenant could hardly have been guilty. It seems incredible; nor can we wonder—even in face of the official dispatch and the detailed telegrams from the officers who survived the collision—that many of those who have known him best find it utterly impossible to believe that he could have issued the order that brought about the disaster.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

It would seem that the squadron, consisting of thirteen ships, was performing some evolutions off the coast of Tripoli. Rear-Admiral Markham's official report of the collision runs as follows:

"When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made at twenty minutes past two in the afternoon to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to port, the columns to be six cable lengths apart.

"We proceeded in this formation until twenty-eight minutes past three, when the signal was made from the 'Victoria' to the first division to turn sixteen points to port, and to the second division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart it was not, therefore, in my opinion, possible within the manoeuvring distance to execute such an evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal, which we were repeating, at dip as an indication that the signal from the 'Victoria' was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: 'Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?'

"But before my order could be carried out the Commander-in-Chief semaphored me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn sixteen points, as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division, leaving them on the port hand. Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to manoeuvre the squadron without even risk of collision I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood.

"When the signal was hauled down the helm of the 'Camperdown' was put hard a-port. At the same time the helm of the 'Victoria' was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the 'Victoria' as indicating the purpose of her signals.

"As the two ships turned toward each other and seeing that the helm of the 'Victoria' was still hard starboard, I directed the captain of the 'Camperdown' to go full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning.

"Seeing that a collision was inevitable I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the 'Camperdown' struck the 'Victoria' on the starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret and crushed into the ship almost to the centre line, the fore and aft lines of the ships at the time of the collision being inclined toward each other at an angle of about eighty degrees."

For two awful minutes the vessels were interlocked, but the "Camperdown," which was almost uninjured, then succeeded in withdrawing her ram from the injured side of the "Victoria." But the



sudden flooding of one side of the ship with some hundreds of tons of water caused a list and a settlement at the head, which soon showed that the ship was in imminent danger.

#### PERFECT DISCIPLINE IN THE CREW.

Admiral Tryon, however, notwithstanding the tremendous shock with which the vessels had collided, could not believe that the flag ship was in serious danger. He even forbade the lowering of boats by the other ships who realized the situation and were preparing for the worst. The conduct of the crew appears to have been ideal. When the vessel struck, a silence so profound reigned that every word uttered by the captain could be heard by all on deck. Every order given was promptly executed, the men going to their quarters as if they were doing ordinary drill, and every effort being made to adjust the collision mats. Unfortunately the wound was too serious, and it is probable that the water was now pouring in at the opened port holes. Orders were given to drive full steam ahead for the shore, in the hope of being able to beach the vessel. She had not proceeded a mile when it was evident that all was lost. Captain Bourke gave the order for every one to save himself who could, and every effort was made to bring up the sick and others from below, while those who could, flung themselves into the sea. But the majority were still on board when the ship suddenly heeled over, her masts striking the water with great force, and the ship remained floating bottom uppermost for three minutes.

Then a strange thing was seen. The engines, which had been going at full speed, were kept going although the furnace fires were on the top of the boilers instead of below, and the double screws, released from the water, were racing through the air at a fearful speed. As the ship slowly sunk below the water the screws

dashed up clouds of foam, in the midst of which, it is feared, some poor struggling mortals were cut to pieces. Then, at last, with a gurgling sound, the great ironclad sank to the bottom, her decks bursting as she plunged below. The boats of the "Camperdown" were busily picking up the remnant of the crew, but the majority will be seen no more until the sea gives up its dead.

#### THE END OF A GREAT SEA CAPTAIN.

As for Admiral Tryon, who realized too late the catastrophe which his miscalculation had brought upon his country and upon his crew—the last that was seen of him was that he was standing upon the bridge, steadying himself with one hand on the rail, while with the other he covered his eyes, as if to shut out the scene of horror and of death which spread around him. Then the ship heeled over, and Admiral Tryon was seen no more. Such was the end of a great career—an end not lacking in dignity and in tragic awe. There is something intensely pathetic in the thought of this great captain and sea-lord going down to his doom, shattering into irremediable ruin his great career, and at last paying the penalty with his own life for his own mistake.

I cannot do better than conclude this article by quoting a letter which Lord Charles Beresford has just written to me in reply to a letter I had sent him on the subject :

"I have only just received your letter. I should have been glad to have added my voice to the universal praise given to poor Sir George Tryon. The country will never know what it has lost by his death. Amongst brilliant leaders, he was exceptional. He commanded absolute faith, unsparing devotion, and the most kindly affection. He forgot nothing, his thoughts were as kindly and as sympathetic for the boys under his command as they were for his officers. I cannot think of his loss without the most intense emotion."





# THE CIVIC LIFE OF CHICAGO.

## THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN OBSERVANT ENGLISHMAN.

[The same graphic pen which last month gave our readers a picture of the World's Fair on Opening Day, as seen through the eyes of a sympathetic English visitor, has made some notes upon the social and municipal life of Chicago that can hardly fail to interest Americans quite as deeply as they will interest the British public, for which they were primarily intended. They make no pretense of special investigation or minute knowledge. They reveal the ideas that a foreigner, of rare intelligence and of almost instant grasp, has gathered up as the result of seeing and questioning, after a sojourn of twelve days in Chicago.—THE EDITOR.]

THE science of cities promises to become one of the most fascinating branches of the new sociology. At present but slightly developed, its rudiments stir even an amateur to enthusiasm. The civic sense has been re-born among us, and as we pass, though hurriedly, from city to city, we look upon them with "other, larger eyes" than those of the mere sightseer. We see no longer mere shows of the builder's skill or of the landscape gardener's art. We look for embodiments of the civic soul. Even where there is a magnificent display of ancient architecture and a rich store of historical associations—as, for example, in Oxford—the absence or meagerness of the civic spirit affects us painfully. It is perhaps in the New World that we become most conscious of the new attitude. Being there undistracted by the glamour of antiquity, we are able to view the city simply as a corporate expression of the existing local life. We see the civic idea of modern humanity taking shape before us, unfettered by the petrified conceptions of the past. Few things, I may confess, have given me keener pleasure than to watch the fresh forms assumed by the English town as it springs up on totally new soil. My opportunities were limited. They rarely went beyond a day or two of sympathetic observation, and sometimes amounted to only a few well-filled hours between trains. But the local individuality is not slow to reveal itself, and one soon comes to discern the peculiar flavor of the local life. Memories of such glimpses are as precious to me as any specimens gathered by naturalists in a newly discovered land. But these impressions, pleasing and striking as they are, may not compare with the impact made on the mind by the gigantic Queen of the West, the chief warden and chief wonder of the World's Fair—the city of Chicago.

### THE FIRST IMPRESSION OF CHICAGO.

Perhaps one of the first ideas suggested to the stranger by Chicago is that of vastness. This is due not merely to the great extent of the actual area, it is possibly as much caused by the flatness of the surface, the length of the streets, and the wide intervals of houseless land. It is an impression dear to the Chicagoan heart. "This is certainly a city of magnificent distances," I remarked somewhat impatiently

on reaching a friend's house after pacing several miles of one of the seemingly interminable avenues. "It is very good of you to say so," rejoined my host, graciously, "after coming from London." I may be mistaken, but I rather imagine that already Chicago has begun to eye the British capital as the only serious rival to the civic immensity which she counts on as her certain future. To remind a Chicagoan that after all the Old Country possesses the very biggest city in the world is felt by him to be something of an affront. He has one retort, which is unfailing. "Look at the time you've had. You have taken nearly two thousand years to get together just about four times as many people as we have gotten here in fifty years. Give us as good a start and then see!" The words may vary, but the point remains the same. Even a small boy of some ten years, whom I came across one day in the streets, had it all ready to fire off at the Britisher.

### THE CAPITAL OF BROBDINGNAG.

The variety of things that Chicago possesses which are truly described as of their kind "the greatest in the world," naturally induces in her citizens a certain superlative self-consciousness. The stranger grows somewhat weary of this comparison with the achievements of the rest of the planet, and is tempted to be a trifle malicious. "We have in Chicago the longest street in the world," said a friend to me one day. "Ah, and how long is that?" "Halstead street, sir," was the reply, "is eighteen miles long." "We can beat that in the Old Country," I could not resist saying. "Impossible!" "Yes; we have a street over three hundred miles long. It is called Watling street." Yet, I must admit, that until I was in Chicago I never saw so vividly the reasonableness, not to say necessity, of the "tall talk" which we have remarked in our American cousins. The scale of language which applies to the Old World does not come up to the requirements of the New. I had not been twenty-four hours in the Lake City before I found my lips becoming perilously familiar with "enormous," "tremendous," "colossal," and other such grenadiers of speech. I began to admire the diction of my American friends as something quite moderate.



## BUT ONLY HALF BAKED.

Next to its vastness, the unfinished and unequal appearance of the city must strike the European visitor. Beside it even our sprawling Leviathans of towns seem compact and trim. It is in many respects a huge cluster of incongruities. The rectangular regularity which so severely rules the lines of the streets is balanced by the most startling irregularity of architecture. The "sky-scraper" and the shanty stand side by side. The slight wooden or frame house alternates with buildings of granite put together in the most massive style. Where stone is used, whether for places of business or dwelling houses, I noticed that the architecture generally bore a very ponderous and somewhat sombre appearance. Villas on the boulevards seem to have been constructed on the model of a feudal keep. One might be tempted to fancy "they dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build," did not a neighboring villa, obtrusively wooden and fragile, suggest precisely the opposite conclusion.

## A CITY OF CONTRASTS.

Even the sidewalks know no mean between extremes. These are either of solid, impervious, perfectly level concrete, or a flooring of deal irregularly laid, dropping now a foot or six inches without notice, now rising equally suddenly, and by even more treacherous depressions and elevations of an inch or so, playing havoc with the toes and the temper of the unwary pedestrian. "Ponder the path of thy feet" is a precept the stranger learns to value in Chicago streets. The same genius for contrast presents you with great patches of raw prairie within a few yards of some of the finest boulevards in the world. Nay, in the very heart of the city, at the corner of one of the busiest blocks, where the whirl of traffic is at its fiercest, and all the appliances of the latest modern civilization are in full swing, close to sky-soaring "temples," elevators, telephones, electric light, almost grazed by the cable cars, I found a veritable unmistakable tree stump. It was, of course, cut down to the level of the road, but there it stood, an eloquent reminder of the wilds which reigned around it sixty years ago. What a place for some Chicago laureate to meditate :

O stump, what changes hast thou seen !

There, where the long street roars, hath been  
The stillness—of the dismal swamp.

## THE MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF THE CITY.

The enormously tall buildings for which Chicago is famed did not impress me quite so unfavorably as I had anticipated. Seen from the Auditorium tower, they serve agreeably to diversify the civic scenery, a service which the flatness of the situation and the monotonous straightness of the streets render peculiarly acceptable. What other cities possess in the natural undulation of the ground, Chicago creates for herself by her irregular mountains of masonry. The Woman's Temple is an imposing erection, though in its architecture scarcely suggestive of feminine grace; and the meagre dimensions of its assembly hall struck me as hardly in keeping, either with the rest of the

edifice or with the colossal projects of "the world's women." Yet, would that London boasted an equally splendid monument to the progress of the woman's movement !

## A WORLD CITY.

The heterogeneousness which I observed in the appearance of the place was not less marked in the people. "Chicago is a foreign city," is a frequent remark of the American resident. She would be better called a world-city. So great is the crowd of nationalities present, and so swiftly has the population gathered that the distinction of "native" and "foreign" is out of place. Chicago is one vast crucible, wherein is being poured ingredients from all races, and one looks with wonder to see what strange amalgam promises to result. There is here a sort of civic epitome of mankind, and if Brother Jonathan can succeed in thoroughly Americanizing Chicago, he need not despair of Americanizing the world. From the faces I met in the streets I judged that the preponderant type is the German, slightly sharpened towards the American. On looking up my guide-book I was glad to find statistical corroboration of this opinion ; for Germans form one-third of the population. Native Americans make less than one-fourth. If the national ingredients should become more fairly proportioned, will the Chicagoan of the future prove to be, as it were, the composite photograph of man? It is the possibility involved in this question which invests the civic life of Chicago with such interest for the student of humanity.

## CORRUPTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

At present, however, disproportion reigns not merely in the composition, but also in the character of the corporate life. In some respects Chicago is a model of civic unity. The *Christian Union* quotes from "a thinker and observer of rare philosophic mind" the proposition that "Chicago represents better than any other American community the true principle of civic life. It stands for the civic spirit ; it is an organic community." This is high praise, which, in presence of the World's Fair alone, a stranger cannot declare to be undeserved. A colossal city which has sprung into being in less than sixty years, and has twice arisen again from a tomb of fire, must, he is bound to argue, possess a tenacious unity of will. And yet he finds her best citizens groaning under the sway of the saloon-keepers. After Mammon, the most potent demons in Chicago are confessedly those of drink, debauchery and gambling ; and when these three vile powers combine to corrupt municipal politics, the result may be imagined.

## THE WORST SLUMS IN THE WORLD.

A few days after my arrival I was fortunate enough to meet a group of earnest social reformers, who were discussing the condition of the lower strata of Chicago life. One of them, a friend of mine connected with a University settlement in East London, and well acquainted with the darkest districts in the metropolis, startled me by saying that he had found worse slums in Chicago than he had ever seen in London.



"Our rookeries" he said, "are bad enough, but they are at least built of brick or stone. Here, however, the low tenements are mostly of wood, and when the wood decays or breaks away the consequences are more deplorable than anything we have in London."

This was the testimony of a visitor. It was confirmed by the testimony of resident sociological experts. One of these was a lady, at present engaged by the national government in investigating and reporting on the life and homes of the poor in Chicago. The awful state of things she described greatly surprised me, and I suggested that it was due to the presence of the large foreign element.

#### NOT FOREIGN, BUT AMERICAN.

"On the contrary," she replied, "the very worst places in the city are inhabited by native Americans." And she showed me the official chart of one of the lowest streets, on which the tenements were marked white when occupied by native Americans, black when occupied by foreigners. The rooms to the front which possess the worst character were white.

These carefully ascertained facts knock the bottom out of the complacent assurance which I have since so often heard expressed, that foreigners were responsible for the darkest shades of Chicago life.

"Is this state of things allowed by law to exist?" I asked.

"Certainly not," replied the lady; "it exists in flat contravention of every municipal ordinance."

"Can nothing be done to enforce the law?"

"The very men whose duty it is to enforce the law are the nominees of the classes interested in violating it."

"Can you not rouse the churches to combine and put a stop to this municipal corruption?"

"The churches!"—the lady spoke with infinite scorn—"the proprietors of the worst class of property in Chicago are leading men in the churches. I have more hope of arousing the poor Polish Jews to a sense of their civic duty and opportunity than the churches. The Poles, poor as they are, and ignorant, do want to lead a decent life."

#### A TIMOROUS PRESS.

"Is there no one who will stir the public conscience on these questions? Have you no pressmen who will dare to do it—no journalist of the heroic type—no knight-errant of the pen?"

"We tried hard to induce the proprietor of one of our leading newspapers to take up the matter on his own account, and to compel the municipality to do its duty. But he absolutely declined. He said he would publish signed communications from us, but he could on no account commit the paper to the crusade. The reason he gave for his refusal was that the persons most concerned in the maintenance of these abuses were among the principal men of the city, and, though he fully admitted the justice of our complaint, he dared not alienate them. It would ruin his paper."

These statements, I need hardly say, I heard and I repeat with great regret. Any city has come to a serious pass in which those who make their fortune

out of the squalor, disease and shame of their fellow-citizens are powerful enough not only to control the municipal authorities, but also to check the Church and awe the press into silence. I was not, of course, in a position by personal research to corroborate or qualify what I was told. But the responsible official position of my informant more than justifies me in making it public.

#### THE LAST MAYORAL CONTEST.

I rather fancy, however, that the people who are in earnest about civic righteousness were in a somewhat desponding mood. They had rallied for a great fight over the last mayoral election, and had felt themselves badly beaten. The nominee of the party of—civic laxity, let us say—had been swept into office by a majority of some score thousand votes, and during the World's Fair he represents Chicago to mankind. This was naturally dispiriting. Yet, if a judgment formed on knowledge as meagre as mine necessarily is possess any value, I should regard that mayoral contest as the beginning of better days for municipal integrity. Much was achieved when the forces of religion and morality were organized into something like electoral unity, and fought a pitched battle on great issues independent of party. It is possible that the discipline of defeat may do more than the elation of any easy victory to make the civic conscience permanently and compactly effective. Time will show.

#### A HEROIC CHIEF OF POLICE.

In the meantime, Chicago is fortunate in possessing and retaining at the head of her police a man who thoroughly believes in the supremacy of conscience. Major McClaughrey was appointed chief of police by the late mayor in 1891, but he happily regards himself as responsible to a higher than vote-made authority. He is an avowed Christian man, and a Presbyterian to boot. He has not shrunk from doing what he conceived to be his duty in the very teeth of municipal opposition. He has dared the wrath of the worst elements in Chicago, and so far he has come off victorious.

Let me tell the story of the struggle as it was told to me. The fight for civic reform is after all not less interesting than the exploits of our military heroes, and, alas! is not without its sanguinary episodes. Towards the fall of last year a combination of persons, which obtained the expressive sobriquet of "the Gamblers' Syndicate," made evident their intention of organizing a deliberate revolt against the law. Their "hells" were kept open in defiance of statute and police order. But the head and front of their offending, as well as the point around which the battle raged, was the carrying on of races without a license in a certain park. This was described to me as the most notorious race-track in America, thousands of people being there regularly robbed and fleeced.

#### HOW HE CLOSED THE RACE-TRACK.

At last the crime against public decency, as well as public order, evoked a great outcry. Major Mc-



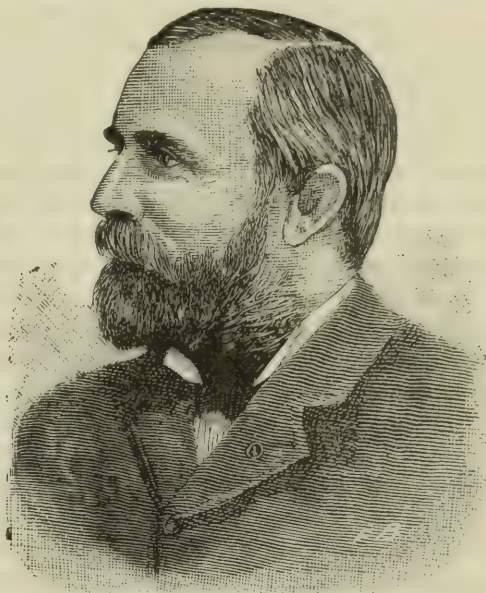
Claughrey ordered the track to be closed. Then came the hornets' nest about his ears. The powers behind slum saloon and gambling hell marked him out for their prey. The City Council was against him. The mayor also wavered. Here was a spectacle for brave men to admire: a chief of police heroically maintaining the claims of law and probity against a vast conspiracy of evil, and refusing to flinch even when faced with the displeasure of his municipal masters. It was expected that the chief would be deposed. Suits for heavy damages, said to have been caused by his closure order were brought against him, in the hope of intimidating him, or, in the event of some distortion of justice, ruining him financially. For the municipality declared it "one of the privileges" of the chief's office that he should be left to defend himself for his official acts at his own cost and own risk. This was "facing fearful odds." The spirit in which he stood his ground is shown in a letter to a friend, Mr. H. H. Van Meter, in which he wrote: "I trust they will not be able to pile up damages high enough against me to frighten me from my line of duty. If they take my all, it will not help them much. If I can come out of this ordeal with my good name unimpaired, and the interests of the city at least uninjured, if not advanced, and the cause of general morality and decency somewhat promoted, I shall feel rewarded for the labor and annoyance of this very trying and vexatious position."

Happily for the credit of the city the brave man was not sacrificed to his foes. An appeal was issued by a zealous apostle of civic reform, and distributed broadcast, calling on all "reputable citizens" to unite in defense of their chivalrous officer. Such a vigorous expression of public opinion was evoked as dispelled all fears of the chief's dismissal, and strengthened by the support thus afforded, he proceeded to yet more decisive measures. His order for closing the race track he rigorously enforced. He had to deal with deperadoes who "did not hesitate to shoot." Several of his officers were killed in the struggle. But the Major was finally triumphant. The race track was permanently closed.

#### THE SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

When the municipal elections came round this spring, and the representative of civic laxity was elected mayor by an enormous majority, the fear was general that here was a notice to Major McClaughrey to quit. While the matter was still in uncertainty, the World's Fair was opened. And now emerged an incident which throws a strange light on the Sabbatarian sentiment of Christian Chicago. During the first week of the fair there was a general apprehension that in defiance of what then appeared to be the law the gates of the fair would be coolly opened on the Sunday. Now, it so happens that while the Columbian Guards have police powers inside the fair grounds, Major McClaughrey's jurisdiction extends at least up to the very gates of the fair. If to enter the fair on Sunday were an infraction of the law, then

the city police would be within their duty in preventing any persons from entering. But the City Council had voted unanimously in favor of allowing the park gates to be opened on Sundays. Here was the material for a fine complication of authorities which might result in something more serious at the gates were they actually opened. Yet religious people confidently looked to Major McClaughrey—with his position hanging in the wind at the mercy of a mayor elected by his foes, with the City Council unanimously



MAJOR R. W. M'CLAUGHREY.

approving Sunday opening—to bar the way to the crowds on Sunday, even were the entrance open. This expectancy shows the stuff the Major must be made of.

#### WANTED: "MEN WHO CAN FIGHT."

The eager advocate of civic reform, to whom I have already alluded, was prepared for the emergency should it arise. "See here," he said to me, producing a sheet of signatures. "These are names belonging to some of the best families in Chicago. They are names of men who hereby pledge themselves to stand by Major McClaughrey should the fair gates be opened on Sunday. He will have a difficult task and he needs to have his hands strengthened."

I naturally thought of moral support only being thus tendered. My friend seemed to perceive this and so he proceeded: "These are the names of young men, strong men," and lowering his voice to a whisper, he added, "*men who can fight!*"

I understood it now. This is the way the Christian conscience enrolls its special constables in Chicago. It seems rather strange to British minds, this possible spectacle of stalwart Christian young men, armed with derringers, going down on a Sunday to "stand by" the Chief of Police, as he endeavors to uphold the law of the Sabbath against a mob of pleasure-seekers who are eager to enter the open gates of the fair.

Fortunately, the sanguinary possibilities were not realized. The directors did not venture to open the



gates on Sunday until they had legal warrant for doing so. And the valiant Chief of Police has not been dismissed. His retention in office was signified by the Mayor pleasantly replying to his request for instructions with the bidding to mind his own business. Visitors to the World's Fair may go the more securely in that they know the city is in charge of an officer who represents the best elements of Chicago life.

#### THE LADIES OF HULL HOUSE.

There are many other signs of the growth of civic religion. Of these, not the least promising is the work carried on at Hull House. This is a woman's university settlement, which has been planted right in the midst of the darkest district of the city. It is the centre of many-sided social amelioration. Its Ward Improvement Committee especially is doing splendid service in educating the local municipal conscience. My friend from East London, to whom I have before alluded, tells me that he has visited all the principal university settlements in England and the United States, but nowhere has he seen such excellent work as is done by the ladies at Hull House. To compare this outpost of civic reform with the dream of Tennyson's "Princess" is to learn afresh how much more poetry may be found in real life than in romance. The Lady Ida of this academy combines the broad and healthy culture and the brilliant charm of the modern American woman with the unobtrusive devotion of a mediæval nun. Among the civic saviors of Chicago I should judge that few will rank higher than Miss Jane Addams

#### SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY.

The churches also seem to be waking up in earnest to the need of what Mr. Hugh Price Hughes calls "social Christianity." I spent some delightful hours in the Armour Institute, a glorified polytechnic or scientific academy, which the millionaire whose well-known name it bears has just built in one of the poorer districts. To this noble agency, with its three-fold aim of imparting "knowledge, skill and culture," Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, one of the leading preachers of the city, devotes no small amount of his multifarious energy. The Chicago Congregational College has taken an important step towards socializing the ministry of the future by founding a Chair of Christian Sociology, and by drilling its two hundred students in actual social work. Mr. Moody complains, indeed, that between the churches of Chicago, with their luxuriously carpeted and cushioned places of worship, and the working classes, the gulf of separation grows every day deeper and broader. The sociologizing of theology will, however, prove one of

the best means of counteracting this baneful tendency.

#### A WORLD CENTRE.

For there is something in the very air of Chicago life which it is an exhilaration, almost an inspiration, to breathe. It is hard precisely to hit off, but it may perhaps be described as the blending of an imperial outlook with a world-conquering energy. Possibly owing to her cosmopolitan population, Chicago possesses what may be called a sort of omni-national consciousness. Her plans and projects have no mere local or continental range. She has an eye even to the whole world. Even in her religious arrangements this wide vision is apparent. Dr. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in talking to me about the work which Chicago Congregationalism has to accomplish, spoke of the entire North-west and even of remote Alaska as though they were but an annex to the Lake City. Mr. Moody, in arranging evangelistic operations during the fair, brings Dr. Pindor from Poland, Dr. Stöcker from Berlin, Dr. Monod from Paris, besides a host of noted evangelists from Great Britain. It is quite in keeping with the general æcumenical temper of the city that it is the home of the first parliament of the world's religions. In ideas, as in breadstuffs, it aspires to be the market of mankind. And behind this ambition lies a will of feverish speed and iron peremptoriness. The indomitable enterprise of Chicago has imprinted itself on the universal consciousness. The city itself is a monument of mastery over circumstance. It has reared the greatest buildings in the world on a foundation of treacherous swamp, and has risen in twenty-five years from a fiery ruin to be the second city in the hemisphere. As a venerable missionary from Zululand accompanied me from one spectacle to another of Chicago's colossal activity he repeated with deep feeling a saying of the Zulus: "O white man, nothing ever conquers you but death." One feels as though nothing short of the annexation of a new planet will furnish outlet sufficient for the exuberant energy everywhere manifest.

Born of the most masterful decades of the nineteenth century, the child of steam, electricity, and world-wide exchange, reared in the simultaneity of world-consciousness which the daily newspaper creates, with no traditions to hamper or internal *vis inertiae* to overcome, Chicago stands out as the very embodiment of the world-conquering spirit of the age. If she only succeeds in subduing the vices of her youthful blood, and in rounding out the finer capacities of her intellect, her destiny may yet prove to be not less imperial than is her present temper.





## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

**I**N the *North American Review*, Mr Edward Atkinson emphasizes the necessity of placing in circulation only such money as the people will accept without distrust. In substance, he says: It is the quality of the money and not the quantity that is of the greatest importance. The quantity of money now in circulation would not suffice for a single week's transactions if money were required in their purchase and sale. The work of trade is done mainly on credit and credit depends not only upon the quality of the man to whom it is extended, but also upon the quality of the money which is to be paid and which is to be received. Therefore, when a doubt exists about the quality of the money, trade is checked, for credit cannot be given even to those who are entitled to it if the money itself is doubtful. What affects trade now, Mr. Atkinson explains, is that the quality of the money that is lawful in the United States is doubted.

#### THE QUALITY OF OUR MONEY DOUBTED.

"This doubt of the quality of the money has been caused by the attempt to put a dollar made of silver into circulation under an act of legal tender, which dollar is not worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in the coin. Bad money which is a legal tender drives good money out of circulation. Bad legal tender money is now driving good money made of gold out of circulation. Trade is checked. Men are beginning to fail. Banks are subject to ruin. Distrust prevails everywhere.

"The only definition of good money is that it consists of coin which is worth as much after it is melted into bullion as it purported to be worth in the coin. Gold dollars are good money because they are worth as much in bullion as they are in coin. Silver dollars are bad money because they are not. They serve the purpose of good money only so long as the government redeems them in gold or its equivalent. How long can the government continue to do so? These are facts. Let any one contest them who can.

"The present administration is making use of all the lawful power that exists to put a stop to this distrust—to maintain the credit of the country and to prevent a panic. It must be supported by banks, bankers and people alike, else the disaster will come. That disaster will be due to the temporary success of the advocates of the free coinage of silver dollars which are not worth as much after they are melted as they purport to be worth in the coin. There is hardly a man in this country who cannot to-day name important undertakings which have been and will be stopped until this cause of distrust is removed. This distrust stops trade; it stops enterprise; it promotes bankruptcy. The stupid or malignant enemies of the credit of the country must be held responsible. They are the advocates of the free coinage of silver

dollars of full legal tender, which are now bad money.

"These men are not bimetallists. The bimetallists scout them. They are either ignorant persons who do not know what bimetallism is, or else they are special advocates of the so-called silver interests, who are ready to defraud the working people of this country for their own personal profit. It is time to stop being tolerant on this question.

"The proposal to coin silver dollars without limit and to force people to take them by an act of legal tender is an intolerable fraud. The purposes of its advocates can only be justified by commending their sincerity at the expense of their intelligence."

#### Due to the Sherman Silver Law.

Mr. E. O. Leech, writing also in the *North American Review*, charges our present financial troubles to the Sherman silver law and holds that unless this law is removed, it is inevitable that our currency must reach a silver basis. And a silver basis means, he adds, "in the first instant a violent and hasty inflation of our currency by withdrawal of gold coins and gold in circulation" and then, after the first shock, when people have adapted themselves to existing conditions it means "that the paying power of our money in foreign exchanges will be depreciated to the commercial value of our silver dollar, whatever that may be." Mr. Leech maintains that stability in the rights of exchange is the essence of commercial transactions, especially commercial transactions based on credit, and further that it would be impossible to maintain certainty in the value of our currency if it is placed on a silver basis, for the reason that all international exchanges are measured by gold.

#### Withdrawal of Credit the Cause.

One of the strongest financial articles of the month is that by Mr. Matthew Marshall in the *Engineering Magazine*. In Mr. Marshall's opinion the present stringency is not due to any lack of circulating medium, as it is held by free silver advocates. This is demonstrated, he holds, by the fact that "during the last four months \$15,000,000 of additional Treasury notes have been issued for purchases of silver under the Sherman act, and have gone into active circulation, while the gold that has been exported to Europe has been drawn mainly from the Treasury, and not from the people's pockets nor from the banks." Neither does it proceed, he says, from a too free coinage of silver, else why should there be an even greater stringency in countries where there is no Sherman act?

The real cause of the present financial depression is, he maintains, a withdrawal of credit. "Money lenders have for the moment lost faith in the ability of their would-be debtors to pay their debts, and look with distrust and suspicion upon the



applications which previously they would have favorably entertained. Just as the public has passed from a state of mind in which it was ready to pay without hesitation the highest prices for fancy stocks, regardless of their intrinsic value, to one in which it will not buy them at any price whatever, so it has passed from a readiness to lend to anybody and everybody, on any kind of security offered, to one in which it will scarcely lend at all. Secretary Foster's silly bond negotiations last winter aroused fears in the public mind which have been intensified by the mysterious and vacillating policy of his Democratic successor; public confidence has been shaken; and, in their ignorance of the precise danger to which they were exposed, the great money-lenders have followed the course dictated by prudence, and in order to diminish their own liabilities have contracted their accommodations to borrowers. This has set in motion a process of liquidation, in the course of which, as in every struggle for existence, the weaker participants have gone under."

That the stringency is due to the timidity of money-lenders is shown, Mr. Marshall asserts, by the reduction of the volume of bank loans as well as of those of individuals. During the four months, February-May, 1893, he states that the banks of New York alone reduced their loans to borrowers \$49,008,600.

#### ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

Mr. Marshall finds some encouragement in the present financial situation. It will serve, he thinks, to clear away wrecks of the various firms and corporations which have been forced into insolvency, and will enable many of them soon to readjust their debts and to assume the management of their own affairs.

"This cheerful co-operation of debtors and creditors in readjusting the burden of debts to meet the necessities of circumstances is a characteristic of modern civilized commerce, and especially of the commerce of this country. The debtor is no longer, as he used to be, the slave of his creditors; he cannot now even be imprisoned for failing to pay his debts, as he could both in Europe and in this country until not many years ago; he is viewed as being, in a sense, the partner of his creditors, and therefore entitled to divide with them the losses incurred through his want of skill or want of luck. Besides, it is seen that, as a live dog is better than a dead lion, so a customer in active business, with even moderate means, is of more benefit to trade than an idler whose hands are fettered by obligations which he cannot discharge and who is a dead weight when he might be an active force."

#### The Present Administration Responsible.

Mr. George Gunton, in the *Social Economist*, holds the present administration responsible for the widespread business disaster throughout the country. He declares that its coming into power, pledged to a radical change of our industrial policy, has destroyed confidence in all unrealized enterprises.

"The very accession of Mr. Cleveland to the presi-

dency, with House and Senate at his back, was a silent proclamation that capital was in danger, that the government would be used to the advantage of foreign producers and to the disadvantage of home producers, that protection and encouragement to prospective home industries would be withdrawn, and American productive values reduced to the level of European. The effect of this among bankers and business men was like a fire alarm. It made every one lose confidence in his own safety by mistrusting the safety of his neighbor, and by destroying credit actually produced insolvency. Strong banks began to restrict their loans and to insist upon the taking up of all notes, thus suddenly cramping business men beyond their power to meet immediate obligations and forcing concerns to make assignments whose assets were many times their liabilities. There is no more economic reason for assignments and bankruptcies to-day than there was a year ago, when the nation was at the height of prosperity. Nothing of an industrial character has occurred to produce the change. The industries of the country were in a wholesome, progressive and confidence-inspiring condition. No symptoms of abnormal business inflation existed. To be sure, new industries were developing, but only in accordance with wholesome industrial progress. Their products found ready demand in our home market, as is shown by the fact that in no great lines of industry is there any glut of commodities. The only disturbance that has occurred is the destruction of credit by fear of the consequences of the new policy upon growing and prospective industries; in other words, business credit, which is an indispensable factor in progressive industry, has been fatally injured, and doubt, fear, consternation, assignments, bankruptcies, have taken its place."

#### HOW A FREE-TRADE PROGRAM MIGHT WORK.

No such result followed the presidential election of 1884, says Mr. Gunton, for the reason that Mr. Cleveland was then powerless to change the policy of the country, having the majority of Congress against him, and for the further reason that it was not until December, 1887, that he announced his free-trade intentions. "It is true," Mr. Gunton continues, "he could not have been elected had not a majority of the people been made to believe in the policy he represents; but those who were converted to his side were not those that his election frightened. The accessions to the ranks of his followers were mainly composed of discontented farmers and laborers, misled by persistent attacks upon the integrity of American business men, whose success, they were made to believe, was due to unjust exactions upon workingmen and small farmers, through privileged legislation; while those whom his election has frightened are the well-informed business men of the country, whose wealth is invested in productive enterprises, the value of which they know will be largely destroyed by his proposed radical change of policy."

"Some administration defenders would fain attribute present business conditions wholly to the sil-



ver question, especially to the Sherman act. This is evidently the attitude of Mr. Cleveland himself; but it is easy to see that it partakes more of the character of evasion than of explanation. The Sherman act was unquestionably unsound legislation. There is no economic defense for using gold to buy silver to store away in government vaults. The law should be repealed at the earliest opportunity, and a rational currency law passed, by which silver, as well as gold, can be made to do full service as money. But although the Sherman act contained an element of unsoundness, it was utterly incapable of creating the present industrial disturbance. To be sure, it added something to the doubt and uncertainty created by the threatened change in the national policy, but alone it could hardly have produced a ripple.

"In short, it is really the administration's free-trade policy, and not the unwisdom of the Sherman law, that is the cause of our present lamentable condition. If Mr. Cleveland would give the country an unqualified assurance that our tariff legislation should remain unchanged during his administration, industrial confidence would be restored in less than a week, and the silver question could be dealt with without menace to the country or truckling compromise with currency inflationists. He could call an extra session of Congress with the absolute certainty of being sustained in pursuing any honest monetary policy by the rational elements of both parties against the wild elements of his own. All signs point to the conclusion, however, that Mr. Cleveland and his immediate advisers are either strangely oblivious or utterly indifferent to this view of the situation. He seems to have become so infatuated with the idea of putting our industries on a free-trade basis that he looks with unconcern on the calamities necessarily consequent upon the process."

In the *Journal of Political Economy*, Mr. J. P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, defends Senator John Sherman against certain insinuations made by General Francis A. Walker in an article which appeared in the March number of the *Journal*. Referring to the revision of the coinage laws of the United States in 1873, General Walker said that in the course of this revision "the dollar of our fathers was dropped" and that "this constitutes the grievance of the silver people." General Walker did not intimate that fraud was committed, but declared that "some committee-man, or some few committeemen, ran the pen through the silver dollar and the thing was done." In his statement Mr. Dunn thinks the writer has cast a slur upon Senator Sherman, he having been at the head of the managers of that conference committee. Mr. Dunn says in conclusion: "I challenge any person to cite a published contemporary statement in the governmental records that this bill, No. 2934, which was passed, dropped the silver dollar. I challenge the citation of any intimation to that effect by any person 'connected with that bill' or otherwise. I challenge the production of any explanation of the dropping of the dollar that cannot be triumphantly refuted by the statements of Mr. Sherman."

## SILVER AS MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Annals of the American Academy* for July, Professor A. B. Woodford of the School of Social Economics, New York, discusses the "Use of Silver as Money in the United States." The paper is principally historical in character, giving in detail, with ample explanatory tables and charts, an account of the silver coinage of the United States from the year 1783, when "Robert Morris presented to the 'United States in Congress assembled' a specimen American coin."

### THE ACT OF 1873.

The part of Professor Woodford's paper which refers to the celebrated Act of 1873, the purpose of which, it is claimed by the bimetallists, was to demonetize silver, will be read with much interest at this time. He says: "How far coming events cast their shadows before is ever a difficult matter to determine, but that the changes of the years from 1871 to 1876 could have been anticipated by Mr. Knox in preparing his report in 1869 hardly seems probable. It is certain that the average Congressman in 1873 would not have found it possible to make the most vague approximation to the rate which was necessary to secure bimetallism throughout the decade that followed. That the victor in the Franco-Prussian war would be able to compel the payment of a gigantic war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 and would make use of the opportunity to change the currency of Germany from silver to gold, as a means of aiding industrial development; that between 1871 and 1874 nearly every country in Europe would close its mint to the coinage of silver and keep it closed; and that the demand for silver in the countries of the East, India and China, would greatly decline; that the production of silver would double, treble and quadruple even between 1868 and 1878; that an almost unprecedented industrial depression would follow the panic of 1873; that these, or any such fortuitous concatenation of events could have been foreseen, and the fall in the value of silver, as measured in gold, been predicted with any accuracy, is highly improbable. In any case the very best policy, the one which most completely protected the interests of the whole community was, perhaps, the one adopted in the Act of 1873.

"The fall in silver, coming as it did so shortly after the failure of the Greenback party in 1874, gave rise to bitter feelings against those who secured the enactment of the Mint law of 1873. Extremists even went so far as to say that silver had been demonetized by clandestine legislation. Nor has this belief disappeared with the progress of time; it is still current, though quite unwarranted, as shown by the history of the bill in its passage from drafting to final enactment. It was practically before Congress and before the country for about four years.

"The act of 1873 was supplementary to the act of 1853 and conceived with the same intent. The circulation of postal currency had driven silver coins out of circulation during the civil war and the years subsequent thereto. The proposition was made in 1869 to restore silver to its position as a subsidiary coin.



the supply from Nevada and Colorado, it was believed, making this feasible. Any excess in the silver product for export was to be in the form of a 'trade-dollar.' An American silver coin had never been the chief component of American currency, and there was at that time no apparent reason for attempting to introduce it. For a generation silver had been used as the metal of our subsidiary coins. It remained, then, to bring the dollar into harmony with the fractional coins or to retire it from the circulation. The latter alternative was chosen, although the former had been recommended. Provision was made at the same time for the manufacture of coins of a convenient form, with quality and quantity of metal marked upon each, which could be used in trade with countries having a silver currency."

#### THE EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Speaking of the bimetallic controversy, Professor Woodford says: "The important effect of this law (1873) and of the provision of the revised statutes (1874), which deprived the silver dollar of legal tender quality, was that they prevented a use of silver which, under laws previously in force, would inevitably have followed the fall in the value of silver (1876) and the failure of the Greenback movement. Whether or not this was a desirable result is a much disputed question. The belief that it was not has led to the persistent effort of the last fifteen years to extend the use of silver. It is with the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie—that is, gold—payments on the outstanding obligations of the government, that the real bimetallic controversy in this country begins. It has been carried on alike by those personally interested, as they believe, in maintaining the stability of our measure of value and standard of payments and by those who are anxious for the general welfare and believe that industrial growth and prosperity, as well as political justice, demand a composite unit of value.

"Thus far this movement for bimetalism has resulted in three apparently quite fruitless attempts to secure international agreement regarding the coinage of gold and silver, and in the two acts requiring the United States government to purchase silver as the basis of paper currency.

"The act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase four and one-half million (4,500,000) ounces of silver per month, or such part thereof as may be offered for sale at prices below \$1.29 per ounce, and to issue Treasury notes in payment. These notes are a legal tender at their face value 'in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.' They are redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the secretary. The government is thus made a regular purchaser of silver, which it uses as the basis of a paper currency that increases from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year, according as the price of silver rises or falls. Thus far the administration, Democratic as well as Republican, has been able to redeem the Treasury notes in gold."

#### THE MONETARY SITUATION IN GERMANY.

PROFESSOR WALTHER LOTZ, of the University of Munich, explains in the July number of the *Annals of the American Academy* the "Monetary Situation in Germany," because, as he says: "American bimetalists and some of their German friends have recently severely criticised the attitude observed in the late Brussels Conference by the German delegates toward bimetalism." His purpose is "to convince impartial readers that the interests of Germany made it impossible on that occasion, and will forbid in the future the encouragement of bimetalism in any way.

#### GERMANY'S PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM.

"No one," he says, "can fairly expect that Germany's monetary policy should be guided by other than German interests. Now, notwithstanding the noisy agitation in agricultural districts of Germany in favor of bimetalism, as long as the vital interest of the greatest part of Germany's industry and commerce, the interest of our public credit and the interests of our foreign policy are not to be totally neglected, there is no hope that Germany will participate in any international measure to secure bimetalism."

The professor then gives a brief statement of Germany's actual monetary situation, from which it will be seen that about 62 per cent. of Germany's entire currency is gold coin and bullion; 24 per cent. silver coin; 2 per cent. nickel and bronze coins, and 12 per cent. State and bank notes. After explaining the difference between the two kinds of paper currency, he states that a large part of the 2,350,000,000 marks of gold do not form a part of the visible circulation, but are hoarded, either as part of the great war treasure of one hundred and twenty millions, or in the banks to cover part of the bank-note circulation.

Gold is, however, not the only legal tender; the silver thalers must also be accepted in any payment without limit, but their number cannot be increased by new coinage.

#### ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

In the second part of his paper, Professor Lotz explains the origin of the present German monetary system. The change was a result of the Franco-Prussian war. Before 1870 the monetary system varied with every petty state, and the currency consisted chiefly of paper. After the war, the formation of the Empire permitted the adoption of one system for all Germany, and the payment by France of five milliards of francs enabled the gold basis to be established.

The government, however, did not begin to withdraw the existing silver currency from circulation until 1873. Since then it has all been withdrawn, except the thalers to the value of 440,000,000 marks. An opportunity was offered to the government about 1873 by merchants from Hamburg "to find a way to effect the sale of all the silver with a minimum loss. The government did not, however, take advantage of a favorable occasion which was never to return."



"Many Germans," he says, "who are inclined to be sanguine expected in 1890 that the Sherman bill would produce a rehabilitation of silver. The failure of the American silver experiments, however, has made a deep impression on all those German authorities who, although not radical adversaries of bimetallism, nor in any sense partisans, are uninterested observers of the development."

#### SILVER'S PLACE IN THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

Professor Lotz asserts that Germany suffers, although less than other countries, by reason of the fall in the price of silver, because :

"First, the German mines produce about 10 per cent. of the world's annual output of silver.

"Second, the intrinsic value of Germany's silver currency, thalers and subsidiary coins has diminished by more than 37 per cent. since the price of silver has fallen from 180 to 112 marks per kg. This loss is permanently increasing, but it is concealed to the public, because the silver money is overvalued, and by law gold coin may be obtained without difficulty for silver. No doubt, this situation will require some reform in the coming years, but this reform would be very difficult, if the re-establishment of the old price of silver was the only way.

"Third, Germany's foreign trade is not restricted to countries which till now maintain the gold standard, but extends also to countries employing the silver standard. The exports from Germany to these countries must become less profitable in consequence of the fall in the price of silver; the imports from these countries to Germany must be stimulated by the same cause. This theme is very often treated by bimetallists. But the importance of the question to Germany is frequently exaggerated. The total value of the imported goods in 1890 was 4,273 million marks, the value of the exports 3,410 millions. Now, the imports from India, China, Mexico, the chief countries of the silver standard, amounted only to 3.5 per cent. of the value of the whole imports; the exports to those countries amounted to only 2.2 per cent. of the whole German exports sent to countries whose currency is either the single gold standard or whose rate of exchange, at least up to this time, is maintained at the gold par—viz., the Latin Union, the United States, etc. . . . .

"The result of our survey is that Germany would derive some advantage if a universal rehabilitation of silver should be carried out, but that its interests are not so urgent as to justify any dangerous experiments.

#### INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

"I cannot conclude this sketch without expressing my own opinion on the chances of the international endeavors to raise the price of silver or to maintain it on any artificial level. I am far from asserting that such endeavors must be absolutely without success. But I am in accord with Thomas Haupt in the following opinion: 'At every time when it has been possible to maintain by trusts or by other artificial

means the price of any commodity, it was an indispensable condition of success that overproduction should be avoided. So it will never be sufficient to create an artificial demand for more silver for coinage purposes by universal bimetallism.'

"If it is not possible to organize simultaneously all the silver producers of the world, so as to adjust the whole of their production to the demand, all these efforts of international bimetallism—whether England be a member of the union of it or not—must be in vain. Now, finding that the silver producers themselves deny, up to this time, the possibility of an international organization of the producers, I do not see how the States, as consumers, can expect to regulate the demand, if the producers throughout the world are not able to organize themselves so far as the supply is concerned.

"As long as the producers of silver do not voluntarily limit production, but, on the contrary, continue to augment the annual output and to produce year by year at a less cost, in consequence of technical improvements, the artificial creation of an official demand for silver coins can only have the effect of retarding, but not preventing, the inevitable crisis which will be either the definite and complete dethronement of silver as a standard metal, or the re-establishment of the price of silver after a general collapse of those mines whose production is not wanted in the world's market.

#### A PROBABLE FURTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

"The most probable thing for the next few years is a further fall in the price of silver; hence every proposal to coin silver ought to be regarded from the German standpoints as an invitation to invest the money of our tax payers in shares which are continually falling. This would be very bad business policy in public as well as in private affairs.

"But these considerations will not be the most prominent ones in Germany, for, according to the Prussian tradition, the military interest is the predominating one influence in our policy. What are, then, the demands of the military interest? Each of the great nations which are preparing for the next war—France, Germany, Russia—are anxiously collecting a great fund of gold coin in the vaults of their central banks. In the next war both Germany and France may be forced to borrow enormous sums of gold coin from their central banks, and to suspend the cash payment of bank notes during the time of war; then it will be of the greatest importance to have an established standard of value, which is everywhere accepted without artificial international measures. The next war will cost enormous quantities of blood and enormous quantities of money. But the war money will certainly be gold. Since gold is the war standard, Germany and France, too, will prepare their standards in view of the coming crisis as they are preparing guns, powder and soldiers for the time of war. This is not a political argument of high ethical value, but it is a forcible argument for our present policy."



## SHOULD THE CHINESE BE EXCLUDED?

THE question "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" is discussed in the *North American Review* by Representative Thomas J. Geary, of California, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

## Mr. Geary's Defense of His Law.

Mr. Geary defends the Chinese Restriction law that bears his name, protesting that much of the adverse criticism passed upon it is due to ignorance of the situation which confronted Congress when the bill was passed and of the intent and purposes of the law. The consequences that now confront the Chinese in the United States are, he explains, not the results contemplated by the act, but are the results of the action of the Chinese themselves in defying the government. The law was not intended to effect the deportation of those legally here, but only to prevent the further immigration of Chinese into the United States. He further protests that if the previous laws had been complied with this law would not have been necessary, and thinks that the present law would be obeyed were it not for the opposition of the Six Companies, who hold the vast mass of the Chinese of the United States under their control and authority.

He resolutely maintains that the law is justified by the treaties between America and China, and is in accord with the last compact with this government and the government of that country.

Regarding the so-called Burlingame treaty and the great promises of trade held out for us by its ratification, he says: "It matters not what our expectations were at that time; however great, they have not been realized. The inducements held out to our people by that treaty never have been justified by the action of the Chinese. We had a right to expect that the nation that had refused to be their enemy when the great nations of the earth attacked them should hold a better place in their estimation than their adversaries, but the experience of the last twenty-five years, since the Burlingame treaty was ratified, shows that in the matter of trade the Chinaman permits no sentiment to influence or affect him, but buys where he can buy the cheapest, whether from his enemy or friend, and sells in the market that will take at the highest price the greatest amount of his commodities."

## LITTLE TO BE GAINED FROM CHINESE TRADE.

He gives figures to show that there is nothing in the Chinese trade, or rather in the loss of it, to alarm any American. He says: "We would be better off without any part or portion of it. For the year 1892 our imports from China amounted to \$20,488,291; our exports amounted to \$5,663,000, or a balance in favor of the Chinese of nearly \$15,000,000 for the last year. The history of the last year has been the history of the last twenty-five years, during which time we have shipped to China more than \$134,000,000 in coin, in excess of the amount of bullion and coin imported therefrom. The loss of this trade would not be injurious, and there is no possibility of China ceasing

to trade with us so long as we are always a customer for more than \$14,000,000 of her products over and above what she takes from us. Our people have no such rights in China as we accord her people here. They have not the right to settle where they please, to engage in trade, or to indulge in their missionary work, excepting in a few of the ports of China and a few of her cities; and if an American wishes to go into the interior of China he must do just what we ask the Chinaman to do here—to obtain a certificate of his right, and be prepared to show it wherever called for. We have to-day not exceeding twenty-five merchants in all of China. As a matter of fact, the American houses have withdrawn from that trade, being unable to compete with the other foreign houses."

In conclusion Mr. Geary says: "The immigration of Chinese laborers has been prohibited for many years. The Pacific States are a unit against the further immigration of these people. Nine-tenths of all the Chinese in the United States are found in these States, and they have had opportunities for studying the effect of their presence not permitted to the other States. American interests in the far West, the maintenance of American civilization and the just protection of American labor from Chinese competition, are of more consequence than the profits of the Chinese trade or the maintenance of missionary stations in China. The law should be enforced, for we cannot afford to have the declaration made that this government cannot enforce its laws against an alien race in the United States."

## Col. Ingersoll's Plea for the Chinaman.

Col. Ingersoll charges that the Geary act was passed by Congress and signed by the President simply for the sake of votes; that the Democrats in Congress voted for it to save the Pacific States for the Democratic column, and that a Republican President signed it so that the Pacific States should vote the Republican ticket.

He holds that the act is not only contrary to the laws and customs of nations, but to our own constitution. He says: "The idea of imprisoning a man at hard labor for a year, and this man a citizen of a friendly nation, for the crime of being found in this country without a certificate of residence must be abhorrent to the mind of every enlightened man. Such punishment for such an 'offense' is barbarous and belongs to the earliest times of which we know. This law makes industry a crime and puts one who works for his bread on a level with thieves and the lowest criminals, treats him as a felon and clothes him in the stripes of a convict—and all this is done at the demand of the ignorant, of the prejudiced, of the heartless, and because the Chinese are not voters and have no political power.

"It is to the interest of this country to maintain friendly relations with China. We want the trade of nearly one-fourth of the human race. We want to pay for all we get from that country in articles of our own manufacture. We lost the trade of



Mexico and the South American Republics because of slavery, because we hated people in whose veins was found a drop of African blood, and now we are losing the trade of China by pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant and cruel.

"After all, it pays to do right. This is a hard truth to learn—especially for a nation. A great nation should be bound by the highest conception of justice and honor. Above all things it should be true to its treaties, its contracts, its obligations. It should remember that its responsibilities are in accordance with its power and intelligence.

"Russia is earning the hatred of the civilized world by driving the Jews from their homes. But what can the United States say? Our mouths are closed by the Geary law. We are in the same business. Our law is as inhuman as the order or ukase of the Czar.

"Let us retrace our steps, repeal the law and accomplish what we justly desire by civilized means. Let us treat China as we would England; and, above all, let us respect the rights of men."

### THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.

IN *Blue and Grey* George Canby, who rejoices in the honor of being a grandson of the good lady, Elizabeth Claypoole, who sewed together the first American flag, tells how that interesting event came about.

Mr. Canby's grandmother was the young widow of John Ross, the leading upholsterer of Philadelphia in the glorious year of 1776. She "determined to carry on the business on her own account, when in a few months General Washington, with her uncle, Colonel Ross, and the Congressional Committee, called and had the famous '*five-pointed star* interview,' early in 1776. Her comprehension and concise criticism were fully appreciated by the committee, and her sample flag, upon its completion, was presented to Congress, and the committee soon afterward reported to Betsy Ross that her flag was accepted as the national standard. She was authorized to proceed at once with the manufacture of a considerable number for disposal by the Continental Congress.

"Her uncle, Colonel Ross, subsequently returned alone and supplied her with funds to start her work, and advised her to purchase all the bunting she could procure in Philadelphia.

"A record has been discovered and published that in May, 1777, Congress made an order on the Treasury 'to pay Betsy Ross £14. 12s. and 2d. for flags for the fleet in the Delaware River.' This would show that the resolution placed on the Journal of Congress June 14, 1777, was not the birth of the flag by any means."

This sample and original flag has been lost, unfortunately. The tradition is that it was "run up and floated to the breeze as an experiment from the mast-head of a merchant ship lying at or near Race street wharf," to see how it would look. Mistress Betsy Ross' success was continued by her descendants in the flag manufacture for sixty years.

### THE FUTURE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

IN the *North American Review* Rev. Charles A. Briggs states his views as to the future of Presbyterianism in the United States. Commenting upon his suspension from the church Professor Briggs says its only effect is that his doctrines are declared to be hurtful errors by a majority of the last Assembly and that the minority of that Assembly who have declared that his doctrines are not hurtful errors have a legal right to hold these opinions until they are declared to be dangerous by the amendments of the confession of faith, which may only be changed by the agreement of two-thirds of the Presbyteries to a statement of doctrines submitted to them by the General Assembly. Professor Briggs allows himself to hope that within three or four years the present minority will have become a majority and that an early Assembly will reverse the decision of the last one.

#### A FEW MORE HERESY TRIALS, THEN A REACTION.

"The only danger of another disruption in the Presbyterian Church at present is in such an assumption of power on the part of another Assembly as would by an act of violence exclude at a blow large numbers of ministers and people from the Presbyterian Church. Such action is improbable. It is probable that there will be a series of heresy trials for several years until the ultra-conservatives exhaust themselves and tire the patience of the Church, when there will be a reaction so strong, so sweeping, so irresistible in its demands for breadth of thought, liberty of scholarship, intelligent appropriation of wealth of modern science and the efficiency of modern methods of work, that the reactionaries will be swept all at once and forever into insignificance. The onset of modern scholarship and of scientific methods of study and of work is as steady and sweeping as the march of a glacier. It grinds to powder everything that obstructs its path. The Presbyterian Church will probably not be seriously injured by it; but the ultra-conservative party in the Presbyterian Church will be crushed by it in due time.

#### UNITED PROTESTANTISM THE END.

"All American churches are in the stream of that tendency which is rushing on toward the unity of Christ's Church. The hedges which separate the denominations are traditional theories and practices: but they are no longer realities to thinking and working men and women. The liberals of every denomination of Christians are more in accord with one another than they are with the conservatives in their own denominations. The problem in the near future is this: Can the liberals remain in comfort in their several denominations and so become the bridges of Church Unity; or will they be forced to unite in a comprehensive frame of Church Unity outside the existing denominations; or will they rally around the more liberal communions? There seems to be little doubt that the liberals at the present time are quite



comfortable as Episcopalians and as Congregationalists, and not altogether uncomfortable as Baptists and as Methodists, and that there is no other denomination in which they are so uncomfortable as in the Presbyterian Church. It is possible that they may, after a year or more of battle for liberty, be compelled to retire from the existing Presbyterian Church and abandon it to a traditional, unscholarly and fossilized majority; and then organize a liberal Presbyterian Church, as has been done twice before in this country. But this is not probable at the present time. The liberals will still continue to make themselves as comfortable as possible during the brief period of theological war, until a final struggle may determine their destiny. They will go on in theological investigation; they will continue the study of the higher criticism of Holy Scripture; they will seek more light upon the dark problems of the future of the earth and man; they will continue to seek God through the Church and the Reason as well as through the Bible; they will remain the great constitutional party; they will be patient, brave, painstaking and heroic, until the Presbyterian Church becomes as broad, catholic and progressive as her Congregational and Episcopal sisters; and then Church Unity will be nigh, at the doors, and a happy end of controversy will be seen in a united Protestantism, which will be then encouraged to seek a higher and grander unity, in which the Roman and Greek communions will likewise share."

#### THE FUNCTIONS OF A CHRISTIAN PREACHER.

Dr. Lyman Abbott sums up his article in the *Forum*, "What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions?" as follows: "The preacher is a messenger; his sermon is a message; he receives it from God—partly through the Bible, that is, through messengers of the olden time, partly through the Church, that is, through the spiritual consciousness of the devout souls of all time, partly by direct communion with his God. His message is one of faith, hope and love—faith, a spiritual consciousness; hope, a glad expectancy; love, an unselfish service. Its value is measured, not by its literary or oratorical excellence, but by its life-giving qualities. This messenger's first care—often it will be his exclusive care—must be to serve his own parishioners, because they are those whom natural selection has drawn to him and whom he can best hope effectually to serve. His message of life is in spirit the same which has been given by the prophets of all the ages, but its form must be adapted to the thought-forms of his own time. And while his immediate object must be the inspiration of the individual, his ultimate object must be so to give that inspiration that a new social order, an order of love not of ordered and regulated selfishness, shall rule in the social, the industrial, and the political world. I add, to any young man who may read these pages, and who is deliberating the question of his profession, that never was 'the cloth' or 'the pulpit' less venerated than now, never was so scant respect paid to

the mere vestment and standing place; but never did an age or a nation so greatly need the prophet as this age and this American people, and never was age or nation more ready to hear and heed the prophet, if he comes to it inspired by the consciousness of a divine message."

#### DR. LUNN AND THE WESLEYAN SANHEDRIN.

THE Wesleyan Conference, like other Sanhedrinitical assemblies, has no love for those of its own members who venture to speak disrespectfully of the idols in its market place. The fate which has befallen the Rev. Dr. Lunn, of London, is probably intended as a warning against any too great zeal in discerning the shortcomings in the official methods of doing good. Dr. Lunn criticised, somewhat crudely, perhaps, but still honestly and from personal knowledge, certain principles of missionary action dear to the Wesleyan Society in India. His criticisms undoubtedly directed attention to the subject, and led to the adoption of considerable reforms. But instead of gratitude, the Wesleyan Sanhedrin regarded with resentment the man who had troubled the peace of the official Israel. Dr. Lunn, having no fixed pastoral charge, became chaplain to the Polytechnic, founded and edited the *Review of the Churches*, and undertook the organization of the pious picnics which are the precursors of the modern pilgrimage. There is nothing in these laudable and useful pursuits incompatible with the calling of a Wesleyan minister, any more than the scientific researches of Dr. Dallinger or the journalistic labor of the editor of the *Methodist Recorder*. But Dr. Dallinger had not offended the Sanhedrin, and the editor had only made it ridiculous by the excess of his zeal in its defense. Therefore, Dr. Lunn was singled out for expulsion, which he anticipated by his resignation.

#### HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

In the *Review of the Churches* Dr. Lunn reviews the whole controversy, and concludes as follows:

"On the advice of many of my best friends I have resolutely adopted—if the paradox is permissible—an attitude of indecision, and shall take the opportunity of a quiet holiday in Switzerland to consider well before taking any decided step. There are, however, two or three facts and two or three considerations which are manifest, and will, no doubt, influence my ultimate decision. In the first place, the ministry which I received from a Higher Source than the Wesleyan Conference is not affected by my resignation. In the second place, my sphere of service to the Church of Christ at the Polytechnic is also unaffected. In the third place, my position as a class-leader in the Wesleyan Methodist Church is also unaffected, and there is nothing in Methodist polity to hinder my continuing to render such service as I am able in Wesleyan Methodist pulpits. The considerations which will weigh very heavily with me in my final decision are, in the first place, that I must take no step which will injure the movement which this review was founded to represent; and secondly, that I can



never take up a position which would necessarily involve any expression of doubt as to the validity of my own ministry in the past, or the present validity of the ministry of those eminent representatives of the Free Churches who have worked with me in this movement. I have ever held to the truth of the great patristic saying, 'Ubi Christus, ibi Ecclesia,' and whether I find it possible to remain a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church or am compelled to seek another spiritual home I can never take up a position inconsistent with this great saying."

### THE CATHOLICISM OF THE NEW ERA.

**P**ÈRE HYACINTHE LOYSON publishes in the *Contemporary* for July an article which begins "Paris, Whit-Sunday, 1893. This is my Testament." As he is now sixty-six years of age, he stands on the brink of the tomb before the bar of the Supreme Judge. He begins with a survey of his life, with which he seems to be very well satisfied. When he was eighteen he became a priest, when he was thirty he became a monk, when he was forty-two he was excommunicated, when he was forty-five he married—and that marriage he declares was the most logical, the most courageous, the most characteristic act of his life. That life has been devoted to two causes, that of his country and his church. Notwithstanding the destruction of many illusions, he continues to believe in both.

#### THE POPE OF THE NEW ERA.

"I have never abjured Catholicism; I have never replied by anathema and insult to the insults and the anathemas which have been heaped upon me. I have hoped against hope. I have said to myself that perhaps some day there will arise a successor of Pius IX and of Leo XIII who will be as superior to the opportunism of the second as to the intransigence of the first; a true reformer, who will take the Church's transformation in hand, beginning with the Papacy, and who will be the herald and architect of the new era. It would be a miracle, I admit. But by how much I reject the false miracles, by so much I implore the true. And should it please Almighty God, in whose hands are all the hearts of the sons of men, to raise up such a Pope, the world would have seen no greater man since prophets and apostles walked her soil, nor any day so great since the day of our redemption."

#### A TRANSFORMED CATHOLICISM.

Whether the Pope of his dream comes along or not, he is convinced that Catholic Christendom is changing: "For myself, the more I consider it, the more I am persuaded that Catholic Christianity is approaching a transformation. It seems as if the Lord were saying a second time, as once to the prophet, 'Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former things shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.'

"We shall keep with religious reverence the oracles of the prophets of Israel and the apostles of Christ-

ianity, the teachings of all the inspired saints of the two Testaments; but we shall no longer confound the Word of God with the human alloy from which a sound exegesis is separating it every day. Doubtless God has spoken to men, but He has spoken to them by men, and by men of a rude race and of early or even barbarous times."

#### THE TRUE CATHOLICISM.

Père Hyacinthe, like many others who are fascinated by the Catholic ideal, is repelled by the Catholic Church because it is not Catholic but Sectarian, representing only a segment of the truth which God has revealed to men: "Nor is the Biblical revelation the only revelation, though it be the highest. There is something of God in all the great religions which have presided over the providential development of humanity. It is not true that all religions are equally good; but neither is it true that all religions except one are no good at all. The Christianity of the future, more just than that of the past, will assign to each its place in that work of 'evangelical preparation' which the elder doctors of the Church discerned in heathenism itself, and which is not yet completed. It will beware of pronouncing on these rough sketches of religion a hard and unmerited reprobation. Through all these divisions, all these conflicts, it will yet work out that luminous synthesis of truth.

"Science, again, must not be ignored. It also is a revelation, at once human and divine, and no less certain than the other. Some day will be realized the daring forecast of Joseph de Maistre: 'Religion and science, in virtue of their natural affinity, will meet in the brain of some one man of genius—perhaps of more than one—and the world will get what it needs and cries for; not a new religion, but the revelation of revelation.'"

#### THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE FUTURE.

Such a faith in which religion and science can lie down together, like the lion and the lamb in the prophecy, will have plenty to do in putting the world to rights. "The Christianity of the future will reconcile more and more, in human life, those elements which are all equally necessary, and which have hitherto been too much divided. It will reclass the links of close alliance between nature and grace, between labor and prayer, between action and contemplation; between the body, despised and accursed in the name of the soul, and the soul of which it bears the imprint and is the organ; between family life, depreciated as an ignoble and inferior state, and those highest aspirations of genius and sanctity which have sought to express themselves in an unnatural and irrelevant celibacy."

#### HIS LAST WORD.

Père Hyacinthe then sums up the last word of his last testament: "It is not to politics, and it is not to science, and certainly it is not to the interests of men or the utopias of dreamers that we must look for the salvation of France or of the world. Our salvation must come from Christianity alone. But to work this miracle, Christianity must regain its true character:



it must be the religion of the gospel, the religion of justice and of charity. It must tear itself free from the superstitions which degrade it, from the sects which rend it into fragments, from the clergies and the governments who enslave and exploit it.

"Moral and social renovation, by means of religious renovation, this is my last hope, my last word—*novissima verba!* France, the soul, and God—in these I sum up all that I have believed, all that I hope, all that has been the joy of my life and will give me strength to die."

#### A METHODIST TRIBUTE TO A JESUIT.

**D**R. BOWMAN STEPHENSON, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, contributes to the *Sunday Magazine* a glowing description of the Jesuit father, Père Jogues:

"There glowed in the breasts of the early Jesuits a sincere and absorbing passion for Christ, and for what they believed to be the salvation of souls. Without such a mainspring of action within a life like that of Isaac Jogues would have been impossible. But the Jesuit, amid the cruel and debased savages of the wilderness, living amongst them, trying to love them, eager to help and uplift them, willing to live for them or to die by their hands, is a heroic figure. To him we should no more refuse our tribute of admiration than to the Pattesons, and Moffatts, and Calverts of our Protestant legion of honor. We revolt against the Jesuit's methods; we abjure his superstitions; we marvel at and we condemn the elasticity of his conscience on ethical questions; but we admire his devotion, his courage, his endurance, his love for his religion and his Saviour, for the sake of which he 'counted not his life dear unto him.' A just judgment will confess that pure and lofty spirits have been found amidst abounding errors of creed and system; that the saints of God are not confined to one church, but may be discovered in all; and that in the long roll of Christian martyrs none more courageous, more unselfish, more heroic can be named than Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit."

#### HOW TO TEACH CIVIC DUTY.

**H**ON. JAMES BRYCE has an article in the *Forum* upon the duty of inculcating patriotism in schools.

The sober, quiet sense of what a man owes to the community in which he is born, and which he hopes to govern, has been found specially hard, says Mr. Bryce, to maintain in modern times and in large countries. It is comparatively easy in small republics or in cities, but with a vast population the individual is lost in the multitude. Then, again, the piping times of peace are not productive of such heroic incidents as times of war, and, in the third place, party spirit overlays, if it does not supersede, national spirit. But Mr. Bryce exhorts us to remember that civic virtue is not the less a virtue because she appears to-day in sober gray. How then can civic vir-

tue in sober gray, or otherwise, best be inculcated by schoolmasters? Mr. Bryce answers this question as follows:

#### METHODS.

"We must cultivate three habits. To strive to know what is best for one's country as a whole. To place one's country's interest, when one knows it, above party feeling or class feeling, or any other sectional passion or motive. To be willing to take trouble, personal and even tedious trouble, for the well-governing of every public community one belongs to, be it a township or parish, a ward or a city, or the nation as a whole. And the methods of forming these habits are two, methods which of course cannot in practice be distinguished but must go hand in hand—the giving of knowledge regarding the institutions of the country—knowledge sufficient to enable the young citizen to comprehend their working—elements which still dazzle imagination from the conflicts of fleets and armies of the past."

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Bryce then condescends upon details, and makes some practical suggestions as to the way in which patriotism should be taught in schools. "The pupil should be made to begin from the policeman and the soldier whom he sees, from the workhouse and the school inspector, from the election of the town councillor and the member of the legislature which, if he be an American boy, he will see pretty often, and about which, if he be an English boy, he is likely to have heard some talk. The old maxim of Horace about eyes and ears ought never to be forgotten by the teacher either of geography or of history, or of elementary politics. An ounce of personal observation is worth a pound of facts gathered from books; but the observation profits little till the teacher has laid hold of it and made it the basis of his instruction. I must therefore qualify the warning against details by adding that wherever a detail in the system of government gives some foothold of actual personal knowledge to the pupil, that detail must be used by the teacher and made the starting-point from which general facts are to be illustrated and explained." Current history, or elementary politics, Mr. Bryce thinks, would be easier to teach than history in the usual sense of the term.

#### HISTORY AND POETRY.

So much for giving instruction. A much more important side is that of stimulating interest in public affairs and inspiring a sense of civic duty. "If well-written historical narratives, fresh, simple, dramatic, were put into the hands of boys from ten years onwards, given to them not as task books, but as books to read for their own pleasure, not only would a good deal of historical knowledge be acquired, but a taste would often be formed which would last on into manhood." After good historical reading comes poetry, but, unfortunately, comparatively little of our best poetry runs in the historical and patriotic channel.



## POOR LAW REFORM.

## A Hint from Denmark.

THE *Economic Journal* contains an account, by C. H. Leppington, of the conditions of State relief in Denmark, from which it would seem that only two years ago Denmark remodeled its system of poor law relief.

The new Poor Law act of April 9, 1891, came into operation in Denmark the following January. Its framers appear to have shared the view that the repugnance felt by the decent poor toward the workhouse, and their readiness to endure considerable privation rather than enter it, is reasonable, and entitled to consideration. It is therefore provided that only such persons as cannot be assisted in their own homes may be removed to a poorhouse. Even if they have to go in, they must not be compelled to herd with persons of bad character, but must be accommodated in separate establishments, or at least in separate wards. The same rule applies to children. To make such a separation easier, the act directs that a workhouse (*Arbejdsanstalt*), as distinguished from a poorhouse must be set up in every county.

## OTHER PROVISIONS.

The practice of refusing house accommodation to workpeople newly arrived in a neighborhood, lest they should obtain a settlement in a commune of which they are not natives, is indirectly prohibited by a clause which imposes on the authorities of such a commune the duty of providing new-comers with rooms at the ordinary rent of the locality, if they cannot otherwise obtain them. A member of a sick club who continues to be unable to work after his club allowance has ceased is to receive relief from his commune to the amount of his club allowance until he can return to his work, and this assistance is not to be counted as poor-law relief. Nor does the receipt of medical relief bring with it medical disqualification. And although relief given to any person for whom another is responsible (*e. g.*, as parents for their children) is to be reckoned as relief given to the latter, this rule does not refer to the case of blind or deaf and dumb children, nor to the insane. By other acts passed within the past few years it has been provided that, when the authorities have made an order on the father of an illegitimate child to make the mother an allowance in respect of it, the mother can demand payment of the allowance from the guardians of the commune in which the man resides, who have, of course, their remedy against him. In 1889 there were 1,181 such cases. And the conditions imposed by the act of 1891 upon the nature of the relief to be granted to the better class of aged poor have been supplemented by another act, which prescribes that the communes are to receive a subsidy from the State toward the support of the poor of this class. This relief, too, which usually takes the form of money, is not to entail the disadvantages incident to ordinary poor-law relief, nor are the recipients regarded as paupers. The resulting effect of these two acts is to

create something very like a system of State pensions.

## THE ECONOMIC MAN.

IN the *International Journal of Ethics*, Professor William Smart, of St. Andrew's University, Glasgow, endeavors to fix the place of industry in the social organism. Mr. Smart contrasts the position of the capitalist and laborer from an ethical standpoint, and says:

"What man, then, simply as man, by his very constitution demands is, primarily, enough wealth to supply these purely physical wants, and enough labor to keep the whole organism working in perfect health. These, I say, are the indispensable requisites of every life, not only of the rich, but of the poorest. They are the minimum standard of the animal called man, which he needs to prevent him having actually a worse status in the world than the mere beasts of the field.

"To sum up. The error of us all hitherto has lain in looking at man's economic effort too exclusively as an *end*; in looking upon those who started in life with a competency as 'lucky souls,' who alone could afford to live the life they pleased; in thinking that we had no responsibility for the fact that the great majority start infinitely behind those few.

"The new economist must look at man primarily as a spiritual being, and must look at all men as spiritual beings. In considering the world of working persons, we must take what we may, without irreverence, conceive as the standpoint of the Almighty himself. To us all men must be equal in the one respect, that the *end of their being* is the same—that is, the realization of all the powers of spirit in a free life."

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 15 M. Charles Benoist has an article entitled "The Reichstag, the Emperor and the German Empire." His theme has evidently been suggested to him by the stormy discussion which took place in the German Parliament on May 6, and he begins his account of what is practically the conflict between an Emperor and his Parliament by carrying his readers back to the previous conflict of 1887. Six years ago last January the Iron Chancellor was in full power, acknowledging no one as master but old Emperor William, and against his military bill, which involved, it will be remembered, an increase of 50,000 men and a proportionate taxation, the Parliament "kicked like a young horse hoping to throw its heavy rider." As all the world knows, Bismarck got his way, and the horseman held tight on his plunging steed. But times are changed—the old king is dead, the one-time Iron Chancellor is in retreat, and a young man is now facing the people.

## TWO SOULS HAS GERMANY.

M. Benoist, it is curious to note, treats the question from a philosophical point of view, saying, *à propos*



of the present hour, that the appeal of William the Second to Germany is not an act of personal policy, and that the present crisis is not an accident, if, in the profound calm of the present moment, the word "crisis" may be allowed. Its true cause is a development of German nationality on the model of that of Prussia. "Germany," he continues shrewdly, "though outwardly unified, has, like Shakespeare's unhappy Hamlet, two souls," born of the marriage of the North and South; she exemplifies a psychological dualism, possessing the feudal military soul of Prussia, and the dreamy, poetic spirit of the land of the River Main. One soul is rude and imperious by nature, the other soft and musical; from thence arise two distinct tendencies, nay, even two distinct conceptions of the end of existence. "To be strong, feared, and the master of men," is the cry of the Prussian soul; to enjoy life is the sighing aspiration of the German. Prussia has at present got the upper hand, because the position of the Empire defined by artificial frontiers on every side is one of constant national peril. But if the more intellectual sympathies of Germany succeed in domineering Prussian prudence and Prussian arrogance, a disruption of the Empire might occur.

#### PROGRESS TOWARDS UNITY.

But in this M. Benoist does not at all believe. "However strong may be the antagonism of the two elements, there is something still stronger—the feeling for Germany. A milder and less burdened Germany is doubtless desired by many, but none desire to see it crumbling to nothing. A German Empire progressing towards unity is what exists; any other conception is pure fantasy. On so solid a base is the German Empire founded that not even a revolution could destroy it. Germany is already amalgamated, and an interior crisis is all that is needed to weld every part. To Germans the Imperial power is a creation of the modern world, fitted out with modern organs, breathing out a modern breath. It satisfies at once their patriotism and their philosophy. Do not let us be deceived by superficial aspects. Those who speak otherwise, and who dream of a realm undone, and brought back to be a chain of confederate states, understand neither Germany nor Prussia, neither the place of the Emperor in the Empire, nor that of the family of the Hohenzollerns in Prussia."

M. Benoist's article is interesting, as well as painstaking in its analysis of parties; but when he concludes by saying that united Germany is the achievement of Prussia, and Prussia of its victorious army, and the army of the royal house of Hohenzollern, which "sits upon the summits of the mountain, and governs from the plain of the sea," he seems perhaps to ignore that growth of the people silently spreading like the rising tide, of which none can forecast the result. Ararat was a high mountain, yet the waters covered the face thereof, and some change in the face of modern politics might sap with fatal swiftness any power whose one base is the drilled discipline of one or two millions of armed men.

#### WITH THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

"HOME AND COUNTRY" makes its first article an exceedingly timely and thorough informational one on the German Parliament. Robert Sigel, who writes it, reviews intelligently the historical events which brought Germany into existence and the Parliament into its present status, with its seven prominent parties.

#### A HARD WORKING BODY.

As to the *mores* of the Reichstag, Mr. Sigel says: "The work-day of the Parliament generally commences at ten o'clock with meetings of commissions; these are followed by sessions of the whole body, which last from four to five hours, and in the evening commissions meet again and factions gather together to discuss their plans. Not rarely the last group of conscientious members leaves the Reichstag, to the astonishment of passers-by, near upon midnight, and party leaders and prominent workers then look back upon a working day of fourteen hours.

"Thus it will be seen that the Leipziger-strasse, or Parliament street as it is called, is alive with members at almost all hours of the day. About the time that the Reichstag and both houses of the Landtag begin their sessions one can see almost all the political celebrities in a short time. Let him who is ignorant of the manners and customs of Germany remember that the deputies can generally be recognized on the street by the leather portfolios they carry, which contain the official documents; these are the only outward sign of their position. The portfolio is a guide to the length of its possessor's parliamentary career; the newness of this article indicates recent election to office, while the time-worn, inflated, almost ragged portfolio is a sure sign of a lengthy and honorable service."

But the house is rarely half full, and never full. On important debates only a few speakers get the floor during the long session, because the shortest speeches are apt to be over an hour long.

#### COMPARED WITH THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

"The visitor is astonished to see that everything is done in a much more unrestrained and much less ceremonious manner than might be imagined. Reflecting the national character, the German representative body is not patterned for theatrical 'pomp and circumstance.' When the president of the French Chamber steps from his residence in the Palace Bourbon into the senate he appears in faultless evening dress accompanied by gorgeously attired attendants and secretaries, the guard presents arms, and at the beat of the drum a half company, under the command of an officer, forms a guard of honor. Nothing of the kind is to be found in the German assembly. The president comes in a plain black frock coat, a servant opens the door, and there stands before you a very fine-looking man with the director of the Reichstag, Privy Councillor Knack, who generally appears at his side. The deputies are summoned from all parts of



the house by electric bells, and they put in an appearance in answer to this call, providing that the sitting be of particular importance.

"Before the president declares the session open one finds that the members of each faction gather into a group. There stands Freiherr von Stumm, the tyrannical, patriarchal king of Neunkirchen, next to the former party leader, Herr von Helldorff. The two Saxons, von Frege and Ackerman, are no doubt discussing one of the numerous motions anent commerce which the latter has made in the course of years, and the slim Herr von Kardorff, who as a student lost his nose in a duel and now wears one of silver in its place, is certainly expounding to his *vis-à-vis* the double standard and remonetization of silver—subjects that are his hobby. The rest of the chamber looks about the same as this group on the right, and even when the sitting has begun the picture changes but little. The person whom we see talking from the speaker's platform must then, of course, leave this place; for the rest, however, the deputies stand together in groups. Only a few sit in their places. One reads; another writes letters."

Mr. Sigel's article, written on the eve of the Army bill struggle, predicts with singular accuracy the probable outcome of the Emperor's fight for his pet measure. He thinks that the success will strengthen William greatly, but that it will be impossible to make a further increase in the army, owing to the democratic opposition. He is, unlike M. de Blowitz, fearful of a European war in the not distant future.

### THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

THE great contest over the German Emperor's army bill makes Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "Side Lights on the German Soldier," in the July *Harper's*, of some especial interest. He tells us but little of the common soldier, but chiefly of the extraordinary officer cult, numbering 30,000 members. What seems most curious to our democratic understanding in the internal government of this great body of intellectual, well-born men is the excessive paternalism.

#### THE TYRANNY OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICER.

"There is a tyranny among German officers which would strike us as outrageous—not tyranny over soldiers, but tyranny of superior officers over inferior ones. It can only be explained by the rules governing the admission of officers to the German army. In most countries, as with us, admission to the army is gained by passing stiff examinations and nothing more. In the German army, not only must a series of difficult examinations be passed, but the candidate for epaulets must at the same time be chosen into a regiment by the officers of that regiment. Thus a young man who may have shown his proficiency in military science may yet fail to become an officer if he is regarded as a disagreeable mess-fellow by every regiment in the army. Perhaps it is possible to plead that any man who cannot get an election to a single regiment had better remain out of the army, on the

presumption that if he is unpopular with those who have every opportunity of knowing about him, he would most likely be an unpopular officer with the men."

But this is not the worst. "When the German officer becomes a member of a regiment, almost all his actions are influenced by the opinion of his superior officers—even matrimony. No officer can marry without the consent of his colonel, and this consent can be obtained only after a careful inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the proposed alliance. First, is the young lady suitable for association with the wives of the other officers? Secondly, will the bridegroom be able to live respectably and bring up his family? Thirdly, are his means or those of his wife invested in proper securities, so that he is not liable to be expelled by reason of bankruptcy? These precautions seem exceedingly paternal, but I am assured that they prevent a great deal of unhappiness, for a young officer is very apt to contract matrimony without reference to the future means of support; and, moreover, is apt to be more rash than he would be if he could see himself through the eyes of more experienced men."

When one considers the absurdly small pay of the German officers, it seems rather a problem as to whether it is worth while to go through so much to attain so little. But the extraordinary social advantages of the positions furnish the attraction. Every officer is supposed to marry well—from a financial point of view.

Duelling has almost ceased, owing to the extraordinary precautions by the official paternalism to prove in each case a final *causa belli*. If the council of senior officers has not decided that nothing can avert a duel, an officer disgraces himself by fighting one.

#### THE DAILY ROUTINE.

Mr. Bigelow tells us that the German officers are often at work at four o'clock in the morning drilling their men; "their afternoon is occupied with barrack work, reports, and a lot of odds and ends of routine work, which leaves them pretty well tired out when evening arrives. In France, Russia, Italy and Austria officers seem to have very much more time on their hands, to judge by the appearance of the streets alone. In England and America the officer may be regarded as having great difficulty in employing his time so as not to be bored, unless he is a singular character, regarded by his comrades as rather a 'dig,' or one riding a hobby. The German officer not only has an amount of daily routine work far in excess of what is customary in other armies, but he has to prepare for periodical examinations upon which his promotion depends."

But it is in the autumn, when the great manoeuvres are at hand, when his final test is at hand.

"These grand manoeuvres are always attended by the Emperor in person, who commands now on one side and now on the other, testing the efficiency of every branch of his service as thoroughly as is possible without the use of ball cartridge. When one bears in mind that a single army corps marching



along a single road occupies for its 30,000 men between thirty and forty miles, it is easy to see how much complication can be produced by attempting to bring those men rapidly to the front in line of battle, extending, perhaps, ten miles between the extremities of the two wings. Then, too, there are the difficulties in the way of bringing up to each company or battalion the ammunition and food supplies, quartering the men, providing them with water, and keeping them fit for the next day's hard work."

#### A VISIT TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

ONE of the best articles in this month's English magazines is Mr. Smalley's account of his visit to Prince Bismarck, which he contributes to the *Fortnightly Review*. It is a long article of twenty-seven pages, and every page is bright and readable. Mr. Smalley gives a charming picture of Prince Bismarck at home, surrounded by his dogs and his water-fowl, full of talk of things past, of things present, and of things to come. The Prince figures much more amiably in Mr. Smalley's pages than in his own speeches. Mr. Smalley found him resigned to ostracism, and almost benevolent to the Emperor.

" 'My time is over,' he said, with a gesture which meant as much as the words. And still more expressively: 'I shall not go into action again.'"

"Never once had he a harsh or even a hard word for the Emperor personally. What he said showed, or implied, an odd mixture of respect for the Emperor as Emperor, and of something that was not exactly respect for his abilities or character."

#### LENBACH'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE.

Mr. Smalley tells the curious story as to how Lenbach, the great portrait painter, caught the expression which flames in his last picture of the Iron Chancellor. The last portrait he painted shows you such a Bismarck as you might fancy thundering at a stubborn majority in the Reichstag full of righteous anger and stern purpose, lightning in the eye, and the mouth hard as iron. Well, the history of that portrait is this: Prince Bismarck hates crows because they are the enemies of the singing birds he loves. He and Herr Lenbach were walking in the woods, when the Prince caught sight of one of these detested crows on the branch of a tree. It was his sudden glance of anger at the crow which the artist seized—one can imagine the look, fierce, and even deadly if a look could kill—and this it was which was put on paper when they got home, and the sketch became the portrait we see. It was no Socialist, nor Particularist, nor human Philistine of any species, which provoked this Olympian wrath which Lenbach has fixed for ever on the speaking canvas; only a crow, with no love for music or for musical birds.

#### THE PRINCE AS A TALKER.

Prince Bismarck seems to have an unbounded flow of talk. Mr. Smalley says: "The talk flowed on for another hour, the Prince choosing his own topics, dismissing one with a flashing sentence, enlarging

upon another, the face radiant at times, the eyes burning, and then the fire dying out only to flame up again; and sometimes the cold glitter of steel came into them, and then the words cut like steel."

His conversation ranged over many themes, upon some of which he spoke very characteristically, as for instance when he declared that the government made a mistake in treating the Socialists as a political party, to be seriously met and argued with instead of as robbers and thieves to be crushed. "I would never have allowed this," he exclaimed. "They are the rats of the country to be stamped out." The Prince omitted to say that his effort in that direction had not been crowned with such conspicuous success as to justify his successor in continuing the same line of tactics. He did not hesitate, however, to assert his utter dissent from the principles of modern democracy. "There has grown up of late," said Prince Bismarck, "a notion that the world can be governed from below. That cannot be."

#### HIS VIEWS OF ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck did not seem to take much interest in England, whose politics seem to him both sterile and trivial.

"Prince Bismarck's views, so far as he expressed them, may be summed up in a sentence or two: 'If we have a controversy with England we pay attention to that and try to understand the English side of it as well as ours. Other international questions, European and not Anglo-German merely, do sometimes, though not very often, make us turn our eyes to England. Otherwise, what chiefly concerns us is the effort of certain parties or persons in Germany to make us copy English Parliamentary institutions.'"

"This last was said with that gleam of humor which so often lighted up both his face and the subject he was discussing."

#### HIS OPINION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Of Mr. Gladstone, Prince Bismarck appears to have spoken with scant respect, of which Mr. Smalley says: "Let us excuse Prince Bismarck so far as we can, and not forget that he has full faith in Mr. Gladstone as an orator."

"I quoted, while this topic was still being talked of, the remark of a Frenchman less well known than he deserves to be, M. Doudan, who said of Victor Hugo: 'A force de jouer avec les mots, il en est devenu l'esclave;' and this I applied to Mr. Gladstone. 'Yes,' answered Prince Bismarck, 'les mots se jouent de lui.' This was the only French phrase he allowed to pass his lips, and with this, too, came a humorous illuminative gleam into his eyes."

#### PARTIALITY FOR RUSSIA.

He spoke with sympathy of Russia: "His old partiality for that country came out in the remark that whatever might be Germany's troubles from Socialism they would never be aggravated from any Russian source. But his faith in the good faith of the Emperor of Russia was not to be shaken. The state of things in Russia seemed to him to forbid such a



supposition. 'The party of discontent, whether you call it Socialist, or Anarchist, or Nihilist, is much the same everywhere. If it is a danger to Germany, it is equally a danger to Russia—perhaps a much greater danger. The Czar is not the man to lend a hand to the enemies of order, of society.' "

#### HIS VIEWS ON THE ARMY BILL.

Prince Bismarck expressed himself at length against increasing the number of men in the army. To increase the number of men would draw off a great many officers to train the new soldiers, which is weakening the army in its vitals. Non-commissioned officers cannot be created offhand. In a war you could not use more than a million troops in three or four battles fought at different points about the same time. As Germany has three million trained soldiers already, he does not see the use of adding eighty thousand more. What the army wants is not more troops, but more cannon, and so forth, and so forth.

One more extract, and we close our notice of this extremely interesting contribution to contemporary history.

#### ON PUBLIC OPINION.

They were discussing the position of the press in various countries, and Mr. Smalley appears to have raised the point as to whether or not public men should contradict statements in the newspapers :

"Renan, I said, laid it down as a rule, which he had adopted early in life on the counsel of Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, never to contradict anything. He did not contradict the current story that the Rothschilds had paid him a million francs for the 'Vie de Jésus,' nor even deny the authenticity of spurious writings published under his name.

"'What is that,' said the Prince, 'but contempt for public opinion? A writer of books like Renan, a recluse, a man who holds aloof from the world, may be able to afford himself that luxury. A statesman, a politician cannot. Public opinion is one of the forces on which he relies. If it is corrupted, is he not to purify it? What becomes of his usefulness if he is discredited?'"

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, writes concerning England's safety in India. He says : "To place 100,000 men on the western borders of India is beyond the strength of Russia in this generation. No doubt, should cause of quarrel arise between us, she would endeavor to annoy and injure us in India as far as possible, but an invasion could have no hope of success.

"The quality of the Indian native troops is little known or appreciated in Europe. Some of the fighting races, who form the largest proportion of our army, are not inferior to any soldiers in the world, when well and sufficiently led by European officers. The Sikhs and Gurkhas are, I believe, superior to Russian troops of the line. They are much of the same quality as the Turks who held the Russians at bay in the last war, and who would have beaten them single-handed had they not been betrayed by their own generals. As to the native Indian irregular

cavalry, although it might be increased by twenty regiments with advantage, it is infinitely superior to the Cossack regiments of Russia. The conclusion of this brief article is, that during this generation Russia has nothing to gain and everything to lose by attacking us in India."

#### HOW A EUROPEAN WAR WAS AVERTED IN 1875.

IN the *Deutsche Revue* "Senex Diplomaticus" replies briefly to M. de Blowitz's sensational article on "The French Scare of 1875," published in *Harper's* for May.

To begin with, "Senex Diplomaticus" asserts that M. de Blowitz is absolutely wrong in his statement that Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck were not of one mind with regard to the question of immediate war, and that Prince Bismarck was totally ignorant of the plan of the military party, and was only actually informed of it by M. de Radowitz, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and so was able to assure the Czar later on that he was quite innocent in the matter of the scare.

#### BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE BOTH FOR WAR.

Count von Moltke and the Chancellor held different views about many things; but, says "Senex Diplomaticus," they were most certainly in accord on the question of a war with France in 1875. "It was, of course, easier for the Count than the Chancellor to decide in favor of war. France had recovered so quickly from the war of 1870-71 that the Count may naturally have thought it dangerous to let her complete her military reorganization in peace, in case she was also thirsting for revenge on Germany. The Chancellor, on the other hand, could not favor war, unless he had first invented a plausible pretext for it, and could then also convince the other nations of its plausibility, so that when war was declared France might find herself without allies. It was with the practical purpose of securing Russia's neutrality, and not on a kind of academic mission, as M. de Blowitz puts it, that M. de Radowitz was dispatched to St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck's mistake lay in believing that Russia's consent was obtainable, seeing that she was interested rather in the annihilation of France, and he was further mistaken in still believing—M. de Radowitz's failure notwithstanding—that a case against France could be got up by revelations to the press.

"No one can ever be persuaded that for weeks the whole world, without any real cause, was quaking lest war should break out, and I remember at the same time that Lord Derby, on May 30, when rejecting the proposal because it was not in the interests of peace, declared that not only the press but persons of the highest authority and standing had said it was inevitable that Germany must prevent France from maintaining an army beyond a certain minimum strength. It is conceivable that this should have excited M. de Radowitz, and that he should have written to Paris in that strain, and it is also true that M.



de Radowitz made a remark casually about war being inevitable; but it is highly improbable that he should have supplied the Marquis de Gontaut-Biron with such data of Count von Moltke's intentions against France as M. de Blowitz reports.

"However, as soon as the Emperor William, who was at Wiesbaden, heard of the unrest, he put his foot down so firmly that the Chancellor saw the game was lost; but M. de Blowitz's idea of the warlike plans of Moltke being crossed and shattered by the bold but indirect tactics of Prince Bismarck, and of the eternal debt of gratitude which the French owe the Chancellor in consequence, is so grotesque that it could only have arisen in the imaginative brain of the Paris *Times* correspondent."

### EMPRESS EUGENIE AND PROSPER MERIMEE.

#### Side Lights on the History of the Third Empire.

IN both the June numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Filon continues and concludes his interesting account of "Prosper Mérimée," which is chiefly attractive through the side light it throws on many hitherto little-known corners of modern history. Thus, the picture given of the Empress Eugénie is delightful, and was evidently written without any thought of publicity, for almost every day M. Mérimée wrote to his friend, Madame de Montijo, giving her news of her daughter, much as might any other old gentleman of a young bride who had always remained to him the little girl whom he had scolded and amused, and to whom he had taught her letters in the long ago; for it was he who actually first instilled into the Empress Eugénie the rudiments of the language of the people over whom she was later called to reign. "And now," he says, "I also have to call her Your Majesty!" "I cannot help telling you," he remarks in another of his letters, "how well and thoroughly she understands her duties." Once when he went in to see her during the short Regency which occurred while Napoleon III was contributing to the making of a free Italy, he found her learning the Constitution by heart. On another occasion, immediately after the Imperial couple had had a bomb thrown at them, Mérimée records that the Empress said to those who ran to her assistance: "Do not trouble about us; this is part of our work; rather look after the injured." And yet Mérimée was anything but a courtier, and did not hesitate to blame and criticise what he thought objectionable in the Imperial Court when writing to Madame de Montijo, and many times he refused official positions pressed upon him by the Empress because he wished to keep his entire liberty of thought and action.

#### MÉRIMÉE'S ENGLISH FRIENDS.

M. Filon touches, but with considerable discretion, on the Don Juanesque side of Mérimée's life and character, and it is easy to see that the great author's friendships were far more to him than his loves, although, like most men, he was not sorry to have it thought that he was much favored by the fair sex. He was one of the few Frenchmen who thoroughly appreciated and admired English women, and his

greatest delight was to come and occasionally spend a few weeks in London, where he was a welcome guest at Holland House, and where, among others, he could boast of the friendship of the beautiful Mrs. Senior, Carlyle's Lady Ashburton, and of Panizzi's, who had then made his home in England; indeed, most of the literary lights of the London world of that day were fond of Mérimée. In the August of 1865 we learn he spent three days with the Gladstones, and the Frenchman's criticism of the G.O.M. cannot but be read to-day with interest: "Mr. Gladstone seemed to me under some aspects to be a man of genius, under others a child;" then he continues, "there is something in him of the child, of the statesman and of the madman."

#### ON THE EVE OF SEDAN.

But when the Franco-German war broke out Mérimée's happy days were over. Long before 1870 he had seen the cloud coming on the horizon; his letters to Madame de Montijo became sad and discontented, and he complained that at the Tuileries everything seemed to him changed save the Empress. He observed that too many banquets took place; that there were too many Germans about; and too little dignity. "If you had a pack of hounds," he writes to his old friend, "would you care to see the dogs fighting among themselves instead of pursuing the game? If you discovered in the pack certain animals who had neither scent nor courage, would you keep them? If you sent away those who served you faithfully and replaced them by others that had bitten you, do you think it would encourage the best among them to serve you honestly?" A terrible comment on Napoleon III and his familiars!

As early as the year 1865 Mérimée had taken Bismarck's measure, for he was at Biarritz when the latter came there to see the Emperor; and years later, when he heard of the German candidature to the Spanish throne, he wrote to Panizzi: "If there is war it will be because M. de Bismarck has made up his mind to it."

#### AFTER THE CRASH.

Although his friends urged him to leave Paris after the battle of Weissenburg he would not do so. On August 9 of that year, although very ill, he managed to crawl to the Tuileries and saw the Empress. "She is as firm as a rock," he wrote to Panizzi, "although she is fully aware of the horror of her situation. She tells me that she never feels fatigue; if all the world had her courage the country would be saved." But on the last occasion that he saw his Imperial mistress he records that she said to him: "I hope that my son will have no ambition and that he will live happily in obscurity." On September 8 Mérimée was at last persuaded to leave Paris for Cannes, and from there he wrote with infinite difficulty, for he was even then dying, a pathetic letter to Panizzi begging him to seek out and care for the Empress, who had at last reached the hospitable shores of England, and so his life ended at its saddest, for Prosper Mérimée died on September 27, 1870, and is buried in the cemetery at Cannes, where his grave is unmarked by slab or cross.



## RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL DEFENDER ARRAIGNED.

THE *Century* lends its July pages to two papers called forth by Pierre Botkine's "official" defense of the Russian government published last month. These replies are by Joseph Jacobs, secretary of the London Russo-Jewish Committee, speaking specifically for the Russian Jews, and by George Kennan, speaking for the "People of Russia."

## The Status of Russian Jews.

Mr. Jacobs's characterization of the Botkine article is not wanting in force of epithet. He denies point blank most of the assertions of the Russian diplomat and says it is no wonder that the Czar's folks have hitherto refrained from making a defense of their proceedings, since any such must expose to such a degree the falsity and injustice of their position.

The main point of the discussion seems to be whether or not Jews are molested in Russia for being of the Jewish religion. Mr. Jacobs says:

"M. Botkine strikes the key-note of the official defense of Russian persecution with the statement that 'the Hebrew question in Russia is neither religious nor political; it is purely an economical and administrative question.' Political it certainly is not, though the fact that the Jews in Russia came to it as a 'heritage from Poland,' has not been without effect on their disabilities. But how can M. Botkine deny that these disabilities are religious ones, when by the mere process of conversion to the Orthodox Church they are each and every one of them removed? Is the law that allows a Jewish convert to desert his Jewish wife and marry again economic or administrative? Are the special taxes on religious ceremonies merely economic? The Moscow Synagogue, one of the handsomest buildings in the city, has been closed by order of the governor, and its gates sealed and barred. Can it be contended by M. Botkine that this intolerant act has any esoteric economic motive? If the restrictive enactments against the Jews were against their economic pursuits, why are they not directly applied to all who pursue them in an undesirable manner?"

The Jewish defender further asserts that all statistics show his people to be the most thrifty and law-abiding of the Czar's subjects, and the best educated; that they assimilate well with the peasants, and that there would be no trouble between the races unless it were fomented by the government officers. This is directly in the face of the official statements that the government has often to interfere in riots against the Hebrew population.

## George Kennan's Reply to M. Botkine.

Naturally, the avowed enemy of the Czar's system, Mr. George Kennan, is also aroused by the late "Voice for Russia," especially in consideration of the statements made concerning Mr. Julius Price's refutation of Mr. Kennan's description of the Russian penal system. Passing over the discussion, which seems somewhat irrelevant, of the fitness or unfitness of

friendly relations between the United States and Russia, we find Mr. Kennan defending his Siberian prison assertions from all sides. In the first place he quotes from Mr. Price's book to show that that gentleman did see prison barbarities quite as awful as Mr. Kennan ever described. "As a matter of fact," continues Mr. Kennan, "the members of the Fourth International Prison Congress had no opportunity—at least in an official capacity—to make any investigation whatever. They were directly warned, at the outset, by Mr. Gálkine Wráskoy, chief of the Russian prison administration, that 'if they attempted to broach the Siberian prison scandals in the international congress they would make a great mistake.' In view of this warning there was nothing for them to do but adhere, officially, to the programme that had been drawn up for them, and seek, privately, for more trustworthy information than that for which the programme provided. But they did not even do this. If the reports that reached me from St. Petersburg are to be believed, the congress devoted much more time to banquets, complimentary speeches and excursions than to the investigation of Russian prisons."

## THE MEDITERRANEAN AN ENGLISH LAKE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 15 M. E. Plauchut writes from the French point of view, an alarmist article entitled "The English in Morocco." It is interesting to discover how the French regard England's practical possession of the Suez Canal, "by which the commercial interests of Spain, Holland, Italy and France might be," remarks the writer, "ruined by the turning of a key." M. Plauchut considers that Gibraltar, "an ancient Spanish fortress," being now "English for ever," and Malta and Cyprus having been taken from their legitimate possessors by force or coaxing, prove that his apprehensions are more than justified. His feelings are also hurt at seeing on British Admiralty charts the sea between the French and English coasts marked as the *English Channel*, and evidently feels that if the Anglo-Saxons acquire predominance in Morocco, and shake hands from some African promontory with their own Gibraltar, the blue Mediterranean which bathes the shores of French Provence will become an English lake. "Did not England bombard Alexandria," he asks, "and might she not quite as causelessly attack Tangiers?" When Spanish troops were marching on Tetuan in 1859 the English ambassador of Madrid is affirmed to have caused their recall by an effectual remonstrance, and demand for payment of an old debt. The Sultans of Morocco are the last remaining potentates, old style, existing on the north coast of Africa, and it is a sore regret with them that they can no longer be Corsairs in the Mediterranean waters.

## IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

M. Plauchut quotes a very characteristic letter written in 1684 by Muley Ishmael to Sir Cloudesley



Shovel (a British worthy whose monument may be seen in Westminster Abbey, clad in a peculiarly grotesque costume), in which Muley, who was very angry with James II, says: "I have written letters to the King of England which ought to satisfy him, but I have had, as yet, no answer; you have taken several of our vessels and have sunk others; you have cruised along our coasts, and that is not the way to establish a good peace, neither is it the way an honest man sets to work. Thank God you have left Tangiers, for it belongs to us. We are going to cultivate the surrounding country; it is the best of our territories. As for the slaves you have taken, you can do what you like with them; you are welcome to throw them into the sea, and whatever else pleases you. But be sure that as the English merchants have paid their debts I shall turn them all out." Sir Cloudesley Shovel replies that as a Christian he did not think that he could throw the slaves into the sea, and he tries to obtain an exchange of English prisoners of war.

Finally, M. Plauchut gives a vivid picture of Moghreb, the ancient town, boasting of an immense seraglio that would have made Solomon's look small; the Jewish Ghetto, sordid in aspect, but full of wealth acquired by usury; the town which only wakes at night, when the narrow streets are filled with mystery and violence, and along which the inhabitants steal, torch in hand.

Except that the Christian captive no longer perishes of jail fever like the three unfortunate Capuchin fathers whom Cardinal Richelieu sent on an embassy with an escort of thirty men in the seventeenth century, Morocco is much what it was three hundred years ago. That it is not cleared out and brought into the light of Western civilization is, M. Plauchut exclaims, the fault of that greedy nation of shopkeepers, who are only waiting their opportunity to include this important African territory in their plan of universal domination by land and sea.

IN THE *New Review* Mr. Tim Healy discusses the tactics of the Opposition to Home Rule in a few pages which he entitles "A Defense." The House, says Mr. Healy, has become a paradise for any adroit Unionist seeking the road to fame. Mr. Healy caricatures Mr. Chamberlain's method of debate, and says that Mr. Chamberlain sits down with an expression of unalloyed satisfaction on his countenance, such as might become the faces of the just on the Judgment Day. Mr. Healy's object, of course, is to press for what he calls railroading the bill through the Commons. Mr. Healy concludes his article as follows: "So far from condemning all this waste of time, however, every judge of tactics must hold it perfectly warranted. It is at present the business of the Opposition to waste time. It is equally the business of the majority to prevent waste of time. A majority is a majority, a minority is a minority, and there are, it is understood, considerable limitations of power between one and the other.

### SOME SOCIALIST LEADERS.

THE following accounts of some of the leading European Socialists who were conspicuous on Labor Day will not be without interest. They are taken by the *London Quarterly Review* from M. de Wyzewa's book:

#### WILLIAM MORRIS, POET AND SOCIALIST.

Among the English Socialists, the best account is given of Mr. William Morris: "On the pavement, with his head uncovered, I saw a solid little man vociferating and gesticulating in the wildest way. He seemed to be a man of fifty, with a crimson countenance, from which there shone the light of two large steel-blue eyes. Incapable of standing still, he marched about incessantly. The abundance of his gestures shook his frame from top to toe; his black hair, like a mane, flowed to and fro, and all the time he brandished in the air, or ground between his teeth, a deeply colored little wooden pipe. With all the force of his strong lungs, and in the affected tone which Englishmen assume when speaking in the open air, this improvised apostle was demonstrating, not, as might have been expected, the advantage of coming to Christ and the inconveniences of damnation, but the necessity of a class struggle and the certainty of social revolution. 'O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!' The energetic orator to whom we have been listening is the author of 'The Earthly Paradise,' and the self-rejected poet laureate to the English crown. Poet or no poet, the little man was causing an obstruction, and, refusing to desist, off he was marched to the station house, still vociferating and still brandishing his pipe. Mr. Morris shows no signs of recantation. His zeal in writing, lecturing, agitating, knows no bounds. No means are too laborious or humiliating for diffusing his ideas. Now you see him spending weeks together in the wilds of Scotland, stirring up the people to revolt against the owners of the soil; now you see him standing at the corners of the streets in London trying to convert the passers-by; now handing leaflets and prospectuses to the crowds of passengers at railway stations or inside the cars. In his home at Hammersmith he holds meetings for the workmen of the district."

#### A GERMAN SOCIALIST LOYOLA.

Of the German leaders, the most interesting account is of Von Vollmar. M. de Wyzewa says: "Vollmar—for the moment we may drop the 'Von'—is, as this prefix indicates, an aristocrat. He was born at Munich in 1850, and belongs to one of the oldest families in Bavaria. Until his fifteenth year he was in the hands of the Augsburg Benedictine Fathers, who gave him an education suited to his station. In 1865 he entered a cavalry regiment, and the year following went through the Austrian campaign. Not content with the life of an officer in time of peace, he gave up his commission and offered his sword to the Pope, who was at that time recruiting volunteers. It was not until 1870 that he rejoined the Bavarian army, to take part in the Franco-German war. While passing through the region of the Loire, at the head



of a telegraph corps, the young man was severely wounded. With indomitable energy, however, Vollmar set himself, through the long years of his convalescence, to complete his early education. There is not a science or an art he has not approached. There is not a language in Europe he cannot speak. The most important result of his studies, however, was his conversion from Catholicism to Socialism. When Vollmar left the military hospital he was an ardent follower of Marx.

#### THE FOUNDER OF LABOR DAY.

M. Guesde, the Frenchman, is the originator of the May-day labor demonstration. When M. de Wyzewa saw him first, about ten years ago, M. Guesde was addressing an audience in a small provincial theatre. "On entering, I saw upon the stage a great big devil, black-bearded, hairy, vociferating without modulation, grinding out his words with teeth and arms as if he were a mere machine. . . . No fine phrases, no high-sounding talk about ideal justice or the rights of labor, no appeal to sentiment; the only appeal was to the needs, the instincts, and the appetites of the audience."

More recently M. Wyzewa has had the opportunity of seeing the great agitator in his home in Paris. He is still in his prime, and his thick, black beard retains its raven gloss. In his own house you see him to advantage, and find out almost immediately the secret of his power. He is a "magnetic" man, and "one of the most extraordinary chamber orators of the time. He is not a man; he is a machine, an intellectual machine, an automatic dialectician, a sort of animated marionette wound up once for all." He is also one of the most disinterested of men. "He knows neither ambition nor jealousy, nor passion for gain. He is not even an *exalté*. And yet in spite of poverty and calumny and sickness and imprisonment, he has pursued his propaganda, and for twenty years has acted as a chief of French Collectivism."

#### THE EDITOR OF THE "REVUE SOCIALISTE."

M. Guesde is for revolution and violent overturn, but the other eminent Socialist leader in France, M. Malon, advocates more of the Fabian policy: "M. Malon, after many fluctuations, preaches patience, and, in place of revolution, advocates reform. He was born of peasant parents at Prétient in 1841. At first he was a shepherd, but he afterwards obtained employment in Paris as a dyer. There he studied science, got up strikes, and made his mark among the Socialists. His leisure was devoted to poetry. During the closing years of the Empire he became one of the chiefs of Socialism, took a prominent part in the agitations of the famous 'International,' was often sent to prison, became successively a deputy and a member of the Commune, and, on his banishment from Paris, spent some time with Bakounine in Switzerland and Italy. After the amnesty he returned to Paris, founded the *Revue Socialiste*, became the editor of more than one French newspaper, and constituted himself the historian, the expounder and the popularizer of Collectivism."

#### MR. M'CRACKAN ON THE SWISS REFERENDUM.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan* W. D. McCrackan, who has written so much of his Swiss investigations, describes the working of the Referendum in that dauntless little republic. The Referendum is a provision for laying certain laws before the whole body of people to be voted on, instead of allowing the same to be decided by the inscrutable methods of lobbies and political parties. All of the Cantons have adopted the Referendum, and Article 89 of the Swiss Federal Constitution says: "Federal laws shall be submitted for acceptance or rejection by the people if the demand is made by 30,000 voters or by eight Cantons." Here is a scene from the folk-moot to which this system leads.

#### THE FOLK-MOOT IN SESSION.

"In a meadow near Altdorf, Switzerland, some fifteen hundred voters are ranged around in a circle. Their chief magistrate stands in the center, delivering an opening speech. The clerk sits writing at a table, and the crier, with his beadles, resplendent in cocked hats and cloaks of orange and black, are installed upon a raised platform on one side. A fringe of women and children watch the proceedings from near by. The annual Landsgemeinde, or open-air assembly, of Canton Uri is in session.

"Suddenly the crowd rises, and, standing bare-headed, silently unites in prayer. During this solemn pause the surpassing grandeur of the surroundings imposes itself. It is May. The land is all aglow; fresh, sprouting, living. The noonday sun draws a warm smell of spring from the level stretches of the valley radiant in their first flowers. Fruit trees in blossom dapple the new grass that is soft as plush, vivid and juicy. The great fraternity of mountains look on, draped in firs up to the limit of the tree line, then carpeted with summer pastures that reach to melting snow patches and barren summits.

"While the people pray in silence cow bells tinkle on the common; a boy shouts from the slope, where his goats are nibbling in the bushes; the wayside inns are loud with harsh laughter, scraps of songs and clinking glasses.

"All at once the business of the meeting begins. Bills and reports are presented, discussed in the guttural native dialect and voted by a show of hands. Then comes the election of officers, each result being announced by the crier, who raises his hat and repeats a set formula. After the oath has been administered to the new magistrates some miscellaneous business is transacted, and the assembly adjourns till next May. The session has lasted perhaps four hours."

Mr. McCrackan heartily commends this referring of laws to the popular vote, notwithstanding the plea that the masses do not understand the intricacies of the questions involved. He affirms that the world is tired of political parties and their contentions.

"Some timid souls fear that the gates would be thrown open to transient or revolutionary measures. The experience of Switzerland proves that the Refer-



endum forbids the piling up of laws and acts as a drag on hasty legislation. Out of nineteen federal bills so far referred to the popular verdict, only six were accepted, while thirteen were rejected. Others urge that right of public meeting and the privilege of communicating directly with representatives ought to suffice. But these good people must be well aware that such methods are effective only when the representatives can be persuaded that they fail of reelection, unless they comply with the wishes expressed."

### THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRITAIN, B.C. 330.

MR. CLEMENT R. MARKHAM contributes to the *Geographical Magazine* an account of the Greek Pytheas, who, in the days of Alexander the Great, first discovered Britain.

#### A GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

The Government of the Greek colony of Massalia, the modern Marseilles, about the time of Alexander the Great and Aristotle, or 330 B.C., equipped a naval expedition to discover the unknown lands that lay in the unexplored North. Pytheas was a poor wise man, a great mathematician and astronomer. "His ship was a good sea boat, and well able to make a voyage into the northern ocean. She would be from 150 to 170 feet long—the beam of a merchant ship being a quarter and of a warship one-eighth the length—a depth of hold of 25 or 26 feet, and a draught of 10 to 12. Her tonnage would be 400 to 500, so that the ship of Pytheas was larger and more seaworthy than the crazy little 'Santa Maria' with which, eighteen hundred years afterward, Columbus discovered the New World.

"Pytheas, the first of the great explorers, like the illustrious Genoese of later times, prepared himself for his difficult task by long and patient study of the astronomical bearings of the question. Thus well provided with all the knowledge of his time, he raised his anchor and commenced his coasting voyage towards the Sacred Promontory, the western limit of the known world. The Grecian ships were supposed to make an average of about 500 *stadia*, or 50 miles, in a day's sail, the *stadium* being the unit of measurement for all geographical distances. Coasting along near the shore, the ship of Pytheas skirted the Spanish and French coasts, and then the explorer left the north coast of Gaul, and shaped a direct course for a part of Britain which he called Cantion (Kent), the Cantium of Cæsar. This must have been the route, because he reported that the coast of Gaul, where he left it, was some days' sail from Cantion.

#### THE DISCOVERY OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

"The Cantion of Pytheas was doubtless the modern Kent, although it may be intended to include additional territory to the north. Here he stopped; and we are told that he not only landed, but traveled over a part of Britain on foot. He probably went westward to collect information respecting the tin trade,

which in those days would have entailed a very difficult and perilous journey.

"Britain, in the third century before Christ, was almost in a state of nature. The valleys were covered with primeval forests, their lower parts were occupied by vast swamps, and it was only on the downs and hill ranges that there were *Gwents*, or open clearings. Still the Keltic tribes had been in possession for several centuries, and had made some advances in civilization.

"Several pieces of information respecting the natives of Britain, related by Pytheas, have been preserved. In consequence of the rain and absence of sun the former did not use threshing-floors, but threshed their corn in large barns. They stored the ears of corn in pits underground, and the part that had been longest in store was brought out daily and prepared for food. They made a fermented liquor from barley, which they used instead of wine; it was called *curmi*. As Columbus was the discoverer of tobacco, so his great predecessor, Pytheas, discovered beer. Pytheas also says that the Britons made another drink from honey. Their houses were of wood and thatch, and he mentions the war-chariots, but adds that the chiefs were generally at peace with each other.

"When Pytheas returned to his ship, in some haven of Cantion, he proceeded northwards along the coast of Britain until he reached a point at the northern end of Britain, where the length of the longest day was eighteen hours. The corresponding latitude is 57° 58' 41" N., which is that of Tarbett Ness, in Ross-shire. As he advanced to the Pole, he found that the cultivated grains and fruits, and almost all domesticated animals, gradually disappeared. The people in the far north were reduced to live on millet, herbs and roots. The intrepid explorer still pushed onwards to discover the northernmost point of the British Isles. Coasting along the shores of Caithness and the Orkney Islands, he finally arrived at a land where the length of the longest day was nineteen hours. This was in latitude 60° 51' 54" N.

#### NEAR THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

"Pytheas received information of an Arctic land called 'Thule,' at a distance of six days' sail, and near the frozen ocean. Even as we have it, the account is a good description of a dense fog at the edge of the pack, amongst sludge ice, which 'can neither be traveled over nor sailed through.' He might have seen such ice occasionally, at no great distance from the Shetlands.

"Pytheas was thus not only the discoverer of Britain, but the first explorer who received information respecting the Arctic Regions. He was, as Professor Rhys has truly said, 'one of the most intrepid explorers the world has seen.' If, as we may infer from their approximate accuracy, the five observations for the length of the longest days were taken by the explorer himself, the voyage must have occupied about six years. Sailing southward from Orcas, Pytheas returned to Cantion, and continued the long voyage onward to Massalia."



## OUR FLOATING HOTELS.

MR. W. J. GORDON, in the *Leisure Hour*, gives an account of the victualing of the passenger steamers, from which we make the following extracts :

"The 'Majestic,' out of an average crew of 322, has 114 stewards and cooks; the 'Campania' out of 415 has 159, consisting of one chief steward, 105 stewards, 8 stewardesses and 45 cooks, bakers, etc., and these are at work early and late, cleaning, cooking and serving, and being the busiest people in the ship. In these post-biscuit days the hot rolls and bread require the bakers to be afoot at four in the morning, and it is seven at night before the last baker's work is done. The cooks have to be up at half-past five. In the new Cunarders, for instance, the kitchen—without the bakery—is from twenty-five to thirty feet square, and, besides an immense grill and other apparatus, contains a cooking range twenty-five feet long, on which 170 stewpans can be worked side by side at the same time.

## FOOD AND DRINK.

"In that department the bills of quantities run large, for in a year the provisioning of only one boat will, as a fair average, include five hundred sheep, two hundred lambs, three hundred oxen, three thousand fowls, as many ducks and miscellaneous poultry, besides several thousand head of game and other sundries. Add to these a hundred thousand eggs, ten tons of ham and bacon, five tons of fish, two tons of cheese, one thousand tins of sardines, one hundred tons of potatoes, five thousand loaves and fifty tons of flour and biscuits, five tons of jam and marmalade, three tons of oatmeal, two tons each of rice and pease, pearl barley, plums and currants, and twelve tons of sugar, with a ton of tea and three tons of coffee, and you have what may be called the backbone of the daily fare. With it, considering all things, the drink bill will favorably compare, as it averages out per vessel per year at about fifty thousand bottles of beer, twenty thousand mineral waters, three thousand bottles of spirits and five thousand bottles of wine.

"And that reminds us that we have only mentioned the necessities, and said nothing of the luxuries, which we ought not entirely to omit. Let it be added, then, that each passenger averages three oranges, almost as many apples, and half as many lemons a day; and that the ice cream supplied averages a pint a head a week; and that on an Atlantic trip, taken at a venture, the fruit bill included one hundred and sixty melons, one hundred pineapples, ten crates of peaches, ten bunches of bananas, one hundred quarts each of gooseberries, huckleberries and currents, two hundred and fifty quarts each of raspberries, strawberries and cherries, and seventy-five pounds of grapes.

"The breakages are simply appalling. During one week, not so very long ago, the steward's returns on one well-known liner showed an average breakage list of 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 27 decanters, and 63 water bottles, all

of which had, of course, to be made good on arrival in port."

## ON THE EDGE OF THE FUTURE.

IN the *Engineering Review* for June, Professor Thurston, writing on "Progress in Steam Engineering," thus describes the problems which still await solution at the hands of the engineer :

## WORK FOR THE ENGINEER.

"The problems remaining to be solved are such as these : Securing fuel of minimum volume and weight with maximum heat-producing power; making boilers safe for still higher pressures; extending still more widely the range of thermodynamic transformation of the thermal into dynamic energy; reducing still further, and greatly, the wastes of the engine, especially its internal heat-wastes, and concentrating the mighty power of steam into even less compass and weight. Liquid fuels give about twice as much power as the coals, per pound and per cubic foot; boilers composed of many small chambers give greater safety, both from explosion and in case of explosion at high pressure; increased pressures, with further multiplication of engine cylinders, promise further economy, and superheating the steam, should this ever be found permanently and safely practicable, gives perhaps even greater promise in this direction; the better kinds of iron and especially of construction steels, the new alloys constantly coming into sight, and the more skillful use of materials by the designer, are conspiring to give further concentration of power, both in weight and space; and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the immediate future holds out promise of continued, perhaps of still accelerated, advances in all these directions.

## WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

"For the moment, at least, the advances of the century have brought us to the construction of steam engines light enough to compete successfully with the motive organs of the birds; others economical enough to give us a horse-power for an hour with every twenty ounces of fuel burned in their boilers, and to carry a ton a mile, at sea, on the expenditure of a half ounce of coal; quick enough in their rotation to accompany the spinning armature of the dynamo-electric machine and to drive their dispersing energy over miles of wire, to give light or power to distant buildings or to cars loaded with a hundred passengers. The culmination of human ingenuity and skill seem to be presented in the new ocean steamers.

"Should this progress culminate in the discovery of methods of direct conversion of the energy of chemical forces into mechanical power without those enormous thermodynamic losses now apparently absolutely inevitable between our coal beds and our various machinery, our own times will very probably stand to those of future ages as, in respect to intellectual development, the days of the ancient Greeks stand to later times."



## JACK TAR'S LIFE.

W. CLARK RUSSELL tells in the July *Scribner's* of the life of the merchant sailor. He says that instead of the merchant sailor's decline or extinction, he is actually becoming more prosperous and numerous in England, notwithstanding the encroachments of the steamship.

## LIFE ON A SAILING SHIP.

"More is wanted in a seaman than the artfullest acquaintance with the mechanism of his ship. He needs a spirit that is in perfect sympathy with the whole bounding fabric. It is this spirit which in its perfection makes the exquisite helmsman, who feels the life of the vessel in a single spoke of her wheel as the uttermost link of the spider's delicate principality of silk trembles its sensibility to the insect's fore-claw resting on a single thread. So with heaving the lead or the log; with innumerable details of daily routine, the *swigging off* on a rope, the pillowing of the midship slack of a sail into the grace of a frigate-like bunt, the jockeying of a yardarm for reefing or sending down canvas; in such things will show that sympathetic spirit which, in a seaman, must inform and make the soul of his mechanic knowledge, or he is no true sailor.

"When once the ship is out of soundings and the anchors stowed, the discipline of the sea-life is as monotonously recurrent as the pulse of the ocean swell. Decks are washed down at daybreak; the hands go to breakfast at half-past seven; throughout the forenoon watch there are fifty jobs for the mate and the boatswain to put the men to. I should need every page of this magazine to catalogue the needs of a sailing ship, even in these days of machinery and wire rope, when much of the old serving, parcelling, tarring, setting up, and the like, is at an end. There are sails to be mended. The men are kept at work aloft, on the forecastle, in the waist. There is always some thing to be done; a sailor is never allowed to be idle."

## THE SHIP'S BILL OF FARE.

The most trenchant criticism Mr. Russell has to make on the sailor's *regimen* is in the matter of the ship's bill-of-fare. He ought to know, as he fell in love with the sea, according to his own account, at 13, and lived on the ocean wave for the succeeding eight years.

"This food-question is not understood ashore, because the ship owners hold up their dietary scales and the public read the list and think there is plenty, and that Jack should be satisfied. I have known what it is to work when half-starved—to toil like a very demon for life almost, famine-stricken—but through no fault of the captain's. We were off the Horn, ice all about us, a mountainous sea rolling, the galley fire washed out, six hours of daylight in the twenty-four, and sails to be bent, canvas to be reefed, all aloft to be snugged by a slender ship's company frozen to the marrow throughout an eternity of howling icy blackness—an Antarctic darkness visible by the ghastly glare of the frothing head of the surge.

All hands of us worked through such nights with nothing more to eat and drink than a bit of ship's biscuit (which I, as a boy, would overlay with moist sugar), and a pannikin of putrid water. Even a sailor cannot toil cheerfully on an empty stomach. I have known a watch fling their allowance of meat overboard as regularly as pork day came round; yet they had to slave like horses all the same on the worse than lenten fare of mouldy ship's bread and greasy tepid water, gravelly with a sort of shot, called pease soup."

Mr. Russell has also a word to say against the foreign membership of the British merchant marine. The outsiders, especially the Dutch sailors, will work for a mere pittance, and many competent Jack tars find themselves unable to obtain a berth at all.

"The seaman's parliamentary representative recently stated in the House of Commons that the British Mercantile Marine was composed of 150,000 men, of which 27,000 were foreigners, exclusive of between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinamen and Lascars, reducing the total of the British-born to 100,000 seamen."

## THE TRUTH OF HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

DR. ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON tells, in the July *Century*, under the title "Mental Medicine," of the success which has been attained in curing disease by means of "suggestion," or simply making the patient believe he is well, generally taking him in a hypnotic state. He calls to mind the various historic cures due to the faith principle.

## THE "SUGGESTION" CURE AN OLD THING.

"By suggestion we are enabled to explain many so-called miracles, none of which are more wonderful than those which occur at Lourdes, where even now extensive pilgrimages are made. French literature is full of instances of really astonishing cures made at this famous place, and M. Henri Lasserre has collected a large number of such cases, some of which are simply marvelous. Long-standing paralyses and contractures, and disturbances of vision innumerable, were promptly relieved by the use of water from the famous springs. Lasserre speaks of the case of Mlle. Marie Moreau, a young girl of sixteen, who suffered from that form of blindness called amaurosis, the sight of one eye being wholly gone. After nine days of prayer, a bandage dipped in the water of Lourdes was applied to her eyes, and in the morning she arose completely cured. So wide-spread is the belief in the wonderful powers of this water that it is no uncommon thing to find devout Catholics sending for it even from America. One invalid who came under my notice, and who suffered from an incurable nervous disease for many years, would never take an ordinary dose of medicine without diluting it with water from this source, for which she regularly sent."

## A MODERN INSTANCE.

"I can recall a rather amusing experiment which attended the introduction of the phonograph, by which I was able, after many unsuccessful efforts, to correct the delusions of a religious lunatic and to



make him eat. This man was an Irishman of a low order of intelligence, who had persistently refused food for several days, and who could not be persuaded to eat or drink until he was brought into a room where a phonograph was concealed. A carefully worded command suited to the case, which had been recorded upon the wax cylinder of the phonograph before his visit, was rolled forth in loud and oracular tones, he being unaware of its source. The effect was immediate, and for a time encouraging."

Diseases of motility lend themselves readily to suggestion cures, such as writer's cramp, and insomnia and various morbid diseases can invariably be cured.

#### HOW FOLKS ARE HYPNOTIZED.

Dr. Hamilton describes a curious instrument devised by Luys, called the *fascinateur*, having six revolving mirrors whose rhythmical effect causes sleep, and generally trance :

"The original mode of Braid, and that often resorted to to-day, is to make the subject look at a bright ball or other object held slightly in front and above the eyes in such a way as to cause a straining of vision. A year or more ago, believing that the same effect could be obtained by other means, I devised a pair of spectacles containing prisms with an extreme angle through which the subject looked at a bright light. In this way certain muscles of the eyeballs were brought into violent effort, and when expectant attention was stimulated by verbal suggestion, the patient very often became unconscious."

It has been determined that it is impossible to entirely destroy the moral sense by inducing the trance state which sets at rest many horrible speculations concerning the possibilities of a widespread hypnotic science. Dr. Hamilton says that nearly every one can be hypnotized : "Hulst, an American physician, shares the views of James and others in regard to the large number of people susceptible to hypnotic influence ; and Fetterstrand, in over three thousand cases, failed in only ninety-seven, while Fovel enunciates the doctrine that every sound individual is hypnotizable."

This writer, while confessing the probability of much deception in the sensational reports of the cures, especially by the enthusiastic French hypnotists, thinks that there is great good to be derived from the method, and impresses the need of a dignified and scientific study of "psychopathy."

"THE Paper Currencies of New France" are discussed in the *Journal of Political Economy* by Professor R. M. Breckenridge, of the University of Chicago, in an extensive paper, which he has divided into the following subheads : 1. The period preceding the card money, from the earliest settlement to 1685. 2. The early use of the paper expedient, 1685-1719. 3. Employment of card money as colonial currency under royal authority and restriction, 1729-1749. 4. Era of territorial aggression, foreign war and recourse to unauthorized issues of a new type, 1750-1760. 5. Period of enforced liquidation, 1760-1766.

#### THE CLIFF-DWELLERS OF NEW YORK.

EVERETT N. BLANKE chronicles in the July *Cosmopolitan* the rise of the great apartment houses of New York City into a leading factor of household economy :

"The Stuyvesant was built in 1870, and to-day New York City contains about 700 apartment houses, all of subsequent construction, and nearly all of them being equipped with electrical and steam appliances, requiring the outlay of so much capital and attention as are rarely found even in the private dwellings of millionaires. First in importance is the passenger elevator, which renders the tenth or fifteenth story of a fire-proof building as desirable for habitation as any story nearer the ground. In Europe, Paris and London not excepted, the steam elevator is uncommon, and as a result the upper stories of an apartment house not supplied with this substitute for stairways diminish in rental value as the top of the building is approached. The apartment house in Paris, therefore, differs from that in New York in the peculiarity of giving shelter to representatives of every grade of society, the weightier and wealthier members of each community, making as it were, the foundation of the social structure, while those of diminishing responsibility and resources climb laboriously toward the roof. The elevator, being democratic, has done much to do away with an aristocracy of wealth in the American apartment house, by performing, unwittingly, for tenants the duties of a board of equalization, both in the matter of rent and of self-respect."

#### THE APARTMENT HOUSE AND THE HOTEL.

The apartment houses Mr. Blanke compares with the hotel proper to the eminent disadvantage of the latter. He shows that the former gives a home with quiet and reserve without the temptation to children and menfolks. In apartments the housewife "is a queen, as truly as Victoria in Windsor Castle, with this improvement over isolated housekeeping, that all the responsibility for protection, heating, lighting and attendance is assumed by the general management. Only the lighter duties of personal service need be performed by her maids. The elevator conductors are always on watch at the entrance to her home. She has her own kitchen, reception room and private hall. Her house is absolutely safe from fire and robbery. The safety from unwelcome intrusion is a peculiarity of the apartment house that has recently acquired increased value in the estimation of men who, on account of their financial or political influence, are being constantly sought after. The narrow escape of Mr. Russell Sage from death at the hands of a bomb thrower has had the immediate and universal effect of increasing the natural shyness of rich men. Mr. Gould, the Vanderbilt and the Rockefeller brothers, and other millionaires, employ special policemen in front of their residences, while Mr. Henry Villard, John W. Mackay, Jr., and other cliff-dwellers, live at an elevation as safe from invasion as the eyrie of the American eagle.



"There is more available floor space in an ordinary apartment containing from seven to ten rooms, all on one level, than in a four-story house with a frontage of thirty feet, in which the space taken up by storage and attic room and stairways is wasted. If the resident wants to own his house, he can sometimes purchase his apartment instead of paying rent therefor."

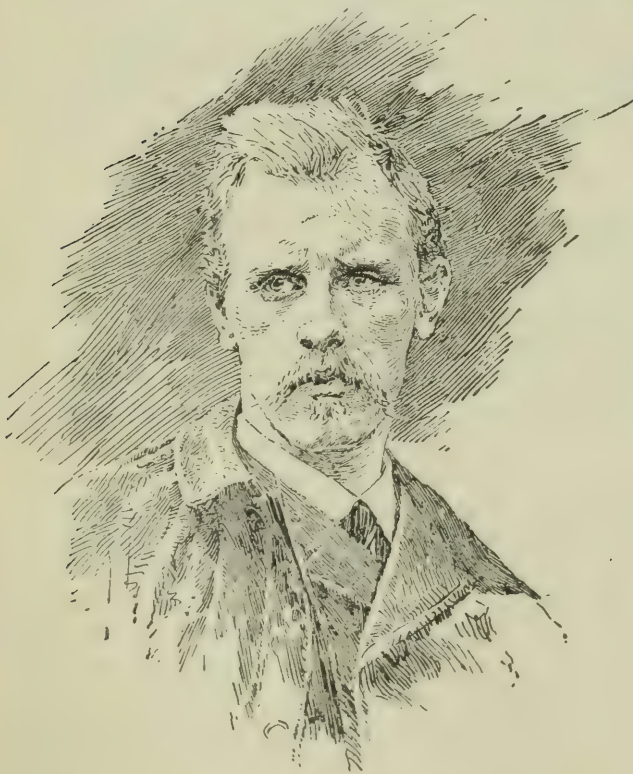
The *Cosmopolitan* gives novel and highly attractive illustrations of some of the apartment-house abnormalities of sixteen or more stories.

#### THE ATTACK ON POLAR SECRETS.

"**M**CCLURE'S MAGAZINE" cools off the mid-summer number with a group of three articles telling of "The Race to the North Pole." Hugh Robert Mill describes the general aims of the Arctic explorers and the specific expeditions of Nansen and Jackson. The former's ship, the "Fram" or "Forward," is an interesting piece of naval architecture.

##### NANSEN'S ARCTIC SHIP.

"She is built of wood, but is of a strength never hitherto aimed at. The frame timbers, Nansen modestly says, may be said to be well-seasoned, for though cut from the gnarled oaks of Italy they have been



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

stored in a Norwegian dockyard during the whole lifetime of the explorer. These timbers—the ribs of the ship—are a foot thick, and are placed only two inches apart, the intervening spaces being filled with a special composition, so that even the skeleton of the ship would be water-tight should the planks be stripped off. Inside, the walls are lined with pitch-pine planks alternately four inches and eight inches

thick, with supports to resist pressure in every direction. Outside, there is a three-inch skin of oak, carefully calked and made water-tight, then covered by another skin of oak four inches thick, which in turn is incased in a still thicker layer of the hard and slippery greenheart. Bow and stern are heavily plated with iron to cut through thin ice. Finally, to render her fit for living in during the coldest weather the water-tight compartment set apart for this purpose (one of three) is lined, walls and ceiling, with layers of non-conducting material. Tarred canvas, cork, wood, several inches of felt inclosed by painted canvas, and finally a wooden wainscot, promise to effectually keep out the cold. In the roof, a layer of two inches of reindeer's hair has also been introduced.

"The form of the vessel is as original as her material. She measures one hundred and twenty-eight feet in extreme length, thirty-six in beam, and is seventeen feet deep. With a full cargo she will draw fifteen feet, and have a freeboard of little more than three feet. She is pointed fore and aft, the stern being so formed that the propeller and rudder are deeply immersed to escape floating ice, and both these vital fittings are placed in wells, through which they may be brought on board in case of need, or readily replaced if damaged. The hull is rounded, so that even the keel does not project materially. The form is designed so that when the ice begins to press, it will not crush but lift the ship, as one might lift an egg from a table by sliding two hands under it."

She is provisioned for five years, carries no alcoholic drinks, and is manned by eleven stanch sailors.

##### What Lieutenant Peary Hopes to Do.

Cleveland Moffett tells of the third expedition which has just started out under Lieutenant Peary. That bold officer expects to attain the highest north, and to spend a whole winter in latitudes never before attempted by a white man. "In addition to this, the main object of the expedition is to make a complete map of the land lying to the north of Greenland, or, rather, the Archipelago, for it is believed that this region is occupied by an extensive group of islands. Unfortunately there is reason for thinking that the lofty ice-cap which will allow the explorers to reach the northernmost point of Greenland by sledging over the inland ice does not continue in the same way over the islands to the north of Greenland. Both Lieutenant Peary in his observations on the east, and Lieutenant Lockwood on the west, remarked that the land stretching away to the north was in many places bare of ice and snow, and rugged in its character. One reason for this absence of an inland ice-cap here is the fact that these islands to the north lie low in the ocean compared with mountainous Greenland. Hence, in the summer, which is the only season when an advance would be possible, the ice and snow melt to a great extent and leave the land bare. Now, in case Lieutenant Peary finds that there is no continuous ice on this northern land, he will skirt around the shore on the ice of the open sea, for this is present winter and summer alike."



Lieut. Peary has made a new departure in Polar exploration methods by taking with him some hardy pack-horses, the burros of Colorado, to aid the dog teams. Queerly enough, it has been found possible to fit snow shoes to the feet of these horses, so that they



LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.

can keep up with the dogs. Peary's men, too, are a picked band of ten, selected for their endurance and loyalty.

#### The Search for the North Magnetic Pole.

Colonel W. H. Gilder tells of the importance of the expedition which is about to be made to the North Magnetic Pole. The party will take observations of the three elements which define the magnetic force at any place, the declination, the dip and the intensity, and these measurements will be immediately valuable in correcting compass errors. Col. Gilder thus describes the personnel of the party :

"Besides the two observers of terrestrial magnetism to be supplied by the Coast Survey, there will be a physician fitted by education and habits of study to take charge of some scientific portion of the work, in which he will be specially instructed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey or his assistant. There will also be three sailors selected from the whaling fleet, who will have charge of the three whale boats belonging to the outfit, and act as assistants to the several observers. The writer of this article, by reason of his experience in Arctic travel, will have charge of the expedition in all except the scientific work, the reports on which will be turned over directly to the officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for reduction and discussion upon the return of the party from the field."

THE saving that is affected in money and time by the railway is well illustrated in a fact mentioned by a writer, Mr. Walker, in the *Sunday at Home*, as to the relative cost of going to Jaffa from Jerusalem by road or by railway. If you go by road it takes you twelve hours, and costs you \$10; if you go by rail, first class, you go in three hours, and it costs \$2.50.

#### JULIAN RALPH ON CHICAGO WOMEN.

MR. JULIAN RALPH writes in *Harper's* on "Chicago's Gentle Side," in an article which might figure as an apotheosis of the women of the Windy City. He gives them credit for furnishing the quality of which Chicago is most in need—repose. He finds them counteracting gently, modestly, with culture, the "hustling" propensities of the men folks. "They appear not to hear the bells. The lines of the masculine straining are not furrowed in their faces. They remain composed and unmoved. They might be the very same women we see in Havana or Brooklyn, so perfectly undisturbed and at ease are they.

#### CHICAGO SOCIETY.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that, in the main, Chicago society is crude; but I am not describing the body of its people; it is rather that reservoir from which are to spring the refinement and graces of the finished city that is here to be considered. If it is true that hospitality is a relic of barbarism, it still must be said that it flourishes in Chicago, which is almost as open-armed as one of our Southern cities. As far as the men are concerned, the hospitality is Russian; indeed, I was again and again reminded of what I have read of the peculiarities of the Russians in what I saw of the pleasures of the younger generation of wealthy men in Chicago. They attend to business with all their hearts by day, and to fun with all their might after dark. They are mainly college men and fellows of big physique, and if ever there were hearty, kindly, jolly, frank fellows in the world, these are the ones. They eat and drink like Russians, and from their fondness for surrounding themselves with bright and elegant women, I gather that they love like Russians. In like manner do they spend their money. In New York heavy drinking in the clubs is going out of fashion, and there is less and less high play at cards; but in Chicago, as in St. Petersburg, the wine flows freely, the stakes are high. Though the pressure is thus greater than with us in New York, I saw no such effects of the use of stimulants as would follow Chicago freedom were it indulged in the metropolis."

#### THE DEMOCRACY OF MEN AND WOMEN.

But any criticism that lies in this paragraph Mr. Ralph hastens to deny the universality of; and he finds especially admirable the easy and frank way in which the men mingle with the women. He finds there a peculiar freedom between the sexes after a dinner or on a route—"camaraderie and perfect accord between the men and the women." As cases in point, Mr. Ralph tells of occasions on which, after a dinner, the ladies have remained at the table with the smokers, sipping their mint and telling their stories with the best of the sex which was once called the stronger.

In the more serious work of life Mr. Ralph has far more to place to the credit of the Chicago women, and the long list of philanthropic and reforming enterprises to which they are nobly devoting themselves makes a substantial article.



## WOMEN DOCTORS OF ENGLAND.

IN the *Medical Magazine* for June 15 Dr. Jex Blake, surveying the successful campaign which she so largely helped in winning for medical women in England, says that the battle is now almost over. Medical women need some endowments—for the men monopolize the money, as usual; but that will come in good time.

“At the beginning of 1893 the number of women who had entered their names in the ‘British Medical Register’ amounted to 158, of whom nine have died since registration. About fifty are in practice in India and other parts of the East, chiefly as medical missionaries; some of the younger women (perhaps twenty) are still engaged in study at various schools and hospitals, chiefly on the Continent; and the remainder are in practice in various parts of Great Britain, more than half of these having settled in London. The number of posts thrown open to medical women increases every day, and the demand for their services in various directions is still considerably in excess of the supply.”

## HOW MEN MAKE WOMEN UNWOMANLY.

MRS. FAWCETT, writing in the *Humanitarian* for July upon “Politics in the Home,” turns the tables upon those adversaries of woman’s emancipation who maintain that voting once in six years in an election would destroy the womanliness of the woman, by calling attention to the way in which that fell result is brought about by those who repudiate with scorn any sympathy with woman’s rights. She says: “Let me give an example from the present attitude of many women of fashion to field sports, to show how much the true womanliness of woman is marred by their too much deferring to the masculine taste for these things instead of being swayed by their own feminine instincts. What can be more repulsive to the mercy, pity, peace and love of true womanhood than to take part in the slaughter of gentle and beautiful creatures, or to stand by as spectators and take pleasure in seeing other people slaughtering them? Yet in the society of many country houses the whole interest and occupation of the men is entirely concentrated in killing deer, or game, or fish; they occupy themselves with it all day, and talk about it all night; the women in the same society have not the courage to resist the force of the stream of public opinion, as it were, on these subjects. A lady in such a house who dared to say she didn’t care how many stags had been shot, and would have preferred it if none had been shot at all, would be looked upon not merely as eccentric but extremely disagreeable. She would have to endure a good deal of mild martyrdom. Accordingly, we find in too many instances that the women yield their womanly instinct of preservation to the manly instinct of destruction; they go in parties to places where they can see the deer drive, or the partridges and pheasants shot. Most horrible of all, they go, or used to go, in troops to Hurlingham to see tame pigeons shot as they were

let out of a trap. This is the sort of unwomanliness which the present system produces. Let us all work with a will for the strengthening of everything that will make such conduct disreputable, that will lift up and sustain the true womanliness that loves to soothe and heal, not to destroy.”

## PRINCESS MAY.

A BRIGHTLY written and appreciative character sketch of the Princess May, from the pen of Miss Fredericks, appears in the *Young Woman* for July.

## HER CHILDHOOD.

Miss Fredericks says: “Of the early childhood of golden-haired Princess May nothing is known to the outside world. But those who knew the Duchess of Teck in her girlish days often noticed how her bright, cheery manner, her kindly, sympathetic disposition, and of her personal appearance, the clear rosy complexion and the abundance of fair silky hair, had descended upon the child. A friend of the Duchess of Teck’s youthful days has often told me how they used to beguile the long winter evenings at the Castle of Mecklenburg Strelitz with merry games and gambols. Princess Mary, then a very lovely girl, was fondest of the games which involved much noise and rushing about; and sometimes, in a wild, mad chase through the long corridors, she would suddenly come to a standstill when the silver arrow around which was coiled her magnificent mass of fair hair had slipped out and she would stand enveloped in what looked like a long cloak of waving gold.

## HER INDUSTRY.

“Princess May is far too active to waste even an hour of her day. Indeed, it happens very often that, when visitors call at White Lodge, she rises quietly during a pause in her animated chat with her own or her parents’ friends, and says smilingly, ‘You will pardon me, I know, if I get my knitting and do some work while we talk. There is really so much to do, it seems quite wrong to be idle.’ And she comes back with a thick half-finished stocking, or some piece of plain needle-work, and stitches while talking—stitches that some shivering creature may be less miserable in cold and wintry days. And often, when alone with the friends of her home circle, a sigh would force its way across her lips, and she would say, with a look at the heaps of needlework before her, ‘Oh, if I had only half of the time given to me as a present, in addition to my own time, which so many girls waste doing nothing at all!’

## HER EDUCATION.

“For Princess May is distinctly a clever girl, from the intellectual point of view. She plays the harp and the pianoforte, and plays them well; for she has had a very thorough musical education. Signor Foli, her singing master, has trained her voice, which, though not powerful, is very sweet and sympathetic; and her German and French are as fluent as her native tongue. Not long ago, Princess



May attended a course of lectures on Elizabethan literature, delivered by Mr. Churton Collins, at Richmond, in connection with the University Extension movement, thereby ranging herself with the Extension students, and by so doing, helping on one of the best educational movements of the time. In this simple, practical way she prepared herself unconsciously not only for the prominent position which the future has in store for her, but also, by constant acts of unselfishness for the stern school of discipline through which she was destined to pass so soon.

#### HER BEAUTY.

"If you have never seen Princess May you can hardly form an idea of how very attractive she is. Hers is not one of the faces to which either photographer or artist can do justice, unless, indeed, he be Mr. G. F. Watts, the patriarch master painter, who succeeds in causing the soul to shine through the face where no one else can 'catch' the gleams of inward light. The expression in her blue eyes—blue as cornflowers—changes so rapidly, is one moment so gay and roguish, the next so grave and thoughtful, and again so composed and calmly intelligent, that the photographer may well despair when he compares even the best of his productions with the original. Apart from her unusually expressive face, Princess May is a girl of the true English type, with a fair complexion, a healthy glow in her cheeks, a tall, pretty figure, and light and graceful movements. She is also truly English in her fondness for all kinds of outdoor exercises. She rides and drives well; and, thanks to her three brothers, all of whom are equally devoted to 'May,' though, with characteristic brotherliness, they disguise this fact occasionally a little, she is not easily beaten at tennis."

#### LAST YEAR.

After the death of the Duke of York's eldest brother, to whom the Princess May was first engaged to be married, Miss Fredericks says: "For many months, though she was busier than ever with her labors of love, no ray of sunlight seemed to be able to pierce the gloom that had fallen upon the life of Princess May. All her endeavors were to help others, to make the lives of others brighter; but her own burden—so those around her saw with aching hearts—her own burden was, and remained, very heavy. Only once or twice she lost her perfect self-control. It was when, by chance, she read of the heartless suggestions made by one section of the public press, that the Duke of York should forthwith do his duty to her, and to the nation, by marrying her. 'It is too cruel—too cruel!' she said, with burning tears. 'Why may not I have the privilege of privacy at such a time as this, which every other girl in private life may have?'"

In the *Asiatic Quarterly*, Professor Sayce publishes a paper discussing "Where is Mount Sinai?" He thinks we cannot locate the mountain peak of Sinai. Of one thing, he says, we may be certain, and that is, it was not the mountain now called by that name.

#### JAY GOULD.

"**W**AS Jay Gould Misjudged?" is the interesting title of an article by Mr. Frank Allaben in the *National Magazine*. Mr. Allaben declares that he was, and defends the life and actions of the great financier in very vigorous language.

Mr. Allaben's paper is at once biographical and critical, and contains numerous statements from data hitherto unpublished, which reflect a most favorable light upon Mr. Gould. A history of Mr. Gould's entire life is given, and many characteristics of his boyhood, drawn from letters which the writer has obtained from Mr. Gould's school friends and teachers, are related.

Mr. Allaben traces Mr. Gould's origin back to "one of the most eminent and notable families of New England," and asserts that he was also directly descended from the family of Aaron Burr. Full particulars are given concerning the tannery affair of Gouldsboro, which seem to justify Mr. Gould's line of procedure at that time. Mr. Allaben criticises severely Mr. Murat Halstead's book, "Life of Jay Gould." Referring to Mr. Halstead's treatment of this business disturbance, which at first seemed to reflect upon Mr. Gould, Mr. Allaben says:

"This romancer tells us that the trouble originated in 'daring ventures and schemes' of speculation on Gould's part, which 'attracted universal attention.' If true, why did Lee omit all hint of such conduct in his statements, both before the tannery men and in the *Wilkesbarre Union*?"

Of Gould's participation in the panic of 1869 (Black Friday), Mr. Allaben says:

"Mr. G. P. Morosini, who knew more concerning his financial affairs than any other human being, thus effectually disposes of this slander: 'He was not responsible for it. A man would hardly precipitate a panic and lose his own money, would he? The panic of 1873 left Mr. Gould comparatively a poor man. He had more reason to regret the disaster than almost any one else concerned. I doubt if any man parted with more cash and securities than did Mr. Gould by reason of that catastrophe.'"

"An incident very different from this occurred in 1882, when the stability of the market was threatened by the persistent rumor that Mr. Gould was financially embarrassed. In this crisis Mr. Gould brought several gentlemen into his office, two of whom were Cyrus W. Field and Russell Sage, and laid before their astonished gaze \$53,000,000 in gilt-edge securities. It is needless to say that the danger passed."

Quoting Mr. John T. Terry with reference to the case of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and the Manhattan Railway, Mr. Allaben tells us that:

"Mr. Gould was applied to for aid, and he generously loaned \$1,000,000 of bonds, taking therefor no security whatever. This not being sufficient, he purchased most reluctantly and at much personal inconvenience \$5,000,000 of the stock of the Manhattan Elevated road at 120. A few days later he stated to me that he feared this was not sufficient to afford all



relief needed, and he thought he would be obliged to take the remaining \$2,800,000, which he did take at the same price and distributed all or the greater portion of it among his friends."

Of Mr. Gould's charities we learn that "When a new gift was made Morosini would ask, 'What is this, Mr. Gould? Is it a loan?' 'Yes,' would be the reply, 'one I shall not see again.' During the last year Mr. Morosini kept the books (1885), these 'loans,' recorded under 'Beneficence,' amounted to \$165,000. At the time of the devastation of Memphis by yellow fever, in 1879, Mr. Gould had several generous sums transmitted to the sufferers. 'I will give five thousand to the help of the people at once, and as much more when it is wanted, if you will fix it so that my name shall not appear in the transaction,' was his direction to Gen. Eckert."

### A CHAMPION FOR SLANG.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS has, in the July *Harper's*, one of the most charming of his essays, on "The Function of Slang." He classifies slang into four kinds; two unworthy ones, consisting of survivals of the old "thieves' Latin"—the original slang—and the silly catchwords of the day, of which "where did you get that hat?" is such a brilliant example; and two more honorable classes, consisting of the revival of nearly obsolete words and phrases, and the other "of new words and phrases, often vigorous and expressive, but not yet set down in the literary lexicon, and still on probation. In these two classes we find a justification for the existence of slang, for it is the function of slang to be a feeder of the vocabulary. Words get threadbare and dried up; they come to be like evaporated fruit, juiceless and tasteless. Now, it is the duty of slang to provide substitutes for the good words and true which are worn out by hard service. And a many of the recruits slang has enlisted are worthy of enrollment among the regulars. When a blinded conservative is called a 'mossback,' who is so dull as not to perceive the poetry of the word? When an actor tells us how the traveling company in which he was engaged got 'stranded,' who does not recognize the force and the felicity of the expression? And when we hear a man declare that he would to-day be rich if only his foresight had been equal to his 'hind-sight,' who is not aware of the value of the phrase?"

#### THE BEAUTIES OF WESTERN SLANG.

Mr. Matthews tells us that the greater frankness and independence of law and order makes the West a far better source of bold new coinages of words than the East; that hence American slang is better than English, and that of the Western States far superior to the feeble "Well, I should smile" and "working the growler" of New York, which have distant and tenuous metaphors behind them.

"But when we find a Western writer describing the effects of tangle-foot whisky, the adjective explains itself, and is justified at once. And we discover im-

mediately the daringly condensed metaphor in the sign, 'Don't monkey with the buzz-saw;' the picturesque of the word buzz-saw and its fitness for service are visible at a glance. So we understand the phrase readily and appreciate its force when we read the story of 'Buck Fanshaw's funeral,' and are told 'that he never went back on his mother,' or when we hear the defender of 'Banty Tim' declare that

'Ef one of you teches the boy  
He'll wrestle his hash to-night in hell,  
Or my name's not Tilman Joy.'

To 'wrestle one's hash' is not an elegant expression, one must admit, and it is not likely to be adopted into the literary language; but it is forcible, at least, and not stupid. To 'go back on,' however, bids fair to take its place in our speech as a phrase at once useful and vigorous.

"From the wide and wind-swept plains of the West came 'blizzard,' and although it has been suggested that the word is a survival from some local British dialect, the West still deserves the credit of having rescued it from desuetude. From the logging camps of the Northwest came 'boom,' an old word again, but with a new meaning, which the language promptly accepted. From still further west came the use of 'sand,' to indicate staying power—backbone—what New England knows as 'grit,' and old England as 'pluck' (a far less expressive word). From the Southwest came 'cinch,' from the tightening of the girths of the packmules, and so by extension indicating a grasp of anything so firm that it cannot get away."

#### OUR WORD CURRENCY IS NOT DEBASED.

So far from deprecating the existence of slang, Prof. Matthews sees in the more vigorous and less silly specimens a reservoir of strength for the language to draw on. "Not only is there little danger to the language to be feared from those alleged corruptions, and from these doubtful locutions of evanescent popularity, but real harm is done by the purists themselves who do not understand every modification of our language, and who seek to check the development of idiom and to limit the liberty which enables our speech freely to provide for its own needs as these are revealed by time. It is these half-educated censors, prompt to protest against whatever is novel to them, and swift to set up the standard of a narrow personal experience, who try to curb the development of a language. It cannot be declared too often and too emphatically how fortunate it is that the care of our language and the control of its development is not in the hands even of the most competent scholars. In language, as in politics, the people at large are in the long run better judges of their own needs than any specialist can be."

But we are warned that this does not excuse slovenliness in speech. "A man should choose his words at least as carefully as he chooses his clothes; a hint of the dandy even is unobjectionable, if it be but a hint."



## SOME POPULAR PRESENT-DAY AUTHORS.

Thomas Hardy.

THE *Century* publishes an excellent engraving of Alexander's portrait of Thomas Hardy to accompany a sketch of the novelist by Harriet Waters Preston. She asserts that Hardy has only lately—since the publication of “*Far From the Madding Crowd*”—attained any wide popularity, and that he is even yet practically unknown as to his most wonderful qualities—“the creative imagination, and the power of picturesque expression, by virtue of which he is really very great indeed, and worthy to rank with the few consummate masters of English prose romance.”

The writer finds the germ of Mr. Hardy's theory of the novel in a sentence spoken by one of his West Country clowns: “If the story tellers could ha' got decency and good morals from true stories, who'd ha' troubled to invent parables.” As to the much discussed “*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*,” this critic admires the course of the novelist through the heroine's early fall and dreary penance up to the second catastrophe. “To call *Tess* pure after this is a ferocious sarcasm. The first stain had been effaced by a purgatory of suffering, the second is indelible. The ghastly incidents crowded in the last pages of



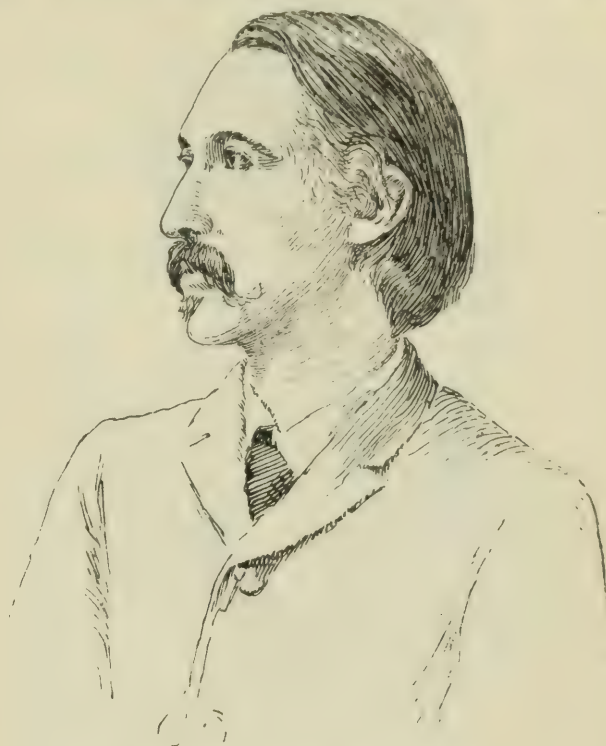
THOMAS HARDY.

the book avail nothing. The murder and the scaffold are mere vulgar horrors, gratuitously insulting to the already outraged feelings of the deeply disappointed reader. They exceed the proper limit of tragedy, exciting neither pity nor terror, but simply repugnance. No writer of our own gloomy time—I say it regretfully and even resentfully—has grasped for one moment, only to wantonly fling away, a more sublime

opportunity than Mr. Hardy in ‘*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.’”

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The character sketch in the *Young Man* for July is Rev. W. J. Dawson's study of Robert Louis Steven-



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

son. Mr. Dawson, speaking of Stevenson's early days, says: “From earliest boyhood he admits the tendency to write, but with him it was never a casual indulgence, nor was the achievement of his style a fortunate discovery. In those old Edinburgh student days which he has so perfectly depicted, he was to the academic eye a mere idler, attending as few classes as he possibly could, and wholly without thirst for academic honor. When he presented himself for a certificate in the engineering class, Professor Fleming Jenkin, whose life he was afterwards to write, said: ‘It is quite useless for *you* to come, Mr. Stevenson. There may be doubtful cases; there is no doubt about yours. You have simply *not* attended my class.’”

Speaking of one great element of his charm, Mr. Dawson says: “Mr. Stevenson has three great interests in life; the first is himself, the second his fellow-man, and the third, nature. In his power of minute self-revelation he resembles Montaigne. His candor is perfect, and whatever he writes he unconsciously succeeds in projecting some lovable, or at least fascinating, image of himself across the page.

I. Zangwill.

Mr. Zangwill, in the same magazine, tells the story of his first book. The humor is rather forced, but the tale is not without interest. Mr. Zangwill began to write stories when he was ten, and when he was in his teens gained a prize for a tale which appeared in *Society*. He stands aghast at the quantity of rubbish he turned out in his seventeenth and eighteenth



years, in the scanty leisure of a harassed pupil-teacher at an elementary school, working hard in the evenings for a degree at the London University to boot. His first serious effort was a story, "The Premier and the Painter;" but his first literary success was "The Chil-



I. ZANGWILL.

dren of the Ghetto." After it appeared all seems to have gone smoothly. He thus sums up his own experience by way of advising literary aspirants: "But the best I can find is this: That if you are blessed with some talent, a great deal of industry, and an amount of conceit mighty enough to enable you to disregard superiors, equals and critics, as well as the fancied demands of the public, it is possible, without friends or introductions, or bothering celebrities to read your manuscripts, or cultivating the camp of the log-rollers, to attain, by dint of slaving day and night for years during the flower of your youth, to a fame infinitely less widespread than a prize fighter's, and a pecuniary position which you might with far less trouble have been born to."

#### Alphonse Daudet.

There is a bright and readable account of M. and Madame Alphonse Daudet, by Miss Belloc, in the *Idler*. It is part sketch, part interview, and gives a very pleasant picture of the great French novelist and his wife.

"One of the most charming characteristics of Alphonse Daudet is his love for, and pride in, his wife. He says: 'All that is best in my literary work is owing to her influence and suggestion. There are whole realms of human nature which we men cannot explore. We have not eyes to see nor hearts to understand certain subtle things which a woman perceives

at once; yes, women have a mission to fulfill in the literature of to-day.'

"His handwriting is clear, and somewhat feminine in form, and he always uses a steel pen. Till his health broke down he wrote every word of his manuscripts himself, but of late he has been obliged to dictate to his wife and two secretaries; rewriting, however, much of his work in the margin of the manuscript, and also adding to and polishing each chapter in proof.

"Daudet's novels are really human documents, for from early youth he has put down from day to day, almost from hour to hour, all that he has seen, heard and done. He calls his note-books 'my memory.' When about to start a new novel he draws out a general plan, then he copies out all the incidents from his note-books which he thinks will be of value to him for the story. The next step is to make out a rough list of chapters, and then, with infinite care and constant corrections, he begins writing out the book, submitting each page to his wife's criticism, and discussing with her the working out of every incident and the arrangement of every episode.

"His own favorite dramatist and writer is Shakespeare, whom, however, he only knows by translation, and Hamlet and Desdemona are his favorite hero and



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

heroine in the fiction of the world, although he considered Balzac his literary master."

How Daudet began life as a poet, then blossomed into a dramatist, and afterward served four years as one of the Duc de Morny's secretaries—for all this



and much besides of interest and instruction we must refer the reader to the article. Speaking of the war year, 1870-71, Daudet told Miss Belloc: "That terrible year taught me many things. It was then for the first time that I learned to appreciate our workpeople, *le peuple*. Had it not been for what I then went through one whole side of good human nature would have been shut to me. The Paris *ouvrier* is a splendid fellow, and among my best friends I reckon some of those who fought by my side in 1870."

#### T. W. Higginson.

In the *Literary North-West* Mrs. Mary J. Reid has an article upon "Thomas Wentworth Higginson," illustrated by his portrait and an autograph. Miss Reed says: "Physically, our author is tall and broad shouldered, carrying all of his six feet in his erect



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

and soldierly bearing. His eyes are blue, his complexion is ruddy and healthful, and his hair is brown, flecked with gray. His voice is clear and well-modulated, his manner genial, and he possesses much social tact. In a mixed company Higginson soon gets the ear of the room, and knows how to adapt himself to the capacities and idiosyncrasies of others. On the platform he is a ready yet finished speaker, realizing one's ideal of oratory more nearly than any other living American. As he always begins his speeches in a conversational tone, a novice might be disappointed in him, not understanding the art that conceals art. As a presiding officer he is unequalled, having a profound knowledge of parliamentary rules and an infinite amount of tact. Being quick at repartee, his admirers claim that he is one of the best after-dinner speakers at the East, his only rival in that respect being Hon. Chauncey Depew. In politics he is a 'Mugwump.'

#### Hamlin Garland.

Mr. Hamlin Garland is discussed in the opening article of the *Literary Northwest*, by Mrs. Mary J. Reid, and a good half-tone portrait of the young novelist forms the frontispiece of the magazine. Mrs. Reid sketches the life of Garland, tells us of his likes and dislikes, and quotes copiously from his sayings. Among the latter this paragraph represents well his theory of fiction:

" 'What are you going to write of California?' was the question that was asked of me many times during my trip to the coast last winter. 'Nothing,' I replied. 'At least, nothing in the way of a novel. I could only treat the outside; you must deal with this life. No outsider can do it for you.' This is a settled conviction with me. Each locality must produce its own literary record, each special phase of life utter its own voice. There is no other way for a true local expression to embody itself. . . . But the question is forced on the young writer, even when he is well disposed toward dealing with indigenous material, 'Will it pay?' 'Is there a market for me?' Let me answer by pointing out that almost every novelist who has risen out of the mass of story writers in America represents some special local life or some special social phase. Cable stands for the Creole South; Miss Murfree speaks for the mountaineer life in Tennessee; Joel Harris represents the new study of the negro; Miss Wilkins voices the thought of certain old New England towns; Mr. Howells represents truthful treatment of the cities of Boston and New York; Joseph Kirkland has dealt with early Illinois life in 'Zury'; Harold Frederic has written two powerful stories of interior New York life, and so on through a list of equally brave and equally fine artists."

#### POLITICIANS AND THEIR CARICATURISTS.

IN the *Strand* there is an illustrated interview with Mr. Furniss, in which the caricaturist of London *Punch* gossips pleasantly as to his experiences. He says Mr. Morley is the most difficult of all statesmen to caricature; he will look a boy, a young man, and an old man, all in the course of an hour. Mr. Asquith is also difficult, and Sir Richard Temple the easiest. Mr. Gladstone, however, is the most wonderful man for the caricaturist, and one of the finest: "I have sat and watched the rose in his coat droop and fade, his hair become disheveled with excitement, and his tie get round to the back of his neck."

The interviewer at this point asked Mr. Furniss what the wives of his subjects thought of him. He replied: "Oh! I get most abusive letters from both sides. Wives of members write and ask me not to caricature their husbands. One lady wrote to me the other day, and said if I would persist in caricaturing her husband, would I put him in a more fashionable coat? This particular member is noted for the old-fashioned cut of the coats he wears."



# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month," "The Future of Presbyterianism in the United States," by the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D.; "How Distrust Stops Trade," by Edward Atkinson; "Silver Legislation and Its Results," by the Hon. E. O. Leech, and "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" by Col. Ingersoll and Hon. T. J. Geary.

### IRELAND'S INDUSTRIES.

Countess Isabel of Aberdeen contributes a paper in which she sets forth the progress of her native land as represented by the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair. We learn much from her article of the lace, knitting and shirt-making industries of Ireland. These industries are carried on for the most part by the peasants in the wilds of Ireland and are confronted by many difficulties, the chief of which are distance from the market and want of knowledge on the part of the workers of the coming needs of the world of fashion in London, Paris and New York. A pleasing tribute is paid to the American people for their assistance in furthering Irish interests.

### FAST RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Mr. H. G. Prout, editor of the *Railway Gazette*, describes a recent twenty-four hour trip made between New York and Chicago over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads as compared with the discomforts of a similar but far slower journey in past years. Mr. Prout speculates as to the probabilities of other railroads eventually offering the same facilities in swiftness and comfort, concluding that the running of trains at this speed is purely a matter of expediency and that it can be easily accomplished.

### INTERNATIONAL YACHTING IN 1893.

Mr. Geo. A. Stewart, designer of the "Pilgrim," predicts that the sailing yacht will continue to increase in popular favor. His article is devoted largely to a comparison of American and English methods in yacht building and racing. There are a number of lessons, he says, to be proved from the big sloop race of 1893.

"In the case of the two Herreshoff cup defenders we have the experiment of sail plans which are enormous compared with that of the 'Volunteer.' The two Boston boats will show the possibilities of the fin-keel type—the form which gives the maximum of sail-carrying power to the minimum of displacement. The Paine boat will work out the problem in conjunction with a big sail plan and a centreboard, with moderate draft of fin, while the Stewart-Binney craft clings more closely to the original idea of the fin, namely, deep draught of fin-plate and moderately small sail plan."

### WHAT TRUSTS ARE.

Mr. Albion W. Tourgee offers, in his paper on the "Anti-Trust Campaign," no suggestions as to the probable abolition of the trust system, contenting himself with a review of the existing industrial conditions. He defines the term "trust" as including all combinations of capital intended to take advantage of the necessity of the many for the benefit of the few, and declares that the whole object of a trust is to prevent competition and thereby enhance the profits of the parties interested in it. "That

these parties, having taken the pains and being at the expense of destroying their competitors, should voluntarily reduce their own profits is a condition at war with the very principle upon which the trust is based; the principle of 'get all you can and hold all you get.'"

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, gives an account of the strained relations existing between the sister kingdoms of Norway and Sweden brought about, in his opinion, chiefly by the latter-named country's grasping propensity. Norway's principal grievance lies in the refusal on the part of Sweden to concede to her the right of a separate consular service, the Norwegians thereby being deprived of their originality among other countries.

The Duke of Veragua sketches the hardships of Columbus in obtaining his just due from the sovereigns of Spain, and outlines briefly the history of his descendants. In conclusion, he thanks the American people in grateful terms for the kind hospitality extended to him.

### THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found extensive reviews of "What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions?" by Dr. Lyman Abbott and "The Teaching of Civic Duty" by Right Hon. James Bryce.

### THE G. A. R.

Col. C. McK. Leoser traces the history of the Grand Army of the Republic from its inception in 1866 down to the last encampment, September, 1892. The idea of a national organization of the Grand Army seems to have originated with Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the surgeon, and Rev. William J. Rutledge, the chaplain, of the 14th Illinois Infantry. On April 6, 1866, Dr. Stephenson organized the first post in the Grand Army of the Republic and a constitution was adopted on May 9, which was substantially the same as that now in force. It was not until 1881, when General Wagner took his seat as Commander-in-Chief, that the Grand Army began to exert any considerable influence in national affairs. Through General Wagner's personal efforts the strength of the order was increased by more than 15,000 members. The present membership of the Grand Army is 407,781, the names of over 300,000 persons having been added to the roll since the installment of General Wagner.

Mr. John J. Finn, Commander of the Noah L. Farnham Post, makes public the text of the documents in the recent controversy between the Farnham Post and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Finn presents these documents to show that the post's withdrawal from the Grand Army was dictated absolutely by its refusal to surrender its right to free speech in condemnation of the pension abuses, and that an irrelevant technicality has been sedulously put forward to destroy the true reason before the public. It would seem that the circular letters were sent out by the Farnham Post to other posts in ignorance of the rule adopted by the National Encampment of July, 1884, requiring that petitions and resolutions by posts in regard to pension legislation be forwarded to National headquarters through Department headquarters.



## THE ARMY AS A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. Edmund Hudson suggests that the conversion of our army into a great national military training school would, by doing away with the present costly and laborious recruiting service, effect a saving of more than \$1,000,000 a year. He contends that the army should be reorganized so as to limit the service to three years, the soldiers returning to their homes after that period, and thus forming a national reserve to be called upon in case of war.

## FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, writing on the subject "Why Theatrical Managers Reject Plays," estimates that during his theatrical management of twenty-two years no less than ten thousand manuscripts have been read in his office, coming from all parts of the country and from all classes of men and women. In reply to the question as to whether we shall ever develop a sufficient number of playwrights capable of supplying the American stage, he says: "A few years ago I feared we should not do this, in our generation at least, but, in our country, progress is extraordinarily rapid, and the last two or three years have developed some facts in connection with this matter as surprising as they are gratifying to me. Several of our young dramatists who were, five years ago, floundering in the experimental stage and doing work which, while it promised something, actually performed little, have, since that time, brought forth some good plays with characters in them genuinely American, moved by American motives, using decent American language and living in a true American atmosphere. These plays are as yet few in number, but they reveal talent in the writers, and also, what is still more valuable to the cause of American playwrights, they reveal the existence of good dramatic types and of strong dramatic conditions in our own home circles. The prominent evil tendency of the American writer has been to look for his types among his countrymen of the baser sort, who never by any possibility pronounce English words properly and who seem to take the greatest pains to speak slang and utter vulgarisms and to act as if good manners were a reproach instead of an accomplishment."

## AN ACTOR'S MEMORY OF BOOTH.

Mr. John Malone, formerly a member of Mr. Edwin Booth's company, relates a number of interesting reminiscences of the great actor and recalls many of his kindly and agreeable personal traits. Mr. Malone tells us that Mr. Booth's close regard of details in perfecting the costumes and general thoroughness of his troupe were remarkable, as was his quickness to grasp new ideas. He says further that his unselfishness, kindness, patience and dread of anything like self-praise were unequaled upon the stage.

## AMERICAN STAINED GLASS.

Mr. Lewis C. Tiffany gives a brief history of the development in the art of staining glass, and asserts that the process and achievements in that line are decidedly superior to those of Europe, despite the fact that the art is in its infancy in this country: "To every careful observer it is evident that the glazier's art has come to stay, that its lines of development among us are legitimate, artistic and full of promise, that if, in the past, the greatest triumphs of the art were called forth by architecture and the faith which made that architecture possible, the same conditions are being rapidly evolved to-day. But in addition to this there are greater numbers of people nowadays who love art for art's sake, and it is my belief that this motive is greater and will bring forth better results than have ever been obtained by that which inspired the artists of the Middle Ages."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Mr. Smalley's interesting paper on "A Visit to Prince Bismarck."

## THE EVOLUTION OF OUR RACE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison reviews Dr. Pearson's "National Life and Character." As might be expected, he differs from Dr. Pearson: "Where we differ is this. Dr. Pearson assumes that *civilization will remain as it is*—and accept the inevitable. I believe that Humanity will rise to the occasion, and will make successful efforts to triumph over the dangers which beset it."

Mr. Harrison accepts without demur Dr. Pearson's estimate as to the fate of white men outside the temperate zone. He says: "I have long been satisfied, from the convergence of independent witnesses, that the white man never can form the permanent and efficient population of any but the temperate lands; that in many of the vast areas which he has overrun in his greediness he will have most miserably to die down. But this prospect, though sad, does not overwhelm me as much as it may dishearten the wilder partisans of Greater Britain. The wages of sin is death; and the wages of national buccaneering is disaster in the end. Why should we wish to see the white man settled in any but in the temperate zones, where he best thrives?"

## THE SQUALID VILLAGE OF LONDON.

Mr. Grant Allen having been scolded for speaking of London as "a squalid village," retorts by printing several pages of elaborate sarcasm in the form of an apology to London for suggesting that it was less beautiful than Venice, less artistic than Florence and less majestic than Rome. He attributes what he calls the exceptional and extraordinary development of artistic taste in London to two causes: "1, the great fire; 2, the abundance of suitable building material in the aptly-chosen form of brick and stucco; 3, the enlightened and expansive spirit of the corporation of the City of London, which has watched with fostering care the development of the suburbs and so insured the general acceptance of a comprehensive system, whereby the map of the town as a whole, instead of being disfigured by broad open spaces or large and unpicturesque thoroughfares, has been closely modeled upon the picturesque pattern of the Cretan labyrinth, so as to present at last an agreeable variety of underlying ground-plan, counterbalance and heightened by a charming uniformity of detail and a universal fidelity to the Ascalonian stucco style of architecture."

## THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Professor Thorpe, one of the party of astronomers who went to Africa to photograph the sun from the West Coast during the recent eclipse, gives a rather pleasantly written narrative of his adventures. In the four minutes during which the eclipse lasted, Sergeant Kearney secured ten out of twelve corona pictures that he had been instructed to make. Mr. Fowler obtained thirty photographs, while Mr. Gray and Professor Thorpe made twenty photometric measurements of the light from different parts of the corona. The best results, however, appear to have been obtained by Professor Schaeberle, at the Lick Observatory, who obtained fifty photographs, one of which shows the image of the sun four inches in diameter, the corona covering a plate eighteen by twenty-two inches.

## WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS.

Miss E. March Philipps writes on the subject "Women Trade Unionists" from knowledge acquired by personal experience, for she went down to Lancashire and lived



for weeks with the operatives when the cotton strike was at its highest. The strongest impression she bore away was of the force and color given to the lives of both men and women by their trade unions. Miss Phillippo gives many illustrations of the extent to which competition of unorganized women's labor is dragging down the rate of wages to starving point, and she deplores the apathy which leads so many female workers to remain outside the fold of trade unions. This apathy she attributes first, to the fear of employers; second, to the home employment; and third, to the character of the employed. Miss Phillippo says that more often than not women workers are timid, indifferent, frivolous and excitable; and, for a new Sunday hat, or a walk with Tom or Dick, would sacrifice the best interests of all the women in the world without a pang. Miss Phillippo hopes most from the influence of male trade unionists on women. As for dressmakers, it is hopeless doing any good for them excepting by an efficient staff of female inspectors.

#### THE NEW REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in the preceding department the sketch of Princess May, and M. Zola's "Life and Labor."

##### A PLEA FOR CARLYLE'S HOUSE.

Mr. Strachey's "Reminiscences of Carlyle, with Some Unpublished Letters," does not add very much to our knowledge of the veteran. It concludes, however, with a practical suggestion which many people will be very glad to see carried out: "In countries whose wealth is not that of Peru, the liberality of individuals, or of municipalities, or of the State, has permitted the purchase and maintenance for the public credit and advantage of the houses and relics of some of the heroes of the nation. Cologne, Dresden, Weimar, Marbach, Salzburg, have thus paid respect to the *manes* of Beethoven, Körner, Goethe, Schiller, Mozart. Is it hoping beyond hope to wish that, by a similar application of "the cash nexus," rich England and America might do like honor to the memory of Thomas Carlyle, so that the sanctuary in which he wrote, smoking his long clay and patting at intervals Nero or Tib, may no longer be described in the daily press as the haunt of astral spirits and of starving cats and dogs?"

##### THE POISON OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Sprigge discusses the question whether or not the poisoners of the future will be able to poison by the communication of germs of disease. His conclusion is reassuring: "We need not fear any general employment of bacteriology by the criminal. First, only a very small number of people would be able to commit murder by germ inoculation. This means in itself that the crimes must remain few, unless some enterprising pathologist of modern days should emulate Ruggieri and prepare to sell deadly cultivations wholesale. Second, only a very small number of germs could be so utilized. The poisoner of the future will not be a very dreadful person, at any rate will not be a more dreadful person than the poisoner of the present; unless we credit in the future all the scientific acumen to the villain, and none to those engaged upon the side of justice."

##### CANADIAN WOMEN.

Lady Jephson, writing upon "Canadian Society, Past and Present," pays a high tribute to the moral character of Canadian society. She says: "Certainly no more modest and pure-minded women are to be found anywhere than in Canada, and this in spite of more latitude given as regards the intercourse of men and women.

With none of the prudery which exists in France and Italy, there is an absolute propriety, and divorces and undignified conduct in married life are almost unknown. Before marriage the Canadian girl is allowed her fling, and she dances, skates, flirts, and enjoys life to the full.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for July contains no article of especial prominence.

##### "THE NEW SOUTH SEA BUBBLE."

The Hon. John Fortescue discusses under this head the financial crisis in Australia. Mr. Fortescue has long been a pessimist of the pessimists in this matter, and may be regarded as a kind of twin to Mr. Wilson of the *Investors' Review*. The following passages give Mr. Fortescue's conclusions: "The London pauper government, having neither bullion nor gold, of course promises to redeem everything and 'guarantees' everything. Never was there a more hopeless welter—result of ignorance, incompetence and worse. It is the story of Argentina slightly altered—*moratorium*, *Cedulas* (*alias* Treasury notes) and all. Such is the pass at which the Australians have arrived. I have dealt mainly with Victoria and New South Wales; but Queensland (which has a paper currency scheme also) is no better, and South Australia alone seems to be in a more or less sound condition. Who is responsible for this collapse? First and foremost, the various Colonial governments . . . Victoria and New South Wales must, in my belief, fall back on the British lender once more, or make default. Will the British lender support them? If he does, he will do well to stipulate that he shall have a voice in administering the estate which has so often been flaunted before him as his security. Otherwise he will simply throw good money after bad.

##### THE PAN-BRITANNIC GATHERING.

Mr. Astley Cooper writes cheerily concerning the progress that has been made in carrying out his proposed "Pan-Britannic Gathering" with its scholarships, athletic competitions, etc. A strong representative committee has been formed in Great Britain and the Colonies in support of the athletic organization. This scheme has found friends among many public men. Interest has already been quickened in manly games by the mere proposal, which, if it was carried out on the scale and with the magnificence which he has in his mind's eye, Mr. Cooper thinks would be an agent and incentive to friendliness and manliness for many generations to come. In the course of his article Mr. Cooper discusses the possibility of finding a name that would be a substitute for the cumbrous English-speaking man. He favors above all "Anglians," but the Irish, Welsh and Scotch would alike object to either Anglian or Angle; so far "English-speaking race" holds the field.

##### COOKERY AS A BUSINESS.

Mary Garrison renews her plea for the establishment of Cookery Schools. She maintains that no one ought to consider that they can even do plain cookery until they have had three years' definite and systematic instruction. Teachers should be thoroughly trained French and English cooks, and the increase in the wages of the trained cook would be saved in the avoidance of waste in the kitchen caused by bad cooking and spoiled food.

##### OTHER ARTICLES.

Esmé Stuart describes a strange affinity and resemblance between Charles Baudelaire and Edgar Allan Poe.



The Hon. T. A. Brassey briefly applies the principles laid down in Captain Mahan's book upon "Sea Power in History" to Great Britain as a sea power. Mrs. King describes some of the eccentricities of "Mediæval Medicines." Mrs. Ward translates Professor Harnack's examination into the origin of the Apostles' creed. Professor Goldwin Smith writes a survey of the position in the United States.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

DR. E. J. DILLON, who is now showing himself to be one of the most versatile of modern journalists, publishes a new translation of the original poem of Job, from which he has removed the prose prologue and epilogue, and cast out all the eliminations, including the speeches of Elihu, which have been introduced in later years. Dr. Dillon says: "Competent critics are at one in affirming that the poem of Job is one of the noblest creations of mature and conscious art, not the sweet babbling of simple nature, recorded when the human race was young; that it belongs to the golden age of Hebrew literature, which coincides with the latter half of the eighth century, B.C., and was written by a Jew, who, in order to deaden the force of the shock which his bold views, and still bolder language, were calculated to inflict upon his co-religionists, selected his hero outside the people of Israel."

Dr. Dillon holds that his translation is the restoration of the poem of Job to its primitive form. His article is based upon the results of the studies of his friend, Professor Bickell. As Dr. Dillon incidentally remarks that the teaching of the old book is distinctly hostile to the doctrine of the future existence, it is likely to provoke some controversy.

#### THE RÔLE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

Writing upon the 500th Anniversary of the Founding of Winchester College, Mr. A. F. Leach calls attention to the influences which public schools have had in the course of political evolution. It is, thanks to them, that our progress has been by reform and not by revolution. He says: "Wykeham's foundation has been successful enough in its primary object of turning out scholars to be bishops and chancellors. But its crowning glory is that it was the model for Eton and for Westminster, and in later days for Rugby and Harrow, and the rest. Winchester, Eton, Westminster, as being the earliest, have also had the greatest effect upon the politicians and politics of England. Their democratization of the aristocracy and aristocratization of the middle class, mingled together from all parts of England and meeting as equals in the most impressionable years of life, have had, we may conceive, no little influence in making progress smooth and continuous instead of catastrophic."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review*, if it were not for Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "A Grey Romance," would hardly be up to the mark. Mr. Hodgson's modern conversation is very like Mr. Hodgson, and when that is said, all is said. "One who knows" takes up the cudgels for the British Post Office, and attacks Mr. Henniker Heaton in an article which Mr. Heaton will have, no doubt, a great deal of pleasure in answering. It is a great thing to get your adversary to condescend to reply in print. Mr. Bompas presents what may be regarded as the popular Q.C.'s case for believing in Christianity. The Hon. Lionel A. Tolle-

mache relates some reminiscences of Sir R. Owen. Mr. Mallock, in his paper on the "Future Income of Labor," gives us another installment of his book; the gist of his observations is that the proper way to benefit the laborer is not to seek to reorganize and revolutionize society, but to start from the basis of national stability.

#### THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from George Jacobs' and George Kennan's articles on Russian despotism, from Harriet Waters Preston's sketch of Thomas Hardy's work, and from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's paper on "Mental Medicine."

Edmund Gosse pays a fervid tribute to the memory of Sarah Siddons, whose portrait serves as frontispiece.

"By means of her beauty, her intimidating dignity, and her apparently superhuman personal distinction, she reduced the audience to an awe-struck reverence, and then, by a series of exquisite intuitive actions, revealed the human weakness beneath the godlike external splendor.

"Every one knows the stories of the effect she produced. Her audiences lost all command over themselves, and sobbed, moaned, and even howled with emotion. She could sometimes scarcely be heard, so loud were the lamentations of the pit.

"Young ladies used suddenly to shriek, going off as though they had been stuffed with detonating powder; men were carried out, gibbering, in hysterics. Fashionable doctors attended in the theatre with the expectation of being amply occupied throughout the close of the performance. Mme. de Staël has given a celebrated description of Mrs. Siddon's frenzied laugh in the last act of 'The Fatal Marriage,' a sound which was always the signal for general swooning and moaning."

In the "Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini," the great actor tells of his meeting and conversation with Victor Emanuel, who seems to have admired him hugely. It is interesting to see from the actor's point of view a great success such as Salvini here describes in his presentation of "Otello" to a Neapolitan audience.

"It is very seldom that I have attained satisfaction with myself in that rôle; I may say that in the thousands of times that I have played it I can count on the fingers of one hand those when I have said to myself, 'I can do no better,' and one of those times was when I gave it at the Teatro dei Fiorentini. It seemed that evening as if an electric current connected the artist with the public. Every sensation of mine was transfused into the audience; it responded instantaneously to my sentiment, and manifested its perception of my meanings by a low murmuring, by a sustained tremor. There was no occasion for reflection, nor did the people seek to discuss me; all were at once in unison and concord. Actor, *Moor*, and audience felt the same impulse, were moved as one soul. I cannot describe the cries of enthusiasm which issued from the throats of those thousands of persons in exaltation, or the delirious demonstrations which accompanied those scenes of love, jealousy and fury; and when the shocking catastrophe came, when the *Moor*, recognizing that he has been deceived, cuts short his days, so as not to survive the anguish of having slain the guiltless *Desdemona*, a chill ran through every vein, and, as if the audience had been stricken dumb, ten seconds went by in absolute silence. Then came a tempest of cries and plaudits, and countless summonses before the curtain."



## HARPER'S.

WE have reviewed elsewhere Julian Ralph's article on the Chicago Women, Brander Matthews' on "The Functions of Slang," and Poultney Bigelow's on the German Soldier.

Of the "Three Great English Race Meetings" which Mr. Richard Harding Davis describes, that hilarious gathering of sixty thousand rowdies at the glorious Derby is far more entertaining in description, as we should fancy it would be in actuality, than the gentlemanly, or rather ladylike gathering at Ascot, or the fluvian pleasures of Henley regatta. Mr. Davis estimates the Derby horde as containing forty thousand costermongers and twenty thousand American real-estate agents or their equivalents. His description of the wily fakirs' mulcting of this latter class through a fancied mistake that they were "real lords" is inimitable.

Colonel T. A. Dodge, who is nowadays, in literature at least, our American authority on horseback riding, tells in this number about the Algerian horses and their riders. In the light of our recent "long distance rides" in Europe and America, it is interesting to hear what he has to say about the speed and endurance of the oriental horses. "If one were to believe the Arab when he is boasting about his pet's ability to go, one would set the average Arabian down as equal to a trifle more than a Baldwin locomotive. Great tests of distance and speed have to be called out by trying circumstances, and they are rarely needed among a people to whom time is nothing. I have found no record of great work by horses. About 80 miles a day is quoted as very great going. This distance is in truth excellent, but has been much exceeded at home. One cannot well measure the ground covered by the horses on the desert for lack of statistics.

"The best performance of which I have heard in the Orient is 1,500 kilometres, say 950 miles, in 45 days—28 days' actual traveling—on one horse, or 33 miles a day. This was done by an old schoolmate of mine, now a pacha of high degree, so that I can vouch for the fact. But the feat was performed, not by an Arabian, but a Kurd horse, bred by an Arabian sire on a Persian dam. And this was a single rider. Many of our cavalry regiments have equaled this speed. Single riders or groups of half a dozen have beaten it far and away."

## SCRIBNER'S.

IN the July *Scribner's* Oscar Craig writes the last article in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities," a paper which he calls "The Prevention of Pauperism." Mr. Craig sees the solution of this question in organized charity, and reviews the work of the more important New York institutions. He is outspoken in his exposure of the dangers of out-door relief pauperizing its beneficiaries and in the tendency of asylum inmates to become "institutionized." His conclusion, after a survey of the field, is that "whatever protects the poor from pauperism also protects the producer from poverty, and *vice versa*. Therefore, the State, if justified in interfering for the good of any one of these three classes, may justly intervene at either end of the series." Hence Mr. Craig considers the passing of strict factory laws and legislation affecting tenement-house reform as highly legitimate and valuable.

W. K. Brooks has a readable paper which he calls "Aspects of Nature in the West Indies," and which gives him opportunity to talk of the Jamaican crabs that climb walls and infest the houses, of the rats that have learned to take to the trees to escape the mongoos, a weasel-like

animal that has been imported from India to act the part of our grimalkins, of that rat catcher himself, and in the flora, the giant silk-cotton tree, which is the pride of West Indian forests.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ONE examines the *Cosmopolitan* for July with an especial interest to see if the reduction of 50 per cent. in its price, which has created quite a breeze in the magazine world, means contraction and lowering of quality. But on the contrary it is one of the best numbers Mr. Walker has ever published. The magazine retains its original size, and there are two very promising departments added; a literary one of very short groups of reviews to be presided over by Andrew Lang, Francisque Sarcey, Thos. A. Janvier, Prof. Boyesen and Agnes Repplier; and a scientific department in which noted men of science give in brief paragraphs the descriptions of the new inventions and discoveries which make the "Progress of Science."

We have reviewed elsewhere Everett N. Blanke's article on "The Cliff Dwellers of New York," and W. D. McCrackan's on "The Swiss Referendum." Mr. Charles DeKay takes the measure of our artistic achievements and tendencies, and finds that we have reached "A Turning Point in the Arts" leading to national independence—which does not necessarily mean isolation from European standards. Robert B. Stanton tells how he and two companions surveyed the Grand Canon of the Colorado through the aid of a camera—a feat attended with hairbreadth escapes and hardships which made even the transcendent scenery of the Canon and the magnificent outcome of the engineering work seem dear.

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed in another department the series of articles on Arctic explorations of the day by Hugh Robert Mill, Cleveland Moffet and W. H. Gilder.

*McClure's* keeps up the good work begun in the initial number last month and strengthens the impression that it is to pose permanently as one of the most readable magazines in the world. The interview of the month is with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and when one adds that the interviewer is Dr. Edward Everett Hale it is not necessary to state that the article is a capital feature. Mos. of the talk turns on Emerson and Dr. Holmes' work on him. Dr. Hale tells of a society consisting of the Autocrat and himself for the study of coincidences—a society, delightful to relate, *sans* entrance fees, *sans* constitution, *sans* assessment, *sans* members, and promises that the world will have one day the most thrilling story on record from Dr. Holmes as an outcome of their investigations. Raymond Blathwayt tells us in his "Wild Beasts" interview that the great trainers accomplish their wonderful feats of taming lions and tigers through "kindness and coolness and firmness," which is pleasantly contrary to the general impression. The excellent "Human Documents" series of *McClure's* shows us this month the portraits of Edward Everett Hale, M. de Blowitz, Vierge and Thomas A. Edison, and the Holmes interview is especially rich in late and striking portraits.

## ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN one of her pleasant papers on Russian life Miss Isabel Hapgood exhausts the possibilities of passports. She mildly indorses the complaints of Mr. Bigelow and others on the score of official espionage in the land of the Czar; but the passport is the key to the situation. "If his pass-



port is in order, the traveler need never entertain the slightest apprehension for a single moment, despite sensational tales to the contrary, and it will serve as a safeguard. If, for any good reason, his passport cannot be put in order, the traveler will do well to keep out of Russia or any other country which requires such documents."

Miss Edith Thomas is probably the only writer who could touch with just that requisite delicate appreciation the things she talks of in her little essay written from "The Heart of the Summer." Quince blossoms, maple seedlings, dewberry, humming bird, thrush, firefly and leaning pines are the sylvan characters she brings to us.

A new novel by Charles Egbert Craddock, "His Vanished Star," begins in the well-known atmosphere of "we-uns" and "you-uns."

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN "Holland House" Eugene L. Didier takes us back, in a delightful sketch, nearly three hundred years to the foundation of this noble mansion in 1607, of which the writer does not hesitate to say "that there never was another private residence in England, or anywhere else, around which clustered so many interesting associations, literary, political, social, historical."

The original mansion was erected by Sir Walter Cape during the early years of the reign of James I. This gentleman was afterwards raised to the peerage as Earl of Holland.

Mr. Didier tells us that "in the beautiful groves surrounding Holland House Cromwell meditated his daring schemes of ambition which culminated in the execution of a King and the elevation of a commoner to supreme power. In its noble library Addison wrote some of those exquisite specimens of English composition which will outlive the palaces of English kings. In its stately drawing room have gathered more wits and beauties, more poets and philosophers, soldiers and statesmen, artists and men-of-letters, more gifted men and accomplished women than in any other salon, in any country, before or since. Here Chesterfield displayed that courtly ease and grace that have made his name synonymous with politeness all the world over. Here Sheridan, the 'player's son,' fascinated princes and nobles by his wit. Here Charles James Fox sought repose in the home of his happy youth, after his triumphs in the Senate, and here the youthful Byron—shy, reserved and haughty—came with his first poetical laurels, proud in the consciousness of newly discovered genius."

Mr. Didier brings to light an interesting letter by Lord Macaulay descriptive of a visit to Holland House and its distinguished guests.

#### MINERAL EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR.

Mr. L. Macmillan's article, "Gold, Diamonds, Silver, etc., at the World's Fair," opens with a detailed description of the Mines and Mining Building, which is "700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and contains, with the gallery, 350,000 square feet of floor space."

Mr. Macmillan says that "nearly two score foreign countries and all but eight of the States and Territories of the Union have contributed to the Mines and Mining display."

Of the foreign nations England has the place of honor, but neither that country nor France, which has also a prominent place, has merited this distinction. Brazil and Mexico also, from which countries much has been expected, have proved rather backward and disappointing as regards their exhibits.

Of the States, Mr. Didier says, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, California, Idaho and Wyoming are rapidly becoming the real center of attraction in the building.

President D. H. Wheeler, of Allegheny College presents, in an interesting paper, his views of the qualifications and characteristics of the "Preacher, Teacher, College Professor and President" and their probable future.

#### CASSIER'S.

IN the elaborate series of papers on the "Life and Inventions of Edison," Mr. and Miss Dickson tell this month, in detail, of the search for the fibre which was to solve the problem of the electric lamp. The discouraging trials and patient search through the wild regions of South Africa read like a romance, and the text is embellished with extraordinarily fine photos of the natives and native scenes in the country which finally gave this small but all-important fibre to civilization.

Mr. G. Lodian writes again on "Fast Trains of England and America," and, after considering the many special examples of speedy train service in each country, comes to the conclusion that "the running time between various terminals both in England and America, whether the distance be long or short, does not much exceed fifty miles per hour. At the same time it has been demonstrated that a speed of sixty to sixty-five miles is made by many roads daily for part of a run, and as high as 80 to 100 miles for a short stretch on a particularly good piece of roadbed has been accomplished by different types of locomotives. The superiority of any particular type among those illustrated is hard to determine, although for many reasons the locomotives of the '800' class, hauling the Empire State Express on the New York Central road, are capable of pulling a train faster for a long distance than any others now in use.

"There is no doubt that as regards first-class express trains those in the United States lead in point of speed over long distances, exceeding, say 200 miles. For shorter runs, however, in the neighborhood of 100 miles, the English regular trains still hold the supremacy."

#### THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW.

THIS new monthly hails from Chicago, and after apologizing modestly for being "another magazine" it tells us that it will keep as strictly as possible to the mission indicated by its title. It will attempt to "organize the good impulses of the world." To that end it promises each month some article on a prominent phase of the world's advancement, a biographical sketch of a great man whose life has made for altruism, and a gleanings of the other periodicals for work which the *Altruistic Review* can commend. It prints letters breathing good will from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stead, and others.

#### HOME AND COUNTRY.

WE have reviewed at length Robert Sigel's article on the German parliament and its leaders. A pretty subject is discussed by Thos. C. Hilton in his paper on "Bird Racing in America." These birds were used for serious purposes, especially in the Franco-German War. There were 25,000 of the birds in use at the French garrisons alone. Their speed is, at long distances, "including stops," practically that of an ocean racer, the best having records of 500 miles per day. *Home and Country* honors the month of patriotism with an article discussing "The Songs of Freedom," by Dr. J. J. Law; with a Fourth of July story by Leon Mead and a long poem by Hezekiah Butterworth.



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

BOTH the June numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* contain much interesting matter.

## "A DISCIPLE OF M. ZOLA."

In the number for June 1, M. J. Moog, under the title, "A Disciple of M. Zola," gives an exhaustive and highly entertaining account of J. H. Rosny, the author of "Nell Horn," and one of the most brilliant writers of the new French school of fiction. Although a disciple of the great realist, M. Rosny was one of those who signed a protest against his master's "La Terre," and his latest work has become more ideal than realistic, for in it he attempts an ambitious reconstruction of prehistoric times, in which his hero, Vamareh, fights Homeric battles with huge mammoths, the denizens of forests, now known as extinct monsters. M. Moog concludes his interesting literary appreciation of Rosny's work by pointing out that that author has a great future before him if he does not fall under the temptation of being willfully obscure and tortuous in expression and language.

## "THEIR ONLY MODERN POET."

M. Jeannine describes at length another writer and his work: Gerhart Hauptmann, the author of "The Weavers." Hauptmann, according to M. Jeannine, is Germany's great coming dramatist. Born just thirty years ago in Silesia, his childhood was spent in a manufacturing centre, and close to a great world of mines and miners. He began life by wishing to be an artist, and worked hard at sculpture for some years, but finally abandoned the studio for the study. His first play, "Before the Dawn," was acted only three years ago in Berlin, at the German Independent Theatre; this drama, which was strongly socialistic and realistic in tone, was much discussed, and shortly after the best Berlin theatre accepted from him a play entitled "The Isolated;" but it is as the author of "The Weavers" that his name finally became widely known all over Europe, for the German government forbade its production on the boards of a State theatre, as its performance might have led to public disturbances. As was but natural, this action on the part of the authorities made Hauptmann at once an apostle and martyr in the eyes of the Socialist party. Everything that he now chooses to write will be acted at once, always supposing that the censor does not place an interdiction upon it. He is now working on an historical drama from which great things are expected. "Hauptmann's great merit," says the writer, "is one rare in Germany, namely, that of having the power to create living personalities who speak in a natural manner according to their character and their conditions . . . We shall be curious to see if in France people will appreciate as he deserves the writer whom the Germans do not hesitate to proclaim their only modern poet."

## A PICTURE OF DANTE.

M. Durand Fardel attempts to give a vivid picture of Dante as he was, rather than as the ideal author of the "Divine Comedy," but he does not succeed in presenting a very pleasant picture of his hero, who, he says, if we are to believe Boccaccio, possessed "a long face, an aquiline nose, eyes rather large than small, strong jaws, with under lip always thrust out, a brown complexion, while his beard and hair were black and woolly." "Dante," continues his latter day apologist, "was, according to his own confession, of an amorous complexion; this destroys the picture of the sombre personage from

whom, as he walked down the street, the women are said to have edged away, saying one to another, 'Here is he who returneth from the Inferno.'"

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WITH the exception of the interesting articles on "Prosper Mérimée," "The German Empire," and "The English in Morocco," all noticed elsewhere, the two June numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have but few articles worthy of special mention.

## A DUTCH STATESMAN.

In the number for June 1, M. E. Michel draws a curious picture of Constantin Huygens, a Dutch statesman of the seventeenth century, who seems to have been a man of whom Holland may well be proud, for besides being an active patron of both letters and art, he played a certain part in the diplomatic history of his country. He was twenty-four when his father, one of the best known citizens of the Hague, made interest with the English ambassador, Dudley Carleton, in order that his son might visit England under the happiest conditions. Among the other places he visited in Great Britain were the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and after having thoroughly learned English he returned to Holland, visiting later Italy, Germany, and once again England, where he went as secretary to the Dutch ambassador, Van Aerssen; this time he became so popular at Court that King James actually knighted him. After his father's death, Huygens returned to Holland and settled down, marrying his own first cousin, to whom he had been long devoted and to whom he had actually written English verse. The couple were blessed with five children, when suddenly the wife died and he became as excellent a widower as he had been a good husband, for he always refused to marry again and died still mourning for his wife at the ripe old age of ninety-one.

## BOOKS OF CIVILITY.

M. Bonnaffe, in his studies on the Renaissance, describes the old "Books of Civility," or as we should call them, "Manuals of Etiquette," and in this article those interested in mediæval social customs and usages will find numberless quaint and instructive details of how our well-bred ancestors behaved.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

As always, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* makes a great feature of personal memoirs. Thus we have, in addition to Prosper Mérimée, extracts from the journal kept by François Ogier during the Munster Congress, a most curious manuscript recently discovered in the French National Library by M. Boppe, and some extracts from the Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier, which will soon be published by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier.

The *Revue* of June 15 contains a history of chess and famous chess players, which cannot fail to be interesting to those who are proficient or wish to become proficient in the game, by M. Binet, who, it seems, has taken the trouble to obtain a kind of consensus of opinion on certain disputed points from the most noted players of the world.

In the same number the Vicomte de Vogüé describes in a few pages, written in exquisite French, and full of picturesque descriptions, a journey he took to Ravenna in May, which makes the reader long to see the somewhat forgotten town where, as he says, the shadow of a great man still lingers, for it was here that Dante composed his "Paradiso," in a street which is still called Via Beatrice Alighiera.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORICAL AND LITERARY BIOGRAPHY.

William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. By Wilfrid Ward. Octavo, pp. 514. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

William George Ward was in himself so strong a personality and in his career so intimately connected with eminent men and with certain great intellectual and religious questions of our day, that his son's second volume is both a biography and a history. In this volume the whole Catholic life of Mr. Ward is related, from his entrance to that communion in 1845 to his death in 1882, with great clearness and detail, and with abundant grasp of the special problems with which the thinker was concerned. Within this period of nearly forty years Mr. Ward was a theological professor, editor of the *Dublin Review*, member of the Metaphysical Society and a continually energetic and stalwart defender of historical Catholicism against ultra-liberal tendencies within the church itself and against the agnosticism of Huxley, John Stuart Mill and others. The phrase which the author includes in his title—"The Catholic Revival"—is sufficient to show the particular epoch in religious history which Mr. Ward's life serves well to elucidate. Confronted with the dilemma of the nineteenth century—free thought ending in agnosticism, or the authority of revealed religion kept pure within the mother church, Mr. Ward chose, like Newman, Manning and others, the latter refuge. Within these pages are two estimates of the thinker by his friends Baron von Hügel and Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, considerable extracts from the correspondence between him and Cardinal Newman (with *fac-simile* of the manuscript of each), and of the discussions between Mr. Ward and John Stuart Mill, and a portrait from a bust by Mario Raggi.

W. E. Gladstone: England's Great Commoner. By Walter Jerrold. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

A rapid reader can finish Mr. Jerrold's sketch in three hours or thereabouts. He will then have had a brief glimpse of Gladstone's Eton and Oxford life, a survey of the chief events in his career as statesman from 1840 to 1893, a glance at his life at home and among his friends, and a short consideration of his place "As Orator and Man of Letters." Mr. Jerrold's modest purpose to show "what man he was; to bring out that integrity of character, that strict honesty of purpose which has animated him in all his actions," is well fulfilled. The essay is well proportioned and written in a bright, perfectly clear style. Of the numerous illustrations, several have been previously employed in connection with an American magazine article. The cover is one of the most striking and successful that has appeared in many a day.

Thomas Jefferson. By James Schouler, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Dr. Schouler is particularly well qualified to write of Jefferson by his thorough mastery of the period in which the chief labors of the great Virginian were performed. This little volume, belonging to the "Makers of America" series, pretends to be nothing more than a sketch, and the author has relied largely upon his "History of the United States," but the sketch is quite sufficient for a worthy presentation of Jefferson's influential work as revolutionist, diplomat, legislator, Governor, President, "founder of a university," etc. The personality of our third President, as Dr. Schouler pictures it in clear and taking English is a rich one. Respect it we must, in its main tendencies, for "if Jefferson was wrong, America is wrong; if America is right, Jefferson was right." The portrait used as frontispiece gives us a strong and expressive face, that of a man worthy to be called in the best sense a "creative force."

Lorenzo de' Medici: An Historical Portrait. By Edith Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The spirit of Miss Carpenter's portrayal of the great Florentine is literary rather than historical, though that does not imply that she has written in a partial way. In a style

ery often worthy to be called brilliant she pictures the personality of Lorenzo as lover, poet, friend and statesman. Not only the man appears, but the magnificence, the spiritual crudeness, the intellectual energy of the fifteenth century in Italy. Miss Carpenter considers Lorenzo de' Medici as "the typical Italian of the early Renaissance."

The Story of My Life, from Childhood to Manhood. By Georg Ebers. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1 25.

The author of "Homo Sum," "Uarda," "An Egyptian Princess" and the other well-known historical romances, is now a man of fifty-five years. He has led the quiet life of a cultivated German following an academic and literary career. In "The Story of My Life" (dedicated to his three sons), which the experienced translator, Miss Mary J. Safford, has rendered in excellent English, Professor Ebers relates the events of the first twenty-five or thirty years of his existence. The good-humored personal note is very prominent, but Ebers met during that period with many eminent men, and the value of the light this book casts on the literary, social, educational and political life of Germany from 1840 to 1860 is considerable. The novelist was for some time a pupil in Froebel's celebrated school at Keilhau, and he treats of his experiences there at some length. An attractive portrait is given as frontispiece. The sensational or especially stirring element in the book is almost *nil*, but it is richly entertaining in a wholesome and satisfactory way.

The Poet and the Man: Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell. By Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 138. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

While the public is awaiting the life of Lowell which Prof. George E. Woodberry is preparing for the "American Men of Letters" series, it cannot do better than to read Dr. Underwood's very brief and simple "Memoir." This is an expansion of the article which the author contributed to the *Contemporary Review* in 1891. The rich personality of Lowell as poet and man is here presented in a living and happy way, by one who draws his impressions from long-continued personal intercourse. Mr. Underwood appends a chronological list of Lowell's works and inserts a *fac-simile* of a manuscript draft of two stanzas of "The Oriole's Nest" (1853). One of the two excellent portraits shows the poet's face as it appeared in later middle life; the other was taken at the age of three score and ten.

Bernardin de St. Pierre. By Arvède Barine. Translated by J. E. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 225. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

To the average American reader Saint-Pierre is a rather vague figure, known mainly or solely as the author of "Paul and Virginia." His popular reputation will doubtless continue to rest on the merits of that charming and sentimental 18th century idyl. But as author of the now generally neglected "Etudes de la Nature," as a disciple of Rousseau and a preacher of the "return to Nature," he cannot be neglected by any serious student of modern literature. His personality and sufferings make him a man of great and abiding human interest, quite aside from his literary career, even after we have dispelled the halos by which erring sympathy has somewhat obscured his real nature. Three men contribute to make this most recent number of the "Great French Writers" series a very entertaining volume. Arvède Barine is the original French author, Mr. J. E. Gordon the translator, and a preface is written by Augustin Birrell.

The Best Letters of William Cowper. Edited by Anna B. McMahan. 12mo, pp. 302. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

As was the case with the volume mainly composed of Heine's family letters which we noticed a number of months ago, the reading of these selected letters of Cowper will probably give one a somewhat truer and more cheerful view of the author than is traditionally accepted. Miss McMahan has written an understanding introduction and chosen one hundred and eleven of the poet's epistles, dating mainly from the



period between 1780 and 1793. At the latter date, Cowper was a man something over sixty years of age, but it is to be remembered that he was almost an old man before he entered, in any true sense, upon his poetical career. This book is the seventh number of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.'s series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters."

#### HISTORY, POLITICS AND TRAVEL.

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Part I. Octavo, pp. 608. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Mme. Ragozin as she comes to the task of translating from the French so able and extended a work as Leroy-Beaulieu's upon the "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," has two great advantages. She is herself a Russian, and she has had a twenty years' residence in America. In a certain sense she is editor as well as translator of the original volumes, having somewhat condensed them, and having added some valuable notes. This first installment (Part I) treats of "The Country and Its Inhabitants" in that broad and philosophical spirit which searches for the subtle effects of climate and topography upon physique, customs, morals and the national life in general. Leroy-Beaulieu's fundamental placing of the Russian people (the various race elements of which he discusses historically and in detail) is this: geographically, that people is located neither in Asia nor in Europe, but has a position of its own; chronologically, the Russians are still dominated by mediæval ideas, and are several centuries behind the progressive movements of Western Europe. The scope of Part I embraces, besides the subjects mentioned, a study of the social stratifications in the Empire, of "the Peasantry and the Emancipation," and of the systems of land tenure. This volume of between five and six hundred pages is written with that regard for good style in language, so characteristic of the French genius, which Mme. Ragozin has well succeeded in transferring to English. There are four maps to elucidate the text, three of them ethnographical.

History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy. By Edward A. Freeman. Octavo, pp. 740. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

Early in the Sixties Mr. Freeman planned an extensive "History of Federal Government," but he soon abandoned the subject for other fields and gave to the public but one volume upon this particular study. This appeared in 1863, and can be considered a complete work in itself, best described in Professor Freeman's own words as "an essay on federalism and a history of its Greek form." After the historian's death an additional chapter was found, treating of the imperfect forms of federalism in ancient Italy and in the famous "Lombard League" of mediæval times. This chapter has been incorporated in the present volume, together with a fragment on the German Confederacy. In an appendix the editor, Mr. J. B. Bury, of Dublin University, has given notes which bring the history of Greek federalism up to date; the table of contents is very full, and a very complete index has been prepared by Mrs. A. J. Evans. Chapter two would in itself make a small volume, and in it Professor Freeman gave his views of the "Characteristics of Federal Government as Compared with other Political Systems," not without reference, as might be expected, to the United States and to her crucial condition at the period when the chapter was first published (1863.) In other chapters also the author writes in that spirit of broad, comparative historical study, of which he was so able and insistent an exponent. He purposed that this book should reach the ordinary serious student of the subject as well as the most critical scholar.

Arrian's Anabasis of Alexander and Indica. Translated by Edward James Chinnoek, M.A., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 472. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Rev. Edward James Chinnoek, LL.D., has translated for Bohn's Classical Library two works of a Greek historian of the second century A.D. Arrian's "Anabasis" and "Indica" are really a complete account, based upon earlier works, of the military career of Alexander the Great, the "Indica" being especially devoted to a description of the geography of India and its natural history and customs in the time of the Conqueror. The translator has employed clear and simple English, and has in numerous foot notes made reference to classical and Old Testament authorities upon points connected with the events and geography of the Greek writer's account. An excellent portrait of Alexander the Great from a bust in the British Museum is given; there are three maps, and diagrams of the great, world-famous battles of Arbela, Issus, and the Granicus.

The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

A year or so after Washington Irving had given the world his "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," he published a condensation of the same work. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have very opportunely issued a new edition of the abridgment, have given it an attractive form, and illustrated it with reproductions of a large number of curious old pictures from the early books concerning the New World. Of course, the fact that the work is from the pen of the first great American author adds much to our interest in this story of the great discoverer.

A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. New Edition. Five vols. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have issued a five-volume "Cabinet Edition" of Lecky's "A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century." This edition of a standard work recommends itself in print, binding and convenient size as suitable for the library or the desk. The general index is found in the last volume, but the table of contents in each is very complete.

Scotland's Free Church. By George Buchanan Ryley and John M. McCandlish, F.R.S.E. Octavo, pp. 400. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.50.

As frontispiece to this sketch we find a striking portrait of the venerable Doctor Chalmers, and there are a dozen other full page or lesser illustrations, some of them picturing aspects of life in the church. Mr. George Buchanan Ryley tells in simple and plain language the story of "The Rule of the Monastery," "The Rule of the Palace" and "The Rule of Presbyters," and the separation from the "Establishment" in 1843. It is presumably in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that separation that this volume has been prepared. In the last sixty pages John M. McCandlish, a financial officer of the Free Church, continues its story, and summarizes statistically its progress in all organized directions since 1843. Messrs. Randolph & Co. have imported only 300 copies of this book from the English publishers.

History of the Jews. By Prof. H. Graetz. Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 665. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

If one desires to study the history of the Jewish people under the direction of a scholar and pleasant writer, who is in sympathy with his subject because he is himself a Jew, he should resort to the volumes of Graetz. The second of the five volumes of the English translation published by "The Jewish Publication Society of America," covers the period from about 135 B. C. to the fall of the Roman Empire. The thirty or forty pages devoted to the life and historical position of Jesus are of course of special interest to many readers.

#### ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS.

The Repudiation of State Debts. By William A. Scott, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

This "Study in the Financial History" of twelve of the States of the Union, is the second number in the "Library of Economics and Politics," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely. After discussing the "Constitutional and Legal Aspects of Repudiation," Dr. Scott follows its history in the separate States where it has occurred, and closes with chapters upon the causes and the remedies of this dishonest policy. In several appendices he gives, with other valuable matter, extracts from State legislation upon the subject. Practical financiers, as well as students of our American State (im)moralties, and of the money relations of government in general, will find this systematic and accurately reliable work an assistance.

Instead of a Book, by a Man Too Busy to Write One: A Fragmentary Exposition of Philosophical Anarchism. Culled from the Writings of Benj. R. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 522. New York: Benj. R. Tucker. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker gives to his volume a sub-title—"A Fragmentary Exposition of Philosophical Anarchism," which is rather more illuminative than the principal heading.



As editor of *Liberty* for something more than a decade. Mr. Tucker has stood as exponent of anarchism as a reasoned theory, and of the practical effort to att in it as a social goal. The contents of this book are taken from the pages of his journal, and, except an opening article of some length upon "State Socialism and Anarchism: How Far They Agree and Wherein They Differ," are largely short extracts, many of them of controversial nature, grouped under the topics: "The Individual, Society and the State," "Money and Interest," "Land and Rent," "Socialism," "Communism," "Methods" and "Miscellaneous." The inconvenience of the somewhat chaotic arrangement of the matter is lessened by a well-prepared index. Readers who have a practical rather than a theoretical or scientific interest in anarchism will find in these disjointed fragments enough to inform them just what this social ideal is at present in America. They will find a considerable number of objections against that ideal proposed, and an answer to them attempted. A large number of important current questions in ethics and economics are touched upon. A portrait of the author is given.

**The Light of the Ages, Recently written by Ancient Immortals, and the Deathblow to Poverty,** by the Modern Antediluvian. 12mo, pp. 304. Quincy, Ill.: Published by Merrick & Orchardson.

Mr. Orchardson states that he was born "in the year 1836, in the city of Edinburgh." After having traveled over a considerable part of the world, and attained to a goodly degree of practical wisdom, he now writes in Quincy, Ill., a book devoted to good-natured complaints against the existing order in church and state, and presenting in a fragmentary way his economic ideals and ideas, which tend toward socialism. Mr. Orchardson's work is not divided into chapters, and he has introduced a good deal of irrelevant matter concerning his private history and experience in occultism, etc.; but as a paragraph writer he is generally fluent with his English, pointed, clear, frequently witty, and he has a fresh, interesting way of stating his beliefs. His book is a quaint production, but it cannot be dismissed as being merely that.

**A League of Justice ; or, Is It Right to Rob Robbers?** By Morrison I. Swift. Paper, pp. 90. Boston: The Commonwealth Society. 50 cents.

Mr. Swift comes, under a very slight veil of fiction, breathing forth slaughter against the capitalist and the present system of education, journalism, law, theology and religion. His "league of justice" is a gradually spreading secret society systematically organized to rob robbers. In Mr. Swift's estimation "any man who takes and uses for himself more than is necessary for his life and health and development [or those of people dependent on him] . . . while others lack what is necessary for their life, health and development, is a robber." The language of this little pamphlet is excellent, and the plea a striking one at least, with some suggestions worth pondering.

**The New Era ; or, the Coming Kingdom.** By Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 75 cents.

Dr. Strong's new work, conceived in the same spirit and following out more fully somewhat the same lines as those of "Our Country," is one of the most important books for the religious man and the American patriot that has found its way to the press in a number of years. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS cordially commends it to the study of every unselfish and serious lover of his kind, and may very probably find occasion to give a more extended account of it in a later number.

**The Hallowed Day.** Fletcher Prize Essay, Dartmouth College, 1892. By Rev. Geo. Guirey, 12mo, pp. 291. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

It may appear to some readers a matter of regret that by the conditions of the prize which this essay won (the Fletcher prize of Dartmouth College) the writer was under the necessity of assuming the "perpetual obligation of the Lord's Day." We would seem to need a discussion of the vexed subject of Sunday observance starting without limitation, whatever results might be reached in its progress. Mr. Guirey's object has been to "emphasize the social, civil and moral relations of the Lord's Day to the questions and issues of these times," and his clear and systematic treatment has a considerable secular, and a large religious value.

**Municipal Ownership : Its Fallacy.** With Legal and Editorial Opinions. Tables and Cost of Lights, as Furnished by Private Companies and Municipal Plants. By M. J. Francisco. Paper, 8vo, pp. 104. Rutland, Vt.: Published by the author.

## BIBLICAL CRITICISM, RELIGION AND ETHICS.

**The Bible : Its Origin, Growth and Character and Its Place Among the Sacred Books of the World.** By Jabez Thomas Sunderland. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The spirit of Mr. Sunderland's work may be best indicated to some readers by stating that he dedicated his pages to a group of eminent foreign scholars to whose name he adds that of Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard. The author believes thoroughly in the methods and aims of the "Higher Criticism" and he is not fearful of its results. He considers the Bible as one of the great "sacred books" of the world, to be compared with the Koran, the Vedas, etc., though intrinsically nobler; he treats of its "origin, its authorship, its growth, its reliability, its real character," the canon, the texts of both Testaments, etc., all in an intelligently fair and convincing way, and finds the Book to be permanently valuable to the spiritual life of man. If the Sunday and secular schools of the country used Mr. Sunderland's treatise as a text-book the influence upon the rising generation would be most salutary.

**The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations.** By Orello Cone, D.D. Octavo, pp. 418. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Dr. Cone's mature and masterly scholarship and his able handling of the materials of scholarship appear in this work, as in his earlier, highly-commended "Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity." His examination of the original teaching of Jesus and the later interpretations of it—the "Jewish-Christian," the "Pauline," the "Deutero-Pauline," the "Johannine," the "Anti-Gnostic" and the "Jewish-Christian Apocalyptic"—some of which amounted to a transformation and obscured for future ages the simplicity of the gospel, is reverent, but it is perfectly free and it is searching. The student of these subjects can be unhesitatingly recommended to the guidance of Dr. Cone.

**What Is Inspiration ?** By John De Witt, D.D. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.

For many years Dr. De Witt has in public capacities been a diligent student and expositor of the Bible. He intends his essay now published to have a direct and timely bearing upon the current discussions regarding "inspiration." He treats the question in a scholarly way, admits the errors of the Bible, is in sympathy with the "Higher Criticism," evolution, progressive revelation. His definition of inspiration is in accord with these views, and to a very conservative orthodox reader will probably seem somewhat attenuated. He writes in a very stimulating and earnest spirit.

**Revelation by Character.** Illustrated from Old Testament Lives. By Robert Tuck, B.A. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

"If we could apprehend the characters of the men of the Old Testament aright, we should find that they carried to us revelations in *what they were*." In the spirit of this quotation from his preface, Mr. Robert Tuck presents a series of twenty-four studies, simple and wholesome, of the Bible heroes in whose personality some distinct and great moral principle was emphasized. He selects "Righteous Abel," "Spiritual Abraham," "Bargaining Jacob," "Energetic Caleb," "Wily Joab," etc. The lessons thus deduced he applies to ordinary everyday life.

**Natural Selection and Spiritual Freedom.** By Joseph John Murphy. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Twenty years ago Mr. Murphy published "The Scientific Bases of Faith," with the aim of showing how the doctrine of evolution in its entirety gave support to theistic and Christian faith. The same general line of thought prevails in these new pages. Mr. Murphy has convictions of the reality of knowledge (as against a Kantian skepticism), of free will, and of the "larger hope" for human sinners. Of these and like subjects he writes intelligently and strongly.

**Meditations and Devotions of the Late Cardinal Newman.** 12mo, pp. 439. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

For many years Cardinal Newman had in mind the preparation of a "Year-Book of Devotion" for reading and meditation, according to the seasons and feasts of the year. The contents of this volume are fragmentary remains in the spirit of that idea, which he never carried out. To the Catholic reader they will of course be peculiarly acceptable; but to all



they give a deeper insight into Newman's devout and sensitive nature, and his thoughts upon the great Church doctrines, especially as related to his own needs and aspirations.

**The Final Passover : Vol. III. The Divine Exodus.** By Rev. R. M. Benson, M.A. Part II. 12mo, pp. 464. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Of Volume Three in his series of "Meditations upon the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ," the Rev. R. M. Benson has made two parts, separately bound. We noticed "Part One" in our June number. "Part Two" consists of forty meditations with accompanying devotions, and follows the harmonized Gospel narrative from the examination before Pilate to the Sabbath following the crucifixion. The tone throughout these pages is that of spiritual renunciation and longing, growing out of brief exegetical comment.

**Milk and Meat. Twenty-four Sermons.** By A. C. Dixon. 12mo, pp. 275. New York : The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25.

Rev. A. C. Dixon is Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. His two dozen sermons are strong and stimulating, and of evangelistic tendency. Mr. Dixon's style is popular without being in the least irreverent, and he illustrates his subjects by Biblical reference and by a choice of apt incidents from every corner of life. With portrait.

**Paradise Restored and Improved.** By S. B. Merrell. 12mo, pp. 109. Des Moines, Iowa : Patterson, Vance & Co.

The Rev. S. B. Merrell is apparently an evangelist of that branch of the Methodist Church which believes and emphasizes the doctrine of sanctification, or "holiness." His "Paradise Restored and Improved" consists of two volumes of religious miscellanies, original and selected, bound in one, and has met with some favor from those who sympathize with his particular religious views.

**A Rather Fast Young Man. A Brief Biographical Sketch.** By James Logan Gordon. 16mo, pp. 32. Boston : James H. Earle.

A brief, pungent study of the career of the "Prodigal Son," by the General Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

**Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence.** By Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 221. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

With the previously published "Justice," these two parts upon "Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence," make up Volume Two of Spencer's "Principles of Ethics," which is itself a portion of his system of "Synthetic Philosophy." This last issued section discusses the ethics of individual life, and a student of Spencer need not be told that the treatment is fresh, original and exceedingly stimulating. The topics selected are of very wide and timely interest, even the giving of "tips" the philosopher thinks it worth while to condemn: "marital beneficence" and "relief of the poor," are suggestively elucidated. The conclusion of the whole matter regarding the ethics of the human life is thus summed up in the closing paragraph: "Hereafter the highest ambition of the beneficent will be to have a share—even though an utterly inappreciable and unknown share—in 'the making of man.'"

**Evolution and Ethics.** By Thomas H. Huxley, F.R.S. The Romanes Lecture, 1893. Paper, 8vo, pp. 57. New York : Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

This address of Professor Huxley's, a very recent one, reaches the conclusion, after a brief examination of the presence or lack of evolutionary ideas in several ancient systems of ethics, "that the ethical progress of society depends not on imitating the cosmic process, still less in running away from it, but in combating it." The lecture is, of course, a solid one, but it is eminently readable also.

**Tasks by Twilight.** By Abbot Kinney. 12mo, pp. 211. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Abbot Kinney is author of "The Conquest of Death." His "Tasks by Twilight" discusses in a somewhat inconsecutive way "Education," "Education of Girls," "Thoughts" and "Diet." He finds a considerable number of flaws in our educational system, and tends to a reverence for the "self-made man." His opinions are sensible and not startling, though colored considerably by his thesis that the goal of life and the true immortality are to be found in the possession of children.

## BELLES-LETTRES, POETRY AND HYMNS.

**Spanish Literature : An Elementary Handbook.** By H. Butler Clarke, M.A. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

As a teacher of Spanish in Oxford University, Mr. Taylor has had many inquiries regarding the literature of that language. So far as we know the sketch he has written is the only brief and yet comprehensive survey of the subject available in English. Comparatively speaking Spanish literature is a thing of the past, and Mr. Taylor gives most of his pages to the classic period, though he touches briefly upon contemporary production. The selections introduced are translated or paraphrased in English. His book shows the spirit of a faithful and enthusiastic scholar.

**The Maxims and Reflections of Goethe.** Translated by Bailey Saunders. 12mo, pp. 223. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Goethe is probably the wisest man the world has yet seen in an eminent position who possessed in its fullness the calm and beauty of the Greek genius and at the same time mastered the modern scientific spirit. The maxims of this volume were, mainly, the utterances of his ripe old age, and though arranged in detached paragraphs from their very nature, they have beneath them the unity of a great mind and soul. Mr. Saunders states that the collection "is the first attempt that has yet been made to present the greater part of these incomparable sayings in English." The stimulus to translate them came from Professor Harnack, and those grouped beneath the heading "Science" were selected by Professor Huxley. It is a book worthy to be made an inseparable companion.

**Essays from Reviews.** By George Stewart. Paper, 32mo, pp. 121. Quebec : Dawson & Co.

A pleasant little paper-covered volume called "Essays from Reviews" contains sketches "dealing with the lives and careers of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier," intended as introductions to the writings of those poets. They are from the pen of George Stewart, LL.D., etc., a Canadian writer, and appeared originally in "The Scottish Review" or in "The Arena." The book is a worthy contribution to the biographical side of American literature.

**Later Canadian Poets.** Edited by J. E. Wetherell, B.A. 12mo, pp. 196. Toronto : The Copp, Clark Co.

This is an exceedingly interesting little anthology, both because its contents are excellent in thought and music, and because it is indicative of present tendencies among the younger Canadian poets. They seem to us to sound a tone of sincerity, genuine and believing, which is lacking too often among the versifiers of our day. The selections are well-chosen and represent the best work of George Frederick Cameron, William Wilfred Campbell, Bliss Carman, Archibald Lampman, Charles George Douglas Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott and Frederick George Scott. A supplement adds sixteen poems by women writers. There are eight portraits.

**Bits of Blue.** By Wesley Bissonnette. 12mo, pp. 101. Chicago : Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

We suppose Mr. Bissonnette enrolls himself as a disciple of the "Symbolists." His poetry is unassailable in musical quality and technical excellence, but it is so obscure, so involved, so strained in its phraseology and so excessively alliterative that the student of *bizarre* tendencies in verse will probably delight in it more than the lover of poetry. Mr. Bissonnette's ability is evident, but in many of these stanzas he seems to have enslaved it to a theory.

**Hymns and Metrical Psalms.** By Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 262. Philadelphia : Porter & Coates.

This third edition of Dr. MacKellar's "Hymns and Metrical Psalms" is revised, and enlarged by the addition of eighteen new hymns and versions of the 10th, 86th, 92d, 93d and 100th Psalms. There is a portrait of the author, and an index of first lines. In nearly all of these metrical pieces, which are written in the spirit of orthodox Christianity, Mr. MacKellar reveals a truly religious nature and experience, wedded to a genuine lyrical faculty, and the result is a body of sensible and singable hymns.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

**The Law of Psychic Phenomena.** By Thomson Jay Hudson. 12mo, pp. 409. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hudson's purpose in writing this book has been "to assist in bringing Psychology within the domain of the exact



sciences." The phenomena of which he makes an investigation are those sometimes called abnormal, *i. e.*, hypnotism in all its forms, spiritism, ghosts, and the like. The author has himself experimented considerably in some of these fields, especially that of "mental therapeutics," in which he has a most firm faith. In this connection he has stated his views regarding the healing miracles of Christ, arguing that the Christian religion is the only one which rests upon a strictly scientific basis, and that because its founder revealed an understanding of laws not generally known in his time he must have had a direct vision of truth; hence his teachings in regard to immortality are also to be trusted. As to the manifestations of "spiritism," Mr. Hudson refers them to no supernatural source, but to the operation of what he has called the "subjective mind." The thesis which this book is intended to prove, and in the support of which a large body of scientific evidence is massed, is that each human person has two minds (or a dual mind); the one "objective" and subservient to reason, the other "subjective," obedient to "suggestion" and giving rise to the phenomena of telepathy, mediumship, etc. The author's presentation is clear and candid, though not in every instance scientifically rigid. It seems likely that his work will be of value even to the technical psychologist.

**Spiritualism Examined and Refuted.** By John H. Dadmun. Octavo, pp. 468. Philadelphia. Published by the Author. \$1.50.

"Thirty-five years of investigation, including eight of mediumship," have convinced the Rev. John H. Dadmun that the phenomena of spiritualism, the actuality of which he does not question, are due to the operations of evil superhuman agencies. He considers spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religion, and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy. Mr. Dadmun's book begins with the beginning of American spiritualism and he has quotations from papers all the way down to the present year. His style is somewhat prolix, but lucid, and those interested in the religious aspects of his subject will very probably find his work satisfactory.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

**The Life of a Butterfly.** A Chapter of Natural History for the General Reader. By Samuel H. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 186. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

**Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern United States and Canada.** By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Scudder is a well-known enthusiast and authority upon the delicate winged creatures of which he writes. Both of these blue-clad books with a butterfly in gold on the cover, are calculated to be very attractive to lovers of entomology. In the first, the author has chosen what is popularly known as "the milkweed butterfly," and in giving a fascinating account of its typical life from the egg to perfected form has taught us a good deal about the ups and downs of existence in the case of all members of this class of insects. The chapters upon butterfly migration and upon "scent-scales" will furnish particularly fresh and interesting knowledge to most uninitiated readers. Four plates are appended, illustrating the anatomy and history of the chosen species. The second book is a guide to something less than a hundred of the common butterflies of Canada and the Northern States east of the Missouri. Three keys—based on the caterpillar, chrysalis and butterfly stages—are given to aid the student in classification, and there is very much additional matter, introductory to a study of the insects and suggestive of methods of breeding and mounting them, etc.

**A History of Crustacea. Recent Malacostraca.** By Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M.A. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

In his preface Mr. Stebbing writes: "The ambition of this volume is that it shall be one to which beginners in the subject will naturally have recourse and one which experienced observers may willingly keep at hand for refreshment of the memory or ready reference." After some fifty pages of introduction to Crustacea in general the author confines himself to the sub-class "Malacostraca." The text is well-written and quite fully illustrated. Its scientific merit may be deduced from the fact that the book has a place in the "International Scientific Series," which, by the way, reaches in Mr. Stebbing's treatise its seventy-first number.

**The Shrubs of Northeastern America.** By Charles S. Newhall. Octavo, pp. 259. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. Newhall has previously published "The Trees of Northeastern America" and he proposes to issue soon a volume

upon "The Vines of Northeastern America." His book just out describes in accurate botanical language some hundreds of duly classified shrubs found native in Canada and the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania, together with some of the more important ones introduced from other regions. Here and there a brief note of literary or medical interest is added, and the author has compiled a list of "shrubs worthy of cultivation." It will be very easy for a novice to identify any unknown specimen by means of the numerous illustrative figures and the three keys to the species, based respectively upon the flower, the leaf and the fruit. Paper, print and binding are excellent.

**Hand-Book of Greek and Latin Palæography.** By Edward Maunde Thompson. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Thompson, as principal librarian of the British Museum, has, of course, had very exceptional advantages for preparing his book, which, like Mr. Stebbing's zoological volume, belongs to the "International Scientific Series." The author considers his work an "introduction to the study of the subject, indicating the different branches into which it is divided and suggesting lines to be followed." It is abundantly illustrated with reproductions of ancient styles of Greek and Latin writing. Probably all teachers of the classics, as well as specialists in palæography, will find something of value in this systematic treatise upon a rather unusual and difficult study.

**Practical Designing. A Hand-Book on the Preparation of Working Drawings.** Edited by Gleeson White. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

"The object of this book is to supplement the ordinary course of design taught in our Schools of Art, by explaining from the manufacturer's point of view the limitations and requirements imposed by the material." The editor, Mr. Gleeson White, thus introduces us to a series of articles, very practical in bearing, by eminent authorities in their several lines, upon "Carpet Designing," "Woven Fabrics," "Pottery," "Tiles," "Metal Work," "Stained Glass," "Drawing for Reproduction" (by the editor), "Book Binding," "Printed Fabrics," "Floor Cloths," and "Wall Papers." There is a considerable wealth of illustration adapted to the practical purpose of the book, which is itself an excellent example of good work in one of the arts discussed in its pages.

#### DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURE.

**Princeton Sketches: The Story of Nassau Hall.** By Geo. R. Wallace. Octavo, pp. 215. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

"The College of New Jersey" is one of the oldest educational institutions in America, dating back to about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. George R. Wallace, a Princeton alumnus of 1891, has told us something of the history of his alma mater, and of the eminent men who as teachers or students have lived within her halls. But his principal aim is to give the reader some idea of the astonishingly rapid development of the University in recent years, of the "Princeton Idea," and of the particular flavor of collegiate life due to Princeton traditions and prospects. Mr. Wallace seriously opposes the somewhat current opinion that his alma mater is unduly conservative. The book is tastily bound, and contains a large number of illustrations of college buildings and grounds. These "sketches" were published last year in the "University Magazine."

**The Book of the Fair.** By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Part I. Imperial folio, pp. 40. Chicago: The Bancroft Co. \$1.

Such a summary of modern civilization as the Columbian Exposition is worthy of some permanent and adequate record. The Bancroft Company, of the Auditorium Building, Chicago, propose to prepare this record in the shape of "The Book of the Fair," to consist of twenty-five parts of about forty imperial folio pages each, issued at the rate of two parts per month. The text of this work will be written by Hubert Howe Bancroft, the eminent historian of our Pacific Coast regions, and the illustrations will be of a high order and very abundant. Part One has already been issued and forms a well proportioned introduction to the numbers soon to follow. In it Mr. Bancroft reviews the principal World's Fairs of the past in various parts of the earth, and outlines the history and present condition of the marvelous city in which this year's fair has the good fortune to be located. This undertaking of the Bancroft Company is on a scale commensurate with the Exposition itself, and bids fair, judging for this first installment, to be as successful.



Picturesque Chicago, and Guide to the World's Fair. Issued by the *Religious Herald*. Octavo, pp. 333. Hartford: The *Religious Herald*.

The *Religious Herald*, of Hartford, presents this light running account of Chicago and the Columbian Exposition to its subscribers as a souvenir of its jubilee year. About half the text is given to the city and half to the Fair, but nearly all of the numerous illustrations are of the buildings, parks, monuments, etc., of Chicago itself.

Sound Sense in Suburban Architecture. By Frank T. Lent. Octavo, pp. 98. Cranford, N. J.: Published by the author.

Mr. Frank T. Lent, an architect of twelve years' experience, has published a work of practical bearing, relating to most questions connected with the erection of a suburban residence. He discusses styles of architecture, separate rooms, drainage, water supply and heat, and in detail the various "specifications" of the building process. His bits of advice are reliable and suggestive, and he has enforced them by a number of diagrams and other illustrations of his own.

#### FICTION.

The Waverly Novels. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. III, IV, "Guy Mannering;" Vols. V, VI, "The Antiquary;" Vols. VII, VIII, "Rob Roy." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

Recent additions to the masterly "International Limited" edition of the Waverly novels presented to the public by Estes & Lauriat are "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary" and "Rob Roy," each in two volumes. Mr. Andrew Lang's editorial introductions and notes need, of course, no comment, but it is worth while to call particular attention to the very rich illustrations which accompany the text. The publishers have incurred an almost fabulous expense in this matter; they have given the readers of Scott for the first time in the history of the Waverly novels a truly adequate and successful pictorial accompaniment to the romances, the result of special studies and the most careful execution by eminent artists. Each of these six volumes has from five to seven illustrations, among the most striking of which are: "Dandie Dinmont at Home," drawn by Steel Gourlay, etched by H. Macbeth Raeburn, and "On the Solway Frith," original etching by F. S. Walker, in "Guy Mannering;" "The Rescue of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour," painted by Sam. Bough, R.S.A., etched by C. de Billy, and "The Funeral of the Countess," drawn by A. H. Tourrier, etched by V. Focillon, in "The Antiquary;" "Loch Lomond," original etching by Charles Laurie, and "Die Vernon and Frank in the Library," original etching by R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A., in "Rob Roy."

Counterparts; or, The Cross of Love. By Elizabeth Sheppard. Two vols., pp. 371-380. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

With a certain enthusiastic though perhaps somewhat limited circle of readers (embracing, of course, many music lovers), "Charles Auchester" is considered one of the classic English novels of our century. Miss Sheppard's "Counterparts" appeared in 1854, and has the same general atmosphere as her earlier work. Mr. George P. Upton, in a brief introduction to this two-volume edition, says: "'Counterparts' may be best characterized as a romance of temperaments. . . . The problems involved [are] animal magnetism, metempsychosis, views of marriage . . . medicine and hygiene, the counterparts of physical nature, mental influences, the occult sciences of this world and speculations on the future life." The volumes make a handsome appearance, and each has as a frontispiece a portrait of one of the principal characters of the novel.

Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. By Anthony Trollope. Three vols., 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.75.

Two months ago we noticed Dodd, Mead & Co.'s new, attractive edition, in three volumes, of Trollope's "Can You Forgive Her?" In the same excellent style have now appeared three volumes of "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," that novel in which we have such a vivid and masterly picture of Parliamentary proceeding, English political life in general, fashionable society life in London, and of human effort and love, interesting the world over. Each volume contains a well-selected and well-executed frontispiece by C. R. Grant.

Pietro Ghisleri. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Crawford's new story is a picture of high society life in contemporary Italy, and a drama in which several very distinct, very human persons suffer, hate, plot, fight duels, love and marry. Ghisleri himself, the principal, though by no means the only important character, is at first presented as a cynical, rather mysterious, silent man of the world (a Roman), who supposes that he has left behind him the years in which a pure and passionate love is possible. The novelist has proved to us, without didacticism, that this supposition was false; Ghisleri makes a "stepping stone" of his "dead self," and is a nobler man when we leave him than when he was first introduced to us. Mr. Crawford has woven into the story a passage or two of verse.

A Conflict of Evidence. By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

It is now known that "Rodrigues Ottolengui" is not a *nom de plume*, but the real name of a certain New York dentist. His second detective story has a very involved murder mystery, which is finally solved by the untiring effort and cleverness of Detective Barnes, who figured also in "An Artist in Crime." A good deal that is sensational happens to Mr. Ottolengui's people, but his recital has considerably more than a merely sensational effect on the reader.

A Catastrophe in Bohemia, and Other Stories. By Henry S. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

The "other stories" of the title are eleven in number. They are, with one or two exceptions, tales of the stirring and interesting, frequently romantic, Spanish-American life of Lower California, California itself and Mexico. The volume, therefore, has something like an artistic unity; each story in itself is well told and whether it be humorous or tragic it is worth reading. Mr. Brooks has given most of this fiction to the public previously, in the columns of various western periodicals. "A Catastrophe in Bohemia" occurs in London, by means of an old French fencing master and his beautiful daughter.

Mrs. Falchion. A Novel. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Home Publishing Co.

In the first part of this story the happenings are mainly upon shipboard and Mr. Parker has used a good deal of local color here, as well as in the latter half of the book, in which the scene is laid on the Pacific coast of British America. The general tone of the novel is romantic and tragic, though it ends happily. Mrs. Falchion is a cold, selfish, but redeemable woman, won back to a love of the husband whom she had spurned.

Bethia Wray's New Name. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 405. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Miss Douglas' new novel has something of the flavor of certain of Louisa M. Alcott's stories. If we say this is a story for the young and of religious tendency that does not mean that it is in any sense "pious" or that older people will not enjoy it. It is a fresh, clean, dispassionate but entertaining account of a New England girl, not too good to live, not too bad to see and perform unpleasant duty, and wise enough to fall in love with a man who loved her and had a right to do so. Several of the characters besides that of the heroine are very attractive (artistically) and well drawn.

All Along the River. By M. E. Braddon. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The theme of "All Along the River" is the "necessity of fate," if we can so translate the Greek word which strikes the keynote to Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris." Given a plain English army officer in India, forty-five years old, an attractive young wife remaining at home in Cornwall, a selfish and unscrupulous nobleman, not much above thirty, whose estate is in the neighborhood—two must sin, and all three must suffer. As a contrast to this rather dismal *q.e.d.*, Miss Braddon introduces a man and a woman who are blessed with a happy and safe love. In picturing the environment of nature about her characters, whether in Cornwall or later on in Italy, the author seems very successful, and the story, as a whole, is strongly written.

One of Earth's Daughters. By Ellen Roberts. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: The Arena Publishing Co. \$1.

"One of Earth's Daughters" is a peculiar, restless, ambitious young married woman, who leaves her narrow New England country home to seek a wider experience in the great



world of Boston and other cities. Her actions are not always highly commendable, but they are natural and never so very culpable that we lose interest or sympathy with her. She leaves her third husband after discovering his infidelity, and dies not very long afterward, attended by an older, unmarried woman who had long been her best friend. The story is certainly an original one, and the author's style is perfectly clear and simple.

**Foes in Ambush.** By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 263. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

To the long line of his army stories Captain King adds this one, which relates the lively adventures of some of the members of "Troop C." The hero fights Mexican cut-throats and Apaches in Arizona, falls in love with a young woman whom he helps to rescue, and has some experience in Chicago during the famous strikes of '77. There is nothing dull in the book, but a rapid, stirring movement obtains from beginning to end.

**Strange Sights Abroad; or, Adventures in European Waters.** By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 305. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

To countless American boys during the past few decades the name "Oliver Optic" has been a magic phrase, summoning up no end of marvelous and entrancing adventures. "Strange Sights Abroad" carries its readers to the Azores, Maderia, Morocco, etc., and is the fourth volume of the series, by Mr. Adams, called "All-Over-the-World." There are eight full-page illustrations, and a very attractive cover.

**Mrs. Cliff-Crosby's Niece.** By Ella Childs Hurlbut. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Hurlbut has given us an interesting picture of contemporary, fashionable New York society and has told the story of the crossed love of a wayward but very attractive and very real girl. The conception and the style of the author are genuinely artistic.

**Summer Clouds and Other Stories.** By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

This second number of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' "Breezy Library" contains a portrait of Mr. Phillpotts and six full-page illustrations, one colored. The literary matter consists of an amusing story of a hot-eyemoon quarrel and its solution, a pathetic story of a foundling adopted by an old bachelor comedy actor, and a reflective poem of sentiment, "A Dead Rose," in all of which Mr. Phillpotts is bright and readable.

**Asleep and Awake.** By Raymond Russell. 12mo, pp. 199. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

A sketch rather than a novel. With some stylistic power and imagination the author relates how a young girl "awoke" from the ignorance of inexperience in a country village to a knowledge of crime, pain, cruelty and despair in wicked Chicago. She is unable to stand the strain when she discovers the real baseness of the man whom she loved, who had appeared as a sort of ideal to her innocent nature, and who had been the means of her "awakening." She therefore goes mad and dies.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.** Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 218. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

The longest of these "studies" are a discussion of the ancient wind-instruments to which both Greeks and Romans gave a generic term—in Latin, "tibia," by Albert A. Howard: one on the "Rope Pulling" of the Greeks and the "Manus Consertio" of the Romans, by Prof. Frederic D. Allen, and "Herondæa," by John C. Wright. Dr. John C. Rolfe contributes a discussion of the authorship of the Greek tragedy "Rhesus"; Prof. Greenough writes upon "Accentual Rhythm in Latin," and there are brief studies of certain language elements of Plautus, Terence and Ovid. Two plates are employed to illustrate Mr. Howard's article.

**A Practical Course in English Composition.** By Alphonso G. Newcomer. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Newcomer, who is Assistant Professor of English in the Leland Stanford Junior University, has fought shy of making his pleasant little book a dry, technically scientific treatise. It is fresh, sound and practical, and intended for use by high schools and academies, or even colleges, as supple-

mentary to more rigid work in rhetoric and grammar. He gives topics, models and suggestions for composition work under such headings as "Narration," "Description," "Debate," "Oratory," "News," "Book Reviews," "The Short Story," and others, in a sensible proportion.

**School Needlework.** By Olive C. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 162. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Miss Hapgood is teacher of sewing in the Boston public schools and her book is the outgrowth of practical experience. In it she gives girl pupils detailed and systematic directions for the various processes connected with "Plain Sewing," "Ornamental Stitches" and "Drafting, Cutting and Making Garments." The text is simply but thoroughly illustrated.

**Gods and Heroes: or, The Kingdom of Jupiter.** By R. E. Francillon. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The author has told with most delightful clearness and simplicity the never-old stories of classic mythology which have had largest place in literature and art. Practically, the whole field is covered in outline, and the tales are so woven together as to make a connected account, from "Saturn," "The Gods and the Giants," to the labors of Hercules and "The Apple of Discord." Children will find the pages really those of a story book, and yet will lay the basis for a later more serious study of the Greek and Roman myths.

**French Songs and Games.** By Alice Werner Steinbrecher. Octavo, pp. 21. New York: William Beverley Harrison. 50 cents.

For a number of years Miss Steinbrecher has used the devices which she now gives to the public. They aim at making the acquisition of French an easy and natural process for little children. Upon separate sheets are printed the words and music of a number of French songs adapted for use in connection with simple child games. There are also quite a number of games briefly described without accompanying music. These sheets might be used at home as well as in the schoolroom.

**Historie d'un Paysan.** Par Erckmann-Chatrian. Edited, with notes, by W. S. Lyon, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 95. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

This number contains the paragraphed text of the "Historie d'un Paysan" and 35 pages of fine-print annotation by W. S. Lyon, M.A.

#### REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**The "Blue Book" of Amateur Photographers.** British Societies, 1893. 12mo, pp. 486. Beach Bluffs, Mass. Walter Sprang. \$1.25.

The body of this work shows great energy and patience on the part of the compiler. It consists of a list of English towns in which there are photographic societies, a list of honorary secretaries, of the members of each society alphabetically arranged, of the members of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," and a short list of amateur photographic societies in the British colonies, with names of members and officers. A little useful tabular matter is added, and the editor has introduced two pleasant colotype illustrations from his own negatives. This "Blue Book" is well printed and well bound. Mr. Sprang will soon have ready for publication an American edition, which will include statistics of the Canadian societies as well as those of the United States. The growth of amateur photography within the past few years has been something astonishing.

**Mineral Springs and Health Resorts of California.** By Winslow Anderson. Octavo, pp. 414. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Mr. Winslow Anderson, M.D., etc., is a prominent man in the medical circles of California. His volume upon the mineral springs and health resorts of California is an essay which took the prize of the Medical Society of that State in 1889. It contains much descriptive material, scientific analyses of the principal mineral waters, not only of California, but of the world, and other allied matter. It has abundant illustration of natural scenery.

**The Genie of Oil: The Legend of Petroleum.** By Emma W. Thompson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

This is an interesting illustrated booklet, in which the author personifies the oil-spirit of the Pennsylvania oil region, telling of its destructive power and of its usefulness to man.



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Prehistoric Irrigation in Arizona. F. W. Hodge.

### Antiquary.—London.

The Proposed Demolition of a Part of Sheriff-Hutton Castle.  
Researches in Crete. Prof. F. Halbherr.  
Notes on Archaeology in Ilkley Museum. Roach Le Schonix.  
Gainsborough During the Great Civil War, 1642-1648. Edward Peacock.

### The Arena.—Boston.

Our Foreign Policy. W. D. McCrackan.  
Bimetallic Parity. C. Vincent.  
Reason at the World's Congress of Religions. T. E. Allen.  
Woman Wage-Earners. Helen Campbell.  
Innocence at the Price of Ignorance.  
The Money Question. C. J. Buell.  
Christ and the Liquor Problem. George G. Brown.  
Realistic Trend of Modern German Literature. Emil Blum.  
The Bacon-Shakespeare Case: The Verdict.  
The Confessions of a Suicide. Coulson Kernahan.

### The Art Amateur.—New York.

The Salon of the Champ de Mars.  
The World's Fair.  
Modeling in Porcelain Clay.  
Hints on Firing China.  
Lessons on Trees.  
The Durability of Artists' Colors.

### Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London.

The Defense of India. Lord Chelmsford.  
The Proposed Changes in the Indian Army. Major-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.  
The Franco-Siam Impasse.  
France and Siam. Muang-Thai.  
Is India Safe? Sir Lepel H. Griffin.  
The Afghan Dilemma.  
Russian Turkistan. P. Gault.  
Indians in England and the Indian Civil Service. Dr. Leitner.  
The Capabilities of Eastern Ibea. Francis Parry.  
The Position of Canada. J. Castell Hopkins.  
History of Tchampa (now Annam or Cochin-China). E. Aymonier.

Where Was Mount Sinai? Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
Indian Hill Stations for Retired Anglo-Indians. R. A. Stern-  
dale.  
The Oriental Weather in England. Pandit Indravarma Saras-  
wati.  
Yamato Damashi-I, or, The Spirit of Old Japan. Arthur  
Diosy.

### Atalanta.—London.

On the Breton Border. Katherine S. and Gilbert Macquoid.  
The Children's Country Holidays. L. T. Meade.  
The Development of Character in Fiction. Maxwell Grey.

### The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

Admiral Lord Exmouth. A. T. Mahan.  
Passports, Police and Post Offices in Russia. Isabel F. Hap-  
good.  
Gov. Morton and the Sons of Liberty. W. D. Foulke.  
Studies in the Correspondence of Petrarch.—I.  
Problems of Presumptive Proof. J. W. Clarke.  
If Public Libraries why not Public Museums? E. S. Morse.

### Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The Mint Report. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.  
A New Crisis in America.  
Banking Profits in Past Half-Year.  
The Bank Suspensions in Australia.  
Actuaries and Income Tax. Professor Frederiksen.

### Belford's Monthly.—Chicago. June.

Are They Hallucinations? M. M. Dawson.  
Athletics in College Education. Henry Wade Rogers.  
World's Fair Intercollegiate Base Ball Tournament. F. W.  
Coler.  
Evolution of a Library. H. H. Bancroft.

### Blackwood's Magazine.—London.

The Religion of Letters, 1750-1850.  
Evenings with Madame Mohl.  
Australia and India: Their Financial Conditions and Mutual  
Relations.  
Baron Hyde de Neuville's Memoirs.  
Chance Shots and Odd Fish. "A Son of the Marshes."  
The Sforza Book of Hours.  
The Death of Sir Anthony d'Arces de la Bastie.  
The Irish Magistracy and Constabulary under Home Rule.

### Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

The Importation and Consumption of Mutton in France.  
The Settlement of Labor Disputes in Italy.  
The Foreign Trade of China in 1892.

### Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

The Missions of California. Laura B. Powers.  
From Nice to Genoa. Fannie C. W. Barbour.  
Reporting with Mark Twain. Dan de Quille.  
The Californian Montadura. M. C. Frederick.  
The Ambition of Cleveland. R. H. McDonald, Jr.  
The Farmer in California. J. R. Grayson.  
Alaskan Days. Arthur Inkersley.  
The Heart of the Sierras. Lillian E. Purdy.  
Salt Lake City. Harry R. Browne.  
In the Sound Country. Herbert Heywood.  
Going Ashore in Guatemala. De Witt C. Lockwood.  
The Law and the Chinaman. Thomas J. Geary.  
Big Game in the West. Don Arturo Bandini.

### Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

Royal Princes and Their Brides.  
Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P. R. Blathwayt.  
In Parliament Assembled.—IV. A. F. Robins.  
In the Isle of Purbeck. Edith E. Cuthell.

### Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

The Caricature in Politics: A Chat with Mr. F. Carruthers  
Gould.  
A Peep at the National Bird Room: A Chat with Dr. R.  
Bowdler Sharpe.  
Underwriters and the Risks They Run.

### Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

The Life and Inventions of Edison.—VIII. A. and W. K. L.  
Dickson.  
The Blower System of Heating and Ventilating. W. B. Snow.  
Waste Furnace Heat under Steam Boilers. Daniel Ashworth.  
Steam Engines at the World's Fair.—II. Geo. L. Clark.  
Progress in Heating by Electricity. Carl K. MacFadden.  
Fast Trains of England and America.—II. G'r. Lodian.  
Modern Gas and Oil Engines. Albert Spies.  
The Future of Cast Steel.

### Catholic World.—New York.

The Brute-Soul. Francis S. Chatard.  
A Recent Convert's Pilgrimage to Rome. Jesse A. Locke.  
Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville. Helen M. Sweet-  
ney.  
West Virginia, and Some Incidents of the Civil War.  
Know-Nothingism in Kentucky and Its Destroyer. T. J. Jen-  
kins.



At the Hacienda—The Land of the Sun. Christian Reid.  
The Exterior of Jesus Christ. Joseph V. Tracy.

**Century Magazine.**—New York.

Color in the Court of Honor at the Fair. R. Cortissoz.  
The Most Picturesque Place in the World. J. and E. R. Pennell.  
Thomas Hardy. Harriet W. Preston.  
Official Defense of Russian Persecution. Joseph Jacobs.  
Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini.—IV. Tommaso Salvini.  
Sarah Siddons. Edmund Gosse.  
Old Portsmouth Profiles. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.  
The Author of "Gulliver." M. O. W. Oliphant.  
Bric-à-brac: An Artist's Letters from Japan. John La Farge.  
Mental Medicine. Ailan McL. Hamilton.  
Famous Indians. C. E. S. Wood.  
A Voice for the People of Russia. George Kennan.

**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh.

Some Facts About Marine Surveying.  
Plovers and Their Peculiarities. H. A. Bryden.  
The First Steamer to Cross the Atlantic.  
The Sense of Sight in Animals.

**The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa.

Holland House. Eugene L. Didier.  
Gold, Diamonds, Silver, etc., at the World's Fair. L. Macmillan.  
The Artistic Problem in Italy. Alberto Rondani.  
Preacher, Teacher, College Professor and President. D. H. Wheeler.  
What Makes a Congregationalist? A. P. Foster.  
Do People Live on the Planet Mars? W. J. Baker.  
The Illusions of a Royalist. Charles de Mazade.  
Reminiscences of United States Senators.—I. W. K. Benedict.  
The Negro Women of the South. Olive R. Jefferson.  
New England Cookerie in ye Olden Time. F. E. Keay.  
Sources of Literary Inspiration. Georgia A. Peck.

**Colorado Magazine.**—Denver.

Denver—An Impressional Sketch  
The Denver of To-day. Virginia B. Bash.  
The Climax of Womanhood. Emily A. Kellogg.  
Incidents of a Trip to Chihuahua: L. Hanchett.  
Is Inebriety Curable?  
The End of the World Fake. J. B. Belford.  
High and Low Life in China. Wong Chin Foo.  
Contempt of Court. L. B. France.

**Contemporary Review.**—London.

The Future of Siam. Henry Norman.  
The Teaching of Civic Duty. James Bryce.  
Ulster: Facts and Figures. A Reply. Thomas Sinclair.  
My Testament. Père Hyacinthe Loyson.  
The Spencer-Weismann Controversy. G. J. Romanes.  
Undoing the Work of the Reformation. Archdeacon Farrar.  
Winchester College, 1393-1893. A. F. Leach.  
A May-Day Dialogue.—II. Vernon Lee.  
The Original Poem of Job. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London.

Nile Notes.  
Texts and Mottoes.  
Tournaments and Matches.  
"With Edged Tools." New Serial. Mrs. Oliphant.

**Demorest's Family Magazine.**—New York.

The Foreign Legations at Washington.—IV. F. B. Johnston.  
Familiar Talks on the Different Schools of Art.—III. P. King.  
How Fireworks Are Made. Edward Greenleaf.

**The Dial.**—Chicago.

June 16.

Democracy and Education.  
Edgar A. Poe and the Brownings. J. L. Onderdonk.

July 1.

The Literature Congresses.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—New York.

A Turning-Point in the Arts. Charles De Kay.  
Great Railway Systems of the United States. F. S. Stratton.  
Engineering with a Camera. R. B. Stanton.  
The Swiss Referendum. W. D. McCrackan.  
Domestic Service. Lucy M. Salmon.  
The Cliff-Dwellers of New York. E. N. Blanke.

Economic Journal.—London. Quarterly. June.  
Statistics of Some Midland Villages. Joseph Ashby and Bolton King.  
Labor Federations. Clem Edwards.  
State Promotion of Industrial Peace. D. F. Schloss.  
Patriarchal versus Socialistic Remedies. John Graham Brooks.  
Adam Smith and His Relations to Recent Economics. L. L. Price.  
The Taxation of Ground Rents. Prof. C. F. Bastable.  
The Australian Banking Crisis. Arthur Ellis.  
Australia Under Protection. Matthew Macfie.  
The Homestead Strike. Prof. F. W. Taussig.  
The Conditions of State Relief in Denmark. C. H. Leppington.  
The Study of Political Economy in Japan. Jinchu Soyeda.  
The Hull Shipping Dispute. Clem Edwards.

**Education.**—Boston. June.

Measurement of Brain Work. J. M. Greenwood.  
The Acquisition of Power. A. Reichenbach.  
A College Administration. John Bogham.  
The Present System of University Degrees.—III. D. N. Beach.  
University Extension.—IV. M. G. Brumbaugh.

**Educational Review.**—London.

English Literature: Its Teaching in Schools. J. Wells.  
The Need for Educational Reprints. Foster Watson.  
The Educational Aspects of Hungary. Miss Margaret Fletcher.  
Technical Education for London.  
Abraham Sharp, the Mathematician. E. M. Langley.

**Engineering Magazine.**—New York.

The Financial Situation. Matthew Marshall.  
Limits of the Natural Gas Supply. S. S. Gorby.  
Sculptors of the World's Fair. J. H. Gest.  
Development of the Modern Steam Pump. W. M. Barr.  
Weak Points in Trade-Unionism. L. Irwell.  
Coke Manufacture in the United States. W. G. Wilkins.  
Steam Locomotion on Common Roads. William Flecher.  
Mechanical Aids to Building. George Hill.  
The Safety Car-Coupling Problem. W. M. Mitchell.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London.

The Romance of Modern London.—II.—In the Small Hours.  
In a County Prison. C. Rayleigh Vicars.  
Bagshot Park: The Residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.  
The North Pole Up to Date: A Sketch. Andrew A. W. Drew.  
A Chat About Cricket.—II. Rev. W. K. Iedford.

**Expositor.**—London.

Christianity in the Roman Empire. Professor Mommsen.  
The Church and the Empire in the First Century. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
St. Paul's Conception of the Doctrine of Sin. Prof. A. B. Bruce.  
Abelard's Doctrine of the Atonement. Rev. H. Rashdall.  
The Chronology of Ezra IV., 6-23. Bishop Hervey.

**Expository Times.**—London.

The Babylonian Story of the Fall. W. St. Chad Boscawen.  
Frederick Godet. Prof. A. Gretillat.  
The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott.  
The Kingdom of God. Rev. J. H. Bernard and others.

**Folk-Lore.**—London. June.

Cinderella and Britain. Alfred Nutt.  
The False Bride. Gertrude M. Godden.  
English Folk-Drama.—II. T. Fairman Ordish.  
Folk-Lore Gleanings from County Leitrim. Leland L. Duncan.  
Balochi Tales. M. Longworth Dames.  
Obeah Worship in East and West Indies. May Robinson and M. J. Walhouse.  
The Oldest Icelandic Folk-Lore. W. A. Craigie.  
The Folk. Joseph Jacobs.

**Fortnightly Review.**—London. July.

A Visit to Prince Bismarck. G. W. Smalley.  
The Evolution of Our Race. Frederic Harrison.  
Beautiful London. Grant Allen.  
The Recent Solar Eclipse. Professor Thorpe.  
The Dynasty of the Brohans. Ange Galdemar.  
The Mausoleum of Ibsen. William Archer.  
The Progress of Women's Trade Unions. Miss E. March-Phillips.  
The Russian Intrigues in South-Eastern Europe. C. B. Roy-lance-Kent.



Advance of the United States During One Hundred Years. Dr. Brock.  
French Movements in Eastern Siam. Sir Richard Temple.

The Forum.—New York.

The Grand Army as a Pension Agency. Col. C. McK. Leoser.  
Complete History of the Farnham Post Revolt. John J. Finn.  
What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions? Dr. Lyman Abbott.  
The Teaching of Civic Duty. James Bryce.  
How the Fourth of July Should Be Celebrated. Julia Ward Howe.  
The World's Fair Balance Sheet. Franklin H. Head.  
Chicago's Sanitary Condition. E. F. Ingalls.  
An Actor's Memory of Edwin Booth. John Malone.  
The Army as a Military Training School. Edmund Hudson.  
Why Theatrical Managers Reject Plays. A. M. Palmer.  
American Art Supreme in Colored Glass. Louis C. Tiffany.  
The Russian Extradition Treaty: A Reply to Protests. J. B. Moore.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

The Roman Carnival. P. Morgan Watkins.  
The National Anthem: A Jacobite Hymn and Rebel Song. Stringer Bateman.  
Limited Liability. B. D. Mackenzie.  
Her Majesty's Servants: Actors. G. B. Lancaster Woodburne.  
Prospecting in British Guiana. J. E. Playfair.  
Saint Paul du Var Re-discovered. Rev. H. R. Haweis.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.

Do Glaciers Excavate? With Maps. Prof. T. G. Bonney.  
Pytheas, the Discoverer of Britain. With Maps. Clements R. Markham.  
A Journey from the Shire River to Lake Mwern and the Upper Luapula. Alfred Sharpe.

Good Words.—London.

Empty Shells. Rev. Harry Jones.  
Suffolk Moated Halls. Dr. J. E. Taylor.  
James Thomson: A Poet of the Woods. Hugh Haliburton.  
Mr. Ruskin's Titles. With Portrait. Mrs. E. T. Cook.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair and Rev. Dr. Pentecost. Raymond Blathwayt.  
John Ruskin on Education. William Jolly.  
Socialism and Its Leaders. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Attorney-General Olney.  
The "Rey Abduction." W. C. Dufour.  
Pipowder Courts.  
Practical Tests in Evidence.—VIII. Irving Browne.  
The Supreme Court of Tennessee.—IV. A. D. Marks.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

Italian Gardens.—I. Charles A. Platt.  
French Canadians in New England. Henry L. Nelson.  
Side Lights on the German Soldier. Poultney Bigelow.  
Three English Race Meetings. Richard H. Davis.  
Algerian Riders. Col. T. A. Dodge.  
Chicago's Gentle Side. Julian Ralph.  
The Function of Slang. Brander Matthews.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

"The Higher Criticism." J. W. Earnshaw.  
Truths of Scripture Verified in Christian Experience.  
A Fourteenth Century Preacher's Companion. W. E. Griffis.  
Religious Books and Reading. T. W. Hunt.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia.

On Certain Psychological Aspects of Moral Training. J. Royce.  
Place of Industry in the Social Organism. William Smart.  
On Human Marriage. C. N. Starcke.  
Character and Conduct. S. Alexander.  
Moral Deficiencies as Determining Intellectual Functions. G. Simmel.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London.

Hebrew and Greek Ideas of Providence and Divine Retribution.  
The Emperor Julian and the Jews. Rev. Michael Adler.  
Specimens of a Metrical English Version of Poems by Jehudah Halevi.  
Missionary Judaism. Oswald John Simon.

Godey's.—New York.

A Fact in Fiction: A Complete Novel. Albert P. Southwick.  
Some Paris Stage Beauties. Arthur Hornblow.  
A Visit to Madame Besnard's Studio. Eleanor E. Greatorex.  
The Luther of India. S. P. Cadman. (Buddha.)

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. May.

Comparative Test of Two Types of Smokeless Furnaces.  
Steam Engine Efficiency—Its Possibilities and Limitations.  
Relation of Railway Signaling to Train Accidents. W. W. Salmon.  
Proposed Tunnel at Duluth, Minn.  
New Stadia Charts. Edward P. Adams.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.

Military Sanitation. Major C. L. Heizmann.  
Army Regulations. Lieutenant H. B. Moon.  
The Three Battalion Organizations. Capt. F. H. Edmunds.  
Company Papers. Capt. G. P. Cotton.  
Organization of the Armies of Europe. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.  
The Past the Guide for the Future. Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee.  
Drill. Capt. C. J. Crane.  
Suggestions as to Arms, etc. Capt. C. Gardener.  
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics. G. F. R. Henderson.  
Artillery in Coast Defense.—IV. Major A. C. Hansard, R. A.  
Training of Cavalry for Reconnaissance. Capt. H. L. Pilkington.  
Field Guns. Capt. J. E. W. Headlam, R.A.  
Instruction of the German Recruit.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. June.

Development of Scandinavian Shipping. A. N. Klær.  
Food Supply and the Price of Wheat. T. B. Veblen.  
Resumption of Specie Payments in Austria-Hungary. F. Wieser.  
Paper Currencies of New France. R. M. Breckenridge.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

The Last Execution by Electricity. John Tunis.  
Massachusetts Indian Association.  
The Free Public Library. F. M. Crinden.  
Elmira Reformatory.  
The Organization of Women. Emilie A. Holyoke.  
Consumption in New England Climate. W. P. Roberts.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.

The Troublesome Lady: A Complete Novel. Patience Stapleton.  
Fanny Kemble at Lenox. C. B. Todd.  
An Old Fashioned View of Fiction. M. F. Egan.  
Chicago's Architecture. Barr Ferree.  
What the United States Owes to Italy. Giovanni P. Morosini.  
"The New Poetry" and Mr. W. E. Henley. Gilbert Parker.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul, Minn.

Hamlin Garland. Mary J. Reid.  
Rifle Progress in the United States. Philip Reade.  
In the Court of the Gentiles. Marion D. Shutter.  
The Boarding School. Philip Smith.  
Hawaiian Reminiscences. Lillia Shaw Husted.

Longmans' Magazine.—London.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.  
The Size of the Sea. William Schooling.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

The Necessity for the Study of Metaphysics. Bertram Keightley.  
Free Will and Karma. W. Kingsland.  
The Foundation of Christian Mysticism. Continued. Franz Hartmann.  
Theosophy of Psychological Religion: Prof. Max Müller's Gifford Lecture.  
Theosophy and Its Practical Application. Annie Besant.  
Karma and Astrology. Rai B. K. Laheri.  
The Fourth Dimension. Herbert Coryn.

Leisure Hour.—London.

Story of the "Eighteenth Royal Irish." Surgeon-Major Alcock.  
Among the Tibetans. Isabella L. Bishop.  
The Way of the World at Sea: Board and Lodging. W. J. Gordon.  
The Only Likeness of Shakespeare: The Bust in the Church of Stratford-on-Avon.  
The World as Known Forty Years after Columbus' Great Discovery.  
Microscopic Sea Life.—II. Henry Scherren.



**Ludgate Monthly.—London.**

Across Siberia. Arthur H. Lawrence.  
The Queen's Westminster.  
The River Thames—Oxford to Goring.  
Albert Chevalier and His Songs. E. Alfieri.  
Wellington College.

**Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa.**

Holman Lecture on the Augsburg Confession. P. Bergstreser.  
The Church. John Brubaker.  
The Higher Criticism. S. F. Breckenridge.  
The Power of the Keys. G. U. Wenner.  
Faith and Regeneration. Henry Ziegler.  
The Pre-Existence of the Soul. C. L. Barringer.  
The Devil, the Prince of the World. J. T. Gladhill.  
The Word of God in the Sacraments. J. Tomlinson.

**Lyceum.—London. June 15.**

Local Option.  
Religion in the Home Rule Controversy.  
Irish Dramatists.  
Cranmer's Claim to Canonization.  
A Literary Ter-Centenary: Marlowe.

**Macmillan's Magazine.—London.**

Gilbert White of Selborne. W. Warde Fowler.  
Mrs. Kemble. Anne Ritchie.  
Trimalchio's Feast.  
The Fetish Mountain in Krobo, Africa. Hesketh J. Bell.

**Magazine of American History.—New York. May-June.**

The Second War with Great Britain. John A. Stevens.  
An Unknown Exile: Was He Charles X? H. C. Maine.  
Raleigh's "New Fort in Virginia"—1585. E. G. Daves.  
The Great Seal of the United States. E. T. Lander.  
The Congressional Library, Washington. A. R. Spofford.  
Sketch of Sir Francis Nicholson. W. C. Ford.

**The Menorah Monthly.—New York.**

The Future of Israel. Baron de Hirsch.  
The Jewish Prayer-Book. Dr. K. Kohler.  
Symbolism of the Menorah. Rabbi H. Berkowitz.  
Phoenicians in Brazil. George A. Kohut.

**Methodist Review.—New York.**

A Suppressed Chapter of Recent Church History. J. A. Faulkner.  
Pantheism's Destruction of Boundaries.—I. Abraham Kuiper.  
Shelley's Revolutionary Ideal and Its Influence on His Poetry.  
The Social Problem. D. H. Wheeler.  
Call and Ordination of Barnabas and Saul. A. Sutherland.  
Diversity of Language and National Unity. Victor Wilker.  
Ideal Commonwealths. Richard Wheatley.  
Were Clay and Adams Guilty of Bargain and Intrigue. E. E. Hoss.

**Missionary Review of the World.—New York.**

The Islands of the Sea. Samuel McFarlane.  
John Eliot, the Apostle of the Red Indians. A. T. Pierson.  
The Japanese Religious Press. James I. Seeder.  
Two Hindoo Reformers. James Mudge.  
A Letter to the Student Volunteers. William Jessup.  
Evangelization of the Islands. Eugene Dunlap.  
Indian Missions in the Canadian Northwest. A. G. McKittrick.  
Home Missions in the United States and Canada. A. Sutherland.  
Heart of Buddhism and the Heart of Christianity. W. C. Dodd.  
The Present Aspect of Missions in India.—I. James Kennedy.

**The Monist.—Chicago.**

Nationalization of Education and the Universities. H. v. Holst.  
Meaning and Metaphor. Lady Victoria Welby.  
Reply to the Necessitarians. C. S. Peirce.  
The Founder of Tychism. Dr. Paul Carus.  
The Foundations of Theism. E. D. Cope.

**Month.—Baltimore.**

A Pilgrimage to Holy Island and Farnie. Rev. R. F. Clarke.  
Stonyhurst Memories. Percy Fitzgerald.  
The Roman Breviary. Rev. J. Morris.  
Rome's Witness Against Anglican Orders. Rev. S. F. Smith.

**Munsey's Magazine.—New York.**

The Kaulbachs. Margaret Field.  
Frederick Smyth. Ralph Morgan.  
The Massacre of La Caroline. S. K. Schonberg.

Along the Delaware. Matthew White, Jr.  
Famous English Horses. R. H. Titherington.  
Chinese Festivals. Helen Gregory Flesher.

**Music.—Chicago. June.**

Russian Folk-Songs. John C. Fillmore.  
Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck.  
Chopin and Chopin-Playing. Wm. Mason.  
The Musician's Poet. Frank E. Sawyer.

**The National Magazine.—New York. May-June.**

Administrations of William Cosby and George Clarke, 1732-1743.  
Settlements West of the Alleghenies Prior to 1776. G. C. Broadhead.  
The Heroine of the Alamo. Mena Kemp Ogan.  
Camp on the Missouri—Old Fort Atkinson. W. H. Eller.  
The Ride of Paul Revere. H. A. Giddings.  
The First Attempt to Found an American College. W. A. Beardslee.  
George III's Proclamation Against the Rebels of America.

**National Review.—London.**

France, England and Siam. R. S. Gundry.  
A Modern Conversation. W. Earl Hodgson.  
Sir Richard Owen and Old-World Memories. Hon. L. A. Tollemache.  
The Future Income of Labor. W. H. Mallock.  
The Argument for Belief. H. M. Bompas.  
In Defense of the Post Office. "One Who Knows."  
The *Persiles* of Cervantes. James Mew.

**The National Stenographer.—Chicago. June.**

Stenographic Speed. H. D. Goodwin.  
Script vs. Geometric.  
To Master Vowels. F. R. McLaren.

**Newbery House Magazine.—London.**

Early Primary Education. Mrs. Hernaman.  
The Church of St. Mary Overie. W. A. Webb.  
Eugène Bersier. G. Kingscote.  
Moths and Butterflies. Agnes Giberne.  
Women and Children: Their Needs and Helpers.—II. Lady Laura Ridding.

**New Review.—London.**

Two Aspects of H. R. H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.  
Reminiscences of Carlyle, with Some Unpublished Letters. G. Stratchey.  
Our Public Schools: Their Methods and Morals.  
The Poisoning of the Future. Dr. S. Squire Sprigge.  
Life and Labor. Emile Zola.  
Criminals and Their Detection. E. R. Spearman.  
Canadian Society, Past and Present. Lady Jephson.  
The Tactics of the Opposition: A Defense. T. M. Healy.

**Nineteenth Century.—London.**

The "Arts and Crafts" Exhibition at Westminster: The Home Rule Bill. Edward Dicey.  
The Ninth Clause. (To my Fellow Gladstonians.) Dr. Wallace.  
The New South Sea Bubble: Australian Finance. Hon. John Fortescue.  
The Siamese Boundary Question. With Map. Hon. George N. Curzon.  
"Robbing God: Disestablishment. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.  
Charles Baudelaire and Edgar Poe: A Literary Affinity. Esmé Stuart.  
The Pan Britannic Gathering. J. Astley Cooper.  
Some Day Dreams and Realities. Rev. Harry Jones.  
How to Catalogue Books. J. Taylor Kay.  
Cookery as a Business. Mary Harrison.  
Great Britain as a Sea Power. Hon. T. A. Brassey.  
The Situation at Washington. Prof. Goldwin Smith.  
Medieval Medicine. Mrs. King.  
The Apostles' Creed. Professor Harnack.

**North American Review.—New York.**

Future of Presbyterianism in the United States. C. A. Briggs.  
Divorce Made Easy. S. J. Brun.  
Ireland at the World's Fair. Countess of Aberdeen.  
How Distrust Stops Trade. Edward Atkinson.  
The Anti-Trust Campaign. Albion W. Tourgée.  
Silver Legislation and Its Results. E. O. Leech.  
Should the Chinese Be Excluded? R. G. Ingersoll. T. J. Geary.  
Norway's Political Crisis. H. H. Boyesen.  
The Fastest Train in the World. H. G. Prout.  
French Girlhood. Marquise de San Carlos.  
International Yachting in 1893.



American Correspondence of Lord Erskine. Stuart Erskine.  
Natural History of the Hiss. Louis R. binson.  
The Family of Columbus. Duke of Veragua.

#### Outing.—New York.

Sails and Sailor Craft. Charles L. Norton.  
A Day in the Grand Cañon. Mary W. Fisher.  
Kings and Queens of the Turf.  
Practical Lessons in Swimming. W. A. Varian.  
Canadian Militia in Action. Capt. H. J. Woodside.  
Salmon Fishing on the Newfoundland Coast. E. J. Myers.  
The Frog for Pan and Pastime. Jennie Taylor Wandle.  
Lentz's World Tour Awheel.  
Through Erin Awheel. Grace E. Dennison.  
Bass Fishing in Maine. Arthur Pierre.

#### Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

Fort Ross and the Russians. C. S. Greene.  
An Outing with the California Fish Patrol. P. Weaver, Jr.  
Some Hints to the Farmer. A. Teisen.  
A Province of California. Frances F. Victor.  
Panama Canal from a Car Window. Philip Stanford.

#### Pall Mall Magazine.—London.

The Follies of Fashion.—I. Mrs. Parr.  
Old Hedgerows.  
Queen Marie Louise of Prussia. Wm. Waldorf Astor.  
The Armies of France.  
More About Society. Lady Jeune.  
Round About the Palace Bourbon.—II. Albert D. Vandam.  
Goethe and Heine on the Irish Question. Dr. Karl Blind.

#### Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

Photography at the Fair.  
The Photo-Corrector.  
Photographic Apparatus at the Fair.  
Principles of Picture-Making. F. Dundas Todd.  
Influence of the Hand Camera. W. D. Welford.  
Retouching. William Parry.  
Influence of Photographic Vision. Leon Vidal.

#### Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

The Spanish Inquisition as an Alienist. H. C. Lea.  
Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone. S. E. Tillman.  
Private Relief of the Poor. Herbert Spencer.  
Are There Evidences of Man in the Glacial Gravels? J. W. Powell.  
Moral Life of the Japanese. W. D. Eastlake.  
Education and Selection. M. Alfred Fouillée.  
Evil Spirits. J. H. Long.  
Structural Plan of the Human Brain. C. S. Minot.  
The American Woman. M. C. De Varigny.  
Teaching Physics. Frederick Guthrie.  
Recent Science.—I. Prince Krapotkin.  
Is Crime Increasing?

#### Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia.

The Trial of Servetus. C. W. Shields.  
Theological Thought Among French Protestants. A. Grétilat.  
Homiletical Aspects of the Fatherhood of God. Charles A. Salmond.  
Failure of the Papal Assumptions of Boniface VIII. A. D. Campbell.  
Metrical Theories as to Old Testament Poetry. E. C. Bissell.  
John Greenleaf Whittier. J. O. Murray.

#### Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. June.

Henry Ward Beecher. A. Lewis Humphries.  
Early Scottish Methodism. Robert Hind.  
The Church of the Future. James A. Cheeseman.  
Thomas Carlyle as a Social Reformer.  
Primitive Methodism and the Labor Question. John Forster.  
A Moslem Mission to Christendom. J. Hyslop Bell.  
Mark Rutherford. Joseph Ritson.  
The Higher Criticism and the Old Testament. Arthur S. Peake.  
The Parish Councils Bill.

#### Psychical Review.—Grafton, Mass. May.

Psychical Science and Education. A. F. Elwell.  
Why Mediums Do Not Aid the A. P. S. S. H. Terry.  
The Double Personality. A. N. Somers.  
Two Interesting Psychical Cases. B. O. Flower.  
Phenomena Connected with the Transition of a Lady.  
The Psychical Science Congress.  
A Plea for Psychical Research. M. M. Dawson.  
An Agnostic at a Séance. J. C. F. Grumbine.  
Ego and Non-Ego. D. G. Watts.  
The Search for Facts.—II. Memory as a Factor. T. E. Allen.

#### Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston.

The Problem of Economic Education. Simon Newcomb.  
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. C. D. Wright.  
Ethics of the Single Tax. Joseph Lee.  
The Risk Theory of Profit. F. B. Hawley.  
Report of the Connecticut Labor Bureau. Edward Cummings.  
The Endowment Orders. William M. Cole.  
Thoughts Upon Wages and Labor. C. F. Crehore.

#### Quiver.—London.

Principal Reynolds of Cheshunt College. R. Blathwayt.  
A Buried Town in England: Silchester.  
How Jews Are Married. Rev. W. Burnet.  
A Visit to the "Dossers." J. Hall Richardson.

#### Review of the Churches.—London. June 15.

The Inner History of the Wesleyan Missionary Conference.  
The World's Parliament of Religions. Rev. J. H. Burrows.  
The Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.

#### The Sanitarian.—New York.

Sewage Disposal. T. P. Corbally.  
The Lasting Character of Soil Pollution.  
Cellar or No Cellar? Edward Atkinson.  
Water Analysis and the Use of the Microscope. G. W. Rafter.  
The American Climatological Association.

#### Scots Magazine.—Perth.

Reminiscences of De Quincey. J. Stitt-Thomson.  
The French Revolution in England. A. M. Williams.  
Home Rule for Scotland. John Romans.

#### Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. June.

Remarks on Malaria and Acclimatization. H. Martyn Clark.  
Some Ancient Landmarks of Midlothian. With Map. Henry M. Cadell.

#### Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

The Life of the Merchant Sailor. W. Clark Russell.  
Personal Recollections of Two Visits to Gettysburg. A. H. Nickerson.  
Foreground and Vista at the Fair. W. Hamilton Gibson.  
Leisure. Agnes Repplier.  
Musical Societies at the World's Fair. G. P. Upton.  
Trout Fishing in the Traun. Henry van Dyke.  
Aspects of Nature in the West Indies. W. K. Brooks.  
The Prevention of Pauperism. Oscar Craig.

#### Social Economist.—New York.

Our National Object Lesson. George Gunton.  
The Economic Value of Altruism. Lewis G. Janes.  
Restriction of Immigration. Ellen B. Dietrick.  
The End of War. William H. Jeffrey.  
Economic Direction of Thrift. Wilbur Aldrich.  
The Missing Link in Political Reform. Joel Benton.  
Protection and the Empire.

#### The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

The "American System" Question.  
Shorthand at Home.—III.  
Law Reporting. Continued. H. W. Thorne.  
Reporting the Buchanan Trial. P. P. McLoughlin.  
George H. Thornton. With Portrait.

#### Strand Magazine.—London. June.

Future Dictates of Fashion. W. Cade Gall.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—VI. Henry W. Lucy.

#### Sunday at Home.—London.

A Sisterhood of Hymn Writers. Rev. S. G. Green.  
Benares, India. Rev. Charles Merk.  
In the Downs. Rev. T. S. Treanor.  
Passages from the Life of a French Anarchist: M. Tricot.  
The Jerusalem and Damascus Railways. Henry Walker.  
Italians in London. Mrs. Brewer.

#### Sunday Magazine.—London.

Under the Northern Lights. W. V. Taylor.  
A Model Bishop of the New World: Phillips Brooks.  
The Moor and What Lives and Grows There. Canon Atkinson.  
r. Newman Hall at Home.  
Russian Dissenters and the Russian Government.  
Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman Hall.

#### Temple Bar.—London.

La Fontaine. J. C. Bailey.  
A Group of Naturalists. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.  
Reminiscences of William Makepeace Thackeray. F. St. J. Thackeray.  
In the Valley of the Vézère. E. Harrison Parker.  
Emily Brontë. A. M. Williams.



**Theosophist.**—London. June.

Old Diary Leaves.—XV. H. S. Olcott.  
Sorcery—Medieval and Modern. W. R. Old.  
White Lotus Day.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia.

New Infantry Drill Regulations and Our Next War. James S. Pettit.  
The Lessons of the Naval Review. C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N.  
The Truth of History. William Howard Mills  
At Sea in the Sixteenth Century. Lieut. F. S. Bassett.  
Addiscombe: The East India Company's Military College.

**Westminster Review.**—London.

Canadian Finance and the Home Rule Bill. Hugh H. L. Bellot.  
The Scientific Aspect of the Temperance Question. Dr. A. E. T. Longhurst.

Italian Women of the Sixteenth Century. E. P. Jacobsen.  
The Criminal. St. John E. C. Hankin.  
Some Aspects of the Work of Pierre Loti.  
South African Labor Questions. Albert Cartwright.  
The Inter-Relation of Natural Forces. Arthur H. Ivens.  
Alaska and Its People. Chas. W. Sarel.  
The Poetry of Madame Negroponte. Rowland Thirlmere.

**Wilson's Photographic Magazine.**—New York.

Gustav Cramer: A Biographical Sketch. With Portrait.  
Concerning the Component Parts of a Picture. Edward L. Wilson.  
Metol—A New Developer. Andrew Pringle.  
Artisto Paper. A. Helmold.  
The Copying of Faded Photographs.  
Hints on the Manipulation of N. Y. Aristotype Paper.  
Practical Points from the Studios.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Alte und Neue Welt.**—Einsiedeln. Heft 10.

Masterpieces of Micro-Technique in Industrial Art. Ernst Montanus.  
Emin Pasha. With Portrait. Karl Finke.  
A Holiday Tour in Switzerland. J. Odenthal.

**Chorgesang.**—Leipzig.

June 1.

Letters of Ferd. David to L. Spohr. With Portrait of David.  
Choruses: "Dem Könige," by R. Müller; "Abend will es werden," "Im Frühling," and "In der Nacht," by C. J. Schmidt.

June 15.

Emil Ring, Musician. With Portrait.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "Dornröschen," by Josef Rheinberger; and "Willkommen Mai!" by C. Reinthaler.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig.

June 3.

Chicago, the Garden City. Paul von Szczepanski.

June 10.

Count von Hoensbroeh's Secession from the Jesuits. Leopold Witte.  
Bees and Their Ways. Carl Aspacher.

June 17.

In Darkest Berlin.—IV.  
In Jackson Park, Chicago. Paul von Szczepanski.

June 24.

Bismarckburg, the Station for Exploration and Research, and the Togo Hinterland. Dr. R. Büttner.

**Deutscher Hausschatz.**—Regensburg.

Heft 12.

Albrecht Dürer. Professor A. Weber.  
Seraiewo, the Capital of Bosnia. Dr. C. Schmidt.  
Dr. Krementz, Cardinal-Archbishop of Cologne. With Portrait.

Heft 13.

From Jerusalem, Through the Wilderness, to the Dead Sea.  
Sketches from a Madhouse.

**Deutsche Revue.**—Breslau.

June.

King Charles of Roumania.—XVII.  
Climate and Folk-Song. Alexander Woeikof.  
A Ride Through the Pampas of Argentina. W. C. Tetley.  
Lothar Bucher.—I. Heinrich von Poschinger.  
The Pernicious Influence of Woman's Bigotry on Religion and the Church.  
The War Scare of 1875. A Reply to M. de Blowitz. "Senex Diplomaticus."  
Shipping Interests and the Navy. Vice-Admiral Batsch.  
Herod the Great. A. Réville.  
Denmark in the Next War. Albert von Forst.  
The Royal Museum for Anthropology at Berlin. Th. Achelis.  
Dr. Momerie.

July.

King Charles of Roumania.—XVIII.  
Lothar Bucher.—II. Heinrich von Poschinger.  
Korea. M. von Brandt.

The Atmosphere of Mountains and Condensed Air.  
The Atrium Veslao. Guido Baccelli.  
Herod the Great. Concluded. A. Réville.  
Siberia and Exile. Max Behrmann.  
Physician and Patient. H. Vierordt.  
Oriental Carpets.—I. Julius Janitsch.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin. June.

Plevna: A Study of the Militia in the War. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.  
German Art at the German Universities. Herman Grimm.  
My Friends in India. Professo Max Müller.  
H. Taine: An English Diary of the Reign of Terror.  
The Literary Soirées of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna.—I.  
The Spitzer Collection in Paris.  
Political Correspondence:—The German Army Bill and the Elections, etc.

**Deutsche Worte.**—Vienna. June.

The Future of the German-Austrians. Professor H. Herkner.  
Social and Economic Sketches in the Bucovina. Concluded. Marie Mischler.  
Home Industries and Austrian Industrial Law. R. Riedl.  
Marx's Ethics and Philosophy of History. Dr. Paul Barth.

**Die Gartenlaube.**—Leipzig. Heft 6.

The Granite Works of Odenwald. Karl Falk.  
Letters from the World's Fair. Rudolph Cronan.  
Some Small Attempts at Improving the World.  
Suabian Colonies in Palestine. Schmidt-Weissenfels.

**Die Gesellschaft.**—Leipzig.

June.

Jesuitism and Militarism. Fritz Hamme.  
Social Conditions at the End of the Century. J. Engell-Günter.  
Poems by Ludwig Thaden, Wilhelm Arent and others.  
Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Modern Realistic Opera. Hans Merian.  
Tolstoi's Theory of Life. W. Berdrow.  
The Improvement of the Race. A Reply to Panizza. C. Fisher.

July.

The Literary Movement in Germany. M. G. Conrad.  
Civilization or Culture? Karl Heckell.  
Poems by Otto Julius Bierbaum and others.  
Otto Julius Bierbaum. With portrait. Edgar Steiger.  
Taine. Karl Bleibtreu.  
Strindberg in Vienna. Anton Lindner.

**Die Katholischen Missionen.**—Freiburg. June.

Missionary Bishops Who Have Died in 1892. With portraits.  
On Kilima Mjaro. With map and illustrations. Mgr. Le Roy.  
A Year with the Menominee Indians of Keshena, Wisconsin.

**Konservative Monatsschrift.**—Leipzig. June.

Peace Congresses and Conferences. Karl von Bruch.  
The Marble Quarries of Carrara. W. von Braunschweig.  
Panama. Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.  
The Military Situation.



## Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

June 3.

The Berlin Art Exhibition of 1893. Dr. Max Schmid.  
A Victim of Individualism: Count von Hoensbroech and the Jesuits.

June 10.

The Germanic National Character.—V. R. M. Meyer.  
Street Sketches. August Strindberg.

June 17.

The Berlin Art Exhibition.—Dr. Max Schmid.  
Wilhelm von Polenz. Franz Servaes.  
On the Limits of the Indecent in Art. Wilhelm von Polenz.

June 24.

The Exhibition of "Rejected" Pictures at Berlin. Dr. Max Schmid.  
Hamlet Problems.—IV. Franz Servaes.

## Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 36.

The Finances of the Empire. Max Schippel.  
Landed Property Laws in Prussia. Concluded. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 37.

The International Significance of the German Elections. E. Bernstein.  
The Conservatives and Anti-Semitism. Max Schippel.

No. 38.

Ibsen's Philosophy of Life. R. Saitschik.  
The Nationalization of Public Health.

No. 39.

The Disappearance of the Great Landed Properties of Nobles in Russia.  
The Results of the Income Tax Valuations in the Kingdom of Saxony.

## Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.

A Review of the Theatrical Season, 1892-3. Frederich Spielhagen.  
Small Railways. L. Brefeld.  
The History of the German Pronunciation in the Latest Times.  
The Maximum Tariff of Diocletian in the Year 301, A.D. H. Blümner.

## Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. June.

The Influence of Buddhism on Christianity. Professor R. Steck.  
The First Days of the Swiss Republic. Dr. T. Im Hof.  
The Public Press. J. Mähly.

## Sphinx.—London. June.

Places of Peace. Annie Besant.  
On Spiritualist Phenomena. Dr. Anton Lampa.  
Paul Heyse's Pessimism. Ludwig Deinhard.  
The Value of Dreams. Margarethe Halm.

## Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. Heft 5.

Societies for Ethical Culture. Concluded. H. Gruber.  
Pascal's Provincial Letters.—V. W. Kreiten.  
Mirabeau. Concluded. O. Pfülf.  
Literary Life in Ancient Egypt. A. Baumgartner.  
The Significance of the Old Christian Orantes. St. Beissel.

## Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

"Varnishing Day" at the Paris Salons.  
The Maid of Orleans. Karl Kiesewetter.  
The German Emperor and Empress at Rome.  
The Royal Residence in Bulgaria. C. Beyer.

## Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 21

Père-Lachaise Cemetery. Clara Biller.  
Dr. J. N. Prix, the First Burgomaster of Greater Vienna. V. Chiavacci.

Heft 22.

The Cantata Fest in the Booksellers' Hall at Leipzig. A Seemann.  
Prince Albert of Prussia. With Portrait.

## Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

Sketches from Limousin. Ernst Eckstein.  
Picturesque Architecture. F. Luthmer.  
The Age of the Earth. Karl Vogt.  
Emmenthal. Th. Stafer.

## Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. July.

Gustav Spangenberg, Artist. Ludwig Pietsch.  
Justice and Crime, and the Art of Poetry. Huga Heinemann.  
Wanderings in the Ancient Orient.—III. Georg Steindorff.  
Plankton and the Plankton Expedition. Friedrich Dahl.  
The Electrical Current as a Mechanical Force. W. Berdrow.  
The Marquis de Crequy.—Georg Horn.

## Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna.

Realism in Dramatic Art. Alfred Freiherr von Berger.  
Zola's Speech to the Union Générale d'Etudiants at Paris on May 18, 1893.  
Carmen Sylva. Marie Herzfeld.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

## Amaranthe.—Paris. June

The Work of Lady Dufferin in Asia. With Portrait. Florence Grey.  
The Bulgarians. E. S. Lantz.  
At the Champs-de-Mars Salon. A. N. d'Annezin.  
The Peninsula of Alaska. Pierre André.

## Association Catholique.—Paris. June 15.

The Property of the People. Gabriel Ardant.  
Official Statistics on the Condition of the Workers in Belgium. Henri Bussoul.  
The Clock Makers of Marçay. A. Du Bourg.

## Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. June 20.

The Religious Revival in the Canton of Vaud. J. Adamina.  
Abbé Guénée, an Adversary of Voltaire. Continued. A. Gretilat.

## Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

June 10.

The First Poems of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam.—II. Henri Bordeaux.

June 25.

The Poetic Movement in France. Francis Vielé-Griffin.

## Journal des Economistes.—Paris. June.

The Right to Work. Yves Guyot.  
Fiscal Monopolies. René Stourm.  
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.

Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. J. Lefort.  
Anti-Semitism and the Part Played by the Jews in Modern Societies.

## La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.

The Street Waif and the Reformatory School. A. Guillot.  
On the Earth and by the Earth. E. Simon.  
Joseph Bonaparte in America. Conclusion. G. Bertin.  
The Witchcraft Trials in the Seventeenth Century.—II. F. Delacroix.  
A Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

June 15.

In Equatorial Africa. De Behagle.  
Religion and Irreligion. J. Pschhari.  
Dante Alighieri. M. Durand-Fardel.  
The Amusements of the Greeks and Romans at their Watering Places.  
The Speech of Monkeys. E. Masseras.  
Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

## Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

June 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question. S. Ximénès.  
The Salon. Gustave Haller.  
The Mosques of Kairwan. Léo Claretie.

June 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question. Continued. S. Ximénès.



Military Spain: Reforms of Gen. Lopez Dominguez. L. Sa  
vinhiac.  
Gustave Nadaud, Comedian. Mdme. C. Berton, née Samson.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.

The Popular Credit Schemes of MM. V. Delahaye, De Morès,  
and Lafargue.  
The Communal Referendum.—I. R. de la Sizeranne.  
The Assemblies of the Pays d'Etats under the Ancien Régime.  
Concluded.  
Métayage Holdings in Italy. J. P. Assirelli.

June 16.

The Great Commercial and Colonization Companies. Comte de  
Bizemont.  
The Work of Free Association and Popular Credit. E. Ros-  
tand.  
The Communal Referendum.—II. R. de la Sizeranne.  
Agricultural and Popular Credit and the Banks in Scotland.  
M. des Essars.  
Free Workmen's Accident Assurance. Albert Gigot.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

June 1.

The Neo-Christian Theatre. Paul Berret.  
The "Contents" of Odet de Turnèbe. Jules Lemaitre.

June 15.

Pierre de Larivey's Play "Les Esprits." René Doumic.  
The Spanish Theatre: "Folie ou Sainteté," by José Etche-  
garay.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 3.

Result of the Inquiry on the Twenty-five Best Books.  
The Lyric Poetry of de Heredia, Sully Prudhomme and Cop-  
pée. F. Brunetière.  
Literary Reminiscences: The Brizeux Dinner. Ed. Grenier.

June 10.

The Vote on the German Army Bill. Emile Jamais.  
J. J. Weiss. Gustave Larroumet.

June 17.

Symbolism in the Lyric Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. F  
Brunetière.  
A Visit to the Court of the King of Dahomey. M. Buzon.

June 24.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century.  
Concluded. F. Brunetière.  
The German Elections.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

The Netherlands (1658). Duc d'Aumale.  
Prosper Mérimée.—III. Mérimée Courtier and Diplomat.  
A. Filon.  
Constantin Huygens—A Dutch Statesman of the 17th Century.  
E. Michel.  
Studies on the Renaissance. E. Bonnafé.  
Aerial Navigation. J. Fleury.  
François Ogier and His Diary of the Munster Congress. G.  
Valbert.

June 15.

Selections from the Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier.  
Prosper Mérimée.—IV. A. Filon.  
An Enquiry on Famous Chess-Players. A. Binet.  
The Reichstag, the Emperor and the German Empire. C.  
Benoist.  
The English in Morocco. E. Plauchut.  
At Ravenna. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

June 1.

The Champs-de-Mars Salon. Raoul Sertat.  
F. de Martens and the New Collection of Russian Treaties. A.  
Rambaud.  
Switzerland in 1892. With Portraits. G. Regelsperger.  
Progress of Photography in 1892-93. Léon Vidal.

June 15.

How to Get to Chicago. With Maps and Illustrations. Léo  
Claretie.  
Agriculture and the Drought. A. C. Girard.

The Progress of the Woman Movement. With Portraits. G.  
Lejeal.

The Science of Statistics. Francis Desjardins.  
The Locomotives of To-day. G. Dumont.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

June 1.

The Supervision of Liberated Criminals.—I. Jules Simon.  
M. James de Rothschild's Ball on March 3, 1821. Henri  
Bouchot.  
An Heroic Journey: Miss Marsden and the Lepers.  
The Bad Treatment of Soldiers in the German Army.

June 15.

The Supervision of Liberated Criminals.—II. Jules Simon.  
Correggio and the Parma School of Art. Eugène Müntz.  
The Fur-Seals and Fisheries of the Behring Sea. Emile Ousta-  
let.  
Four Novels by Björnson: "The Father" and "Thrand." "The  
Eagle's Flight in 1815. Germain Bapst.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

June 1.

The 1891-92 Campaign in the French Soudan.  
The Maistre Mission from the Congo to the Niger.  
Transatlantic Navigation and Steamships.

June 15.

The Reception of the Maistre Mission by the Société de  
Géographie.  
France and Siam at Laos. G. Demanche.  
Japanese Foreign Trade.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. June.

Workers' Councils and Social Peace. Victor Brants.  
Three Weeks with Jonathan: Travels in America. H. Pon-  
thière.  
The London County Council. Albert Joly.  
The Federation of Catholic Circles and of Conservative Asso-  
ciations.  
Decentralization in the Labor Legislation of the Future. C.  
Morisseaux.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. June.

Some Phenomena of the Hypnotic State. Dr. Crocq.  
Hysterical Malinger. Dr. Paul Joire.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. June.

Weissmann's New Theory of Heredity. Y. Delage.  
M. Diamandi, a Rapid Calculator. J. M. Charcot and A. Binet.  
Musical Ear. L. Dauriac.  
Social Questions. G. Tarde.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. June.

The Literary Movement in Germany.—II. M. G. Conrad.  
Spiritualism and the Fourth Dimension. Henry de Varigny.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

June 3.

Anatomy. Georges Pouchet.  
The Work of France in Tunis. H. Dehérain.

June 10.

Simulation in Remembering Figures. B. Binet and V. Henri.

June 17.

Frequent Electric Vibrations. N. Tesla.  
The Collection of Arthropods. Charles Brongniart.

June 24.

The Latest Progress in the Unification of Time. W. de Nord-  
ling.  
The Domain of Mineralogy. A. Lacroix.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. June.

Communal Socialism. Adrien Veber.  
The Agricultural Proletariat. E. Leverdays.  
Corporative Organization and the Socialist Press. V. Jaclard.  
Moral Liberty and the Origin of Law. Rittinghausen.  
Philanthropy in Holland. E. Faillet.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. June 15.

The Contests of the Clergy with the Parliament and the Coun-  
cil of the Modern State.  
Jean Bréhal and the Rehabilitation of Joan of Arc. R. P.  
Belon.  
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The Musical Qualities of "Falstaff." T. Valetta.

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*España Moderna*.—Madrid. June.

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Reminiscences of an Artist. F. P. Ter Meulen.  
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J. T. Buys, Former Editor of *De Gids*. W. de Beaufort.  
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The Emigration of Swedish Girls to Denmark. Gertrud Adelborg.  
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*Danskeren*.—Kolding. June.

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The Samoa Isles and Their Inhabitants Fifty Years Ago. U. Sverdrup.  
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Finland in the 19th Century. Oscar Montelius.

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The Rebellion in Upper Congo. P. Möller.  
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
		Mus.	Music.	YR.	Yale Review.

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*The Review of Reviews will be indispensable through the World's Fair year. Readers should preserve and bind their numbers. The separate copies or the bound volumes for 1892 can still be obtained. For further particulars see the Review of Reviews special announcement, page I.*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. 3

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our American  
Monetary  
Crisis.*

As this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS goes to press, Congress is engaged in a contest the outcome of which is fraught with grave consequences for the whole world. Perhaps the chief difficulty in the way of a lucid discussion of the pending monetary questions lies in the fact that two very different things, needing distinct treatment, have by many speakers and writers been kept almost inextricably blended. There has for several weeks existed in this country a currency famine that has almost wholly paralyzed a large part of our normal business activity. Nothing like it has been known to our generation. A year ago there was an abundance of money in circulation. Suddenly it has disappeared. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars of the circulating medium have gone as completely out of the channels of trade as if they were sunk in mid-ocean. This in the very nature of things is a temporary condition. As these paragraphs were written late in August the imperious law of supply and demand had already begun to create a reaction, and the worst of the monetary stringency was, seemingly, passed. But it had been the duty of the Executive and of Congress to prevent, or immediately to relieve, that temporary distress. There is prompt treatment due to a man in convulsions. Then there is the fundamental and deliberate treatment that his case needs to prevent recurrence and to make him sound and well. At the critical moment of the convulsion it is usually very bad judgment to pause for protracted consideration of the means by which to re-establish the patient's general health, with a view to the prevention of future attacks. The analogy is not perfect, but it will answer the purposes of illustration. President Cleveland called Congress together to take prompt action to relieve an immediate convulsion. A considerable part of Congress thereupon formed itself for a sturdy resistance, declaring that the panic should not be relieved, but that the frightfully exhausting and demoralizing convulsion should continue its ravages, unless the application of remedies were accompanied by an agreement upon a permanent course of constitutional treatment. And so the historic contest is raging. The President's supporters say: Let us first bring our distressed patient out of this desperate spasm. Then

let us proceed in due time, and in an orderly way, to take measures to establish him in a normal condition. But the other side declares: We have the one sound theory for permanent treatment, and we will not take any chances of losing the adoption of our plans. Inasmuch as this second party is strong and determined, it tends to grow somewhat obvious that the patient must trust to nature and to his own inherent power of recuperation, and come out of his fearfully depleting spasm all by himself, while his physicians wrangle with each other.

*What the  
Administration  
Might Have Done.*

At the President's call the new Congress assembled on August 7 in extraordinary session. In the usual course of things it would not have convened until December. Mr. Cleveland duly explained his reasons for summoning the law-makers, in a message which attributed the money panic to the silver-purchase act of 1890 and which simply called upon Congress to repeal that act as a sole remedial measure. The President may live to regret a certain hesitancy and vacillation on the part of the Administration several months ago, at the time when the Treasury's gold reserve was being so heavily drawn upon. A ringing proclamation to the country, at that time, declaring that the parity and interchangeability of all our money issues would be fully preserved, and that the Secretary of the Treasury would be instructed by the President to sell gold bonds to any conceivable extent necessary to avert a catastrophe, would probably have sufficed entirely to prevent any panic whatsoever. The mere declaration, boldly made at the right moment, that the Treasury was perfectly ready to sell bonds and buy gold, would almost certainly have obviated all necessity for any such procedure. Under those circumstances, the heavy flow of gold to Europe need not have worried anybody. The severe stringency abroad, owing to the collapse of Australian banks and to other causes, made a very imperative demand for money; and consequently American securities had to be sent over to New York and sold for what they would bring in gold, in order to meet the European necessity for ready cash. There was nothing alarming in this, provided our own government had reassured the



timid and the doubting by showing that it was serenely prepared to do its duty, and that it would neither allow gold to be cornered nor any kind of outstanding American money to be discredited. But the President and Mr. Carlisle waited, in apparent irresolution, until the authorities of India, without notice to the world, stopped the free coinage of the rupee and altered the status of silver in that vast Empire. The consequence was a further heavy decline in the market price of the white metal, and a dreadful fright in the money centres of this country lest the continued operation of the silver-purchase law should drive us instantly to silver monometallism. It was declared that nothing could give relief except the prompt repeal of that act. Meanwhile, it is instructive to note that while Congress is wrangling, the purchase act is still in operation, gold is flowing back from Europe, and silver money far from being a drug in the market circulates indiscriminately on the strength of the sober belief of the people that the United States will keep its word and float all its money at full par with its best. Repealing the Sherman act would have had the immediate effect of allaying fright. The hundreds of millions that have disappeared from circulation are simply locked up in safety vaults or transferred from savings banks to ginger jars and old stockings. What was needed was some sort of an assurance that would remove men's apprehensions. It seems to us that the Administration ought to have given this assurance months ago.

*What the  
Bankers Might  
Have Done.*

The bankers were the first alarmists. They threw many reputable and perfectly sound business houses into bankruptcy by refusing the ordinary credits needed to "turn over" a stock. But the banks were paid back very sharply for their selfish timidity. Their refusal to perform their functions in the business world naturally led the business community to suppose that the banks themselves were in a questionable condition; and almost every one proceeded to withdraw deposits. Then began that frightened struggle for existence which led the banks to cling at any hazard to their reserves, and to grudge every dollar loaned to regular customers or drawn out on open accounts. And this conduct still more effectually frightened the depositors, who saw no safe course except to draw their money and hoard it somewhere. If our banks had been equal to the emergency, their whole policy would have been different, from the outset to the end. They would have charged brisk rates, but they would have loaned with the utmost freedom on good security. If necessary, they would have paid a high premium abroad for gold, and they would have deposited more bonds and issued more currency under the national banking laws. This well-established European plan of meeting a stringency by the most liberal extension of credit is one that our American banks should through some form or other of co-operation learn to adopt. Now it happens that the banks have promised the country that they will

cease being scared and will resume their proper functions in the business world if Congress will repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Of course, the one thing requisite has been the exorcism of the spirit of wild alarm; and for that reason the repeal of the Sherman act was desirable. If, however, the hoarded money should conclude to come out of its hiding and to go into business channels again while



JAMES H. ECKELS,  
Comptroller of the Currency.

Congress is yet talking, it is plain that the country will have outlived the necessity of treatment for the immediate convulsion, and that the important question will be that of a deliberate monetary policy.

*The Question  
of Monetary  
Standards.*

Mr. Cleveland's prescription of a repeal of the silver-purchase act would leave us with a large volume of the "Bland" silver dollars and the bullion notes paid out in the purchase of silver under the Sherman act. All this would still be an effective part of our circulating medium, like the "greenbacks," which for years have been kept at a fixed volume of \$346,000,000. It is objected that having thus put an end to the current absorption of new silver into our monetary system, we should be on the monometallic gold basis. But we have been on no other basis than the single gold one for many years. Both under the Bland act and under the Sherman act the government has bought silver as a commodity; and silver has not been used as a measure of value. Our use of silver has helped to keep the volume of currency expanding to meet the needs of a growing country; but it has not fixed in any wise the purchasing power of our unit, the dollar. A revised banking system could be made to respond flexibly to the demand for an increased volume of currency, and so far as that is concerned there is no more need



of using silver than of using any other commodity. We ought to get rid of the Sherman act for the same reason that it was desirable to get rid of the Bland act. Silver should either be used as a full money metal, or else it ought to be discarded, except for convenient and limited use in subsidiary coinage. We can open our mints to the free coinage of silver, in which case we should, under existing world-conditions, become almost immediately, in point of actual fact, either a gold monometallic country or a silver monometallic country, depending simply upon the ratio adopted by law and the market fluctuations of bullion. If the coinage ratio were pretty close to the market ratio, we should have an alternating standard; and the money that was cheapest for the day or for the year would be the one in which men would naturally make their payments. The existence of this alternating standard in so large a country as ours, might have the effect to steady somewhat the bullion market, and to lessen the range of fluctuations. If the leading countries of the world would join us in fixing a legal ratio for free coinage, it is the opinion of most thoughtful Americans that the market divergences would be reduced to a mere ebb and flow, and that the existence of a double standard, contradictory as the thing might seem on its face, would be possible.



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PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

*Insufficiency  
of Gold as a  
World Standard.*

But why not accept the simpler conclusion, and acquiesce in the use of the single gold standard? The broad argument against this conclusion is the widely accepted fact that gold is steadily gaining a larger purchasing power, and that long contracts made in gold work hardship. One of the elements of a sound money is stability; and it is quite as objectionable that the monetary standard should gradually depress prices

by subtly growing dearer, as that it should gradually inflate prices by subtly growing cheaper. The statisticians are not fully agreed: but the best authorities seem to be ranged upon the side that regards silver as having departed far less than gold from the average value of staple commodities. It is an extremely difficult question, and it is not wise to dogmatize about it or to speak in a superior tone. But it is a fact that silver is the money metal of a majority of the world's inhabitants; and it might be argued with some show of reason that, if bimetallism is an *ignis fatuus*, and the whole world must come to a single metallic standard, then silver would be a safer and more satisfactory money substance than gold. With the earnest contention of the West and South that silver ought to be a full money metal, we, for our part, agree emphatically. The logic that makes gold the standard of value in India cannot rest satisfied until China and South America are on that same basis; and the depressing effect of this successive conquest can but be very severe and very widespread. Gold monometallism cannot stop at the present lines; and its universal adoption would in our judgment be more baneful than a transfer to silver monometallism.

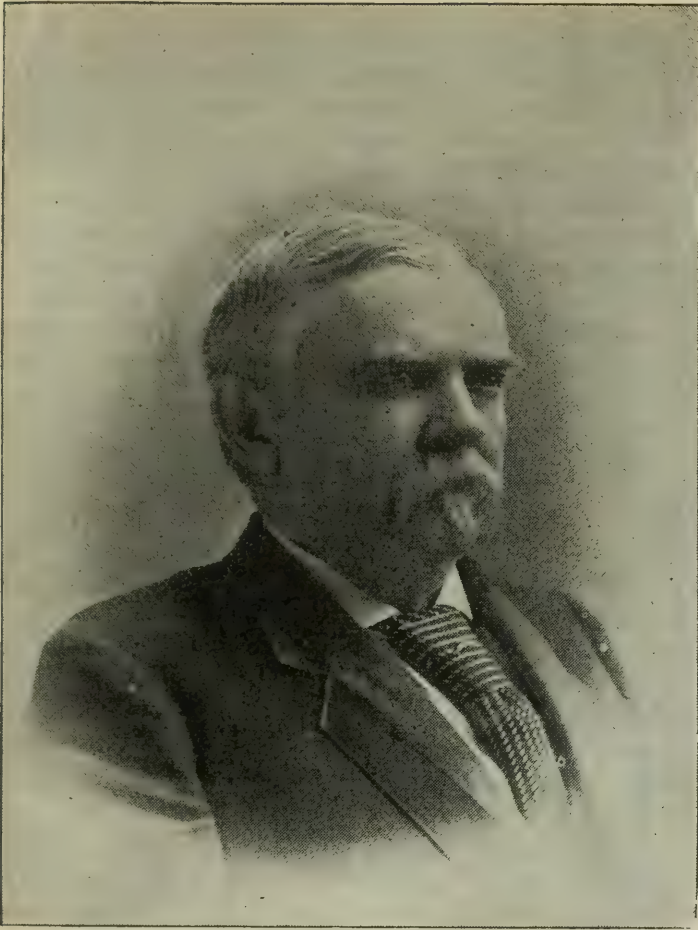
*What Can  
be Done  
for Silver?*

But it does not follow that the American silver party is wise in its practical programme. We think it extremely unwise. Nothing of permanent benefit could be gained by making this an exclusively silver country. The interests that would suffer immediate detriment are so vastly greater than those that would gain, that a reaction would be inevitable, silver would be discredited, and the cause of universal gold monometallism would be tremendously accelerated. What then can be done? For our part we are much inclined to adopt precisely the views expressed in a letter from President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, to the editor of this magazine. Dr. Andrews is a sound economic scholar, and his experience as a member of the recent Silver Conference in Brussels has given added prestige to his utterances. His letter is as follows:

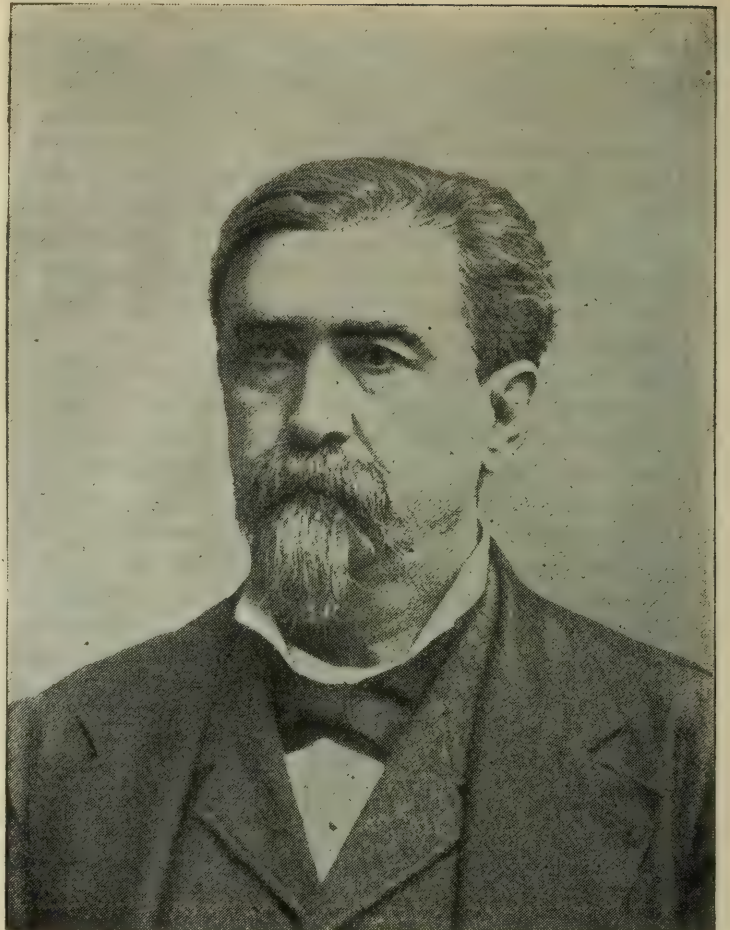
*Editor of the Review of Reviews:*

SIR: It seems to me clear that the commercial world can never again know stability until the pedestal of full money on which the world's business stands is enlarged by the addition of silver to the world's volume of full, final, exportable money. To such restitution of silver to its ancient function I see no safe or sure road save through international agreement: and to this there is, to my mind, no other certain means but the cessation of silver purchases by the United States. So long as we continue to purchase silver, Europe will fully expect to see us soon upon a silver basis. That, of course, would relieve the silver troubles of Great Britain, Holland, Germany and France for an indefinite time to come, and would render it unnecessary for those nations to take any action on the subject. But if we stop buying silver the gold price of silver will so fall as to render the new British experiment in India a total failure. Another result would be a further appreciation of gold (fall of prices) in England itself, so terrible that the most obdurate monometallist would at last begin





SENATOR GEO. G. VEST, OF MISSOURI.



SENATOR D. W. VORHEES, OF INDIANA.



REPRESENTATIVE W. J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.



REPRESENTATIVE W. EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOUR PARTICIPANTS IN THE SILVER DEBATE.



to see the ruin which the execution of his theory must entail. In consequence, I believe that Great Britain would be forced to make common cause with us in this most important interest. The other nations of Europe would also join, and the problem be solved.

Yours,

E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

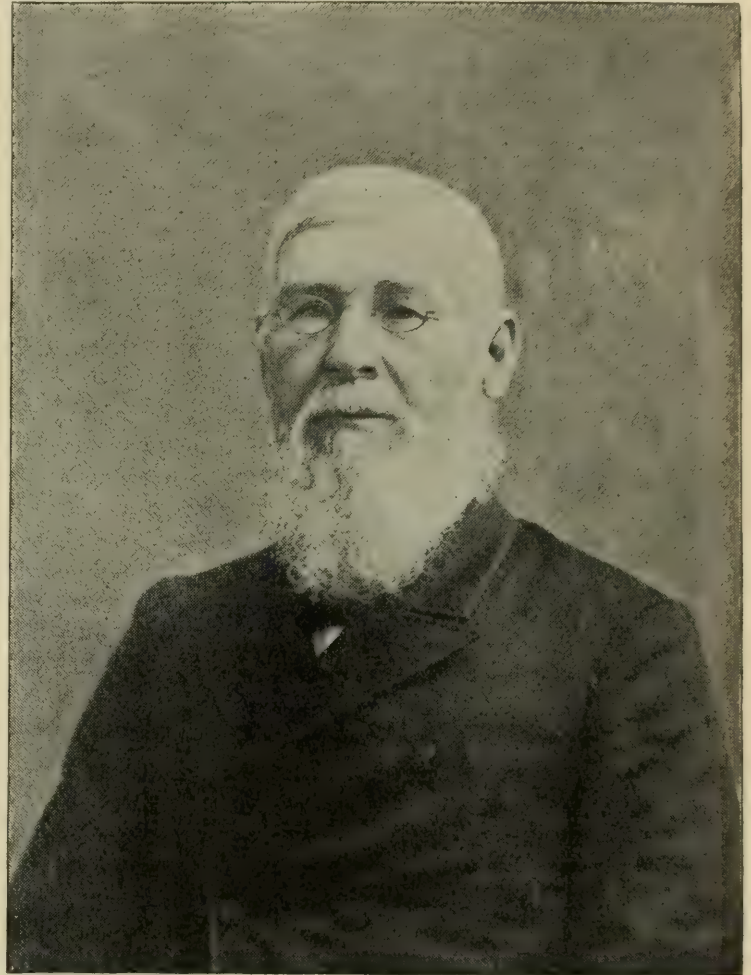
If our Western friends, with whose ultimate view and purpose we have no contention, would but calm themselves somewhat and weigh economic facts more carefully, it seems to us they would see that the governmental policy of buying and storing silver must be abandoned, and further that free silver coinage cannot, in the true interest of silver, be adopted by the United States alone. It seems to us, therefore, that (1) the Sherman act ought to be abolished; (2) the banking system ought somehow to be revised in the interest of a more responsively elastic currency of bank notes; and (3) we should so shape our policy in general as to bring Europe to a realizing sense of the insufficiency of gold, whereupon (4) we should urge the adoption of an international ratio for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender, and (5) should then make non-enforceable all contracts to pay either gold money exclusively or silver money exclusively.

*The Debate  
in Congress.*

The two opposing parties in the House of Representatives agreed very amicably and fairly upon a plan of deliberation. It was decided that Mr. William L. Wilson should represent President Cleveland's view and bring in a bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, and that the discussion should be terminated in two weeks, when a final vote would be taken. But the vote upon the main question was to be preceded by votes upon amendments proposing free coinage at successive ratios from 16 up to 20, and, in case of adverse decisions on these amendments, the restoration of the Bland act should be voted upon. It seemed from the outset a foregone conclusion that the House would repeal the Sherman act and stop there. In the Senate the situation has been more favorable to the opponents of repeal. Among the speakers who have urged the free-coinage policy, one of the strongest has been Senator Vest, of Missouri, who had been mistakenly counted in advance as a supporter of Mr. Cleveland's policy of unconditional repeal. Senator Voorhees of Indiana, on the other hand, who is chairman of the Finance Committee, has come out strongly for repeal. The admission of new Western States, each of which has two Senators, has had the effect to make the Senate less conservative than the House upon this as upon several other important questions. In the House some notable speeches have been made by the younger and newer members of the ruling party. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, has sprung into a considerable reputation by his eloquent, though wholly sentimental, pleas for free silver. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, "the typical scholar in politics," has made as his maiden speech in Congress a very brilliant argument for the abandonment of silver purchases. Mr. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, is the new Chairman of Ways and Means.

*A Word to  
Our Friends in  
Colorado.*

Our friends in Colorado and the mining States are just as honest in their desire for good money as our friends in New England, and we would rather trust them, in the long run, than our friends in Wall street with the making of our monetary laws and arrangements. But they err on the side of precipitancy in their utterances, and this fact prejudices their position and



GOV. DAVIS H. WAITE, OF COLORADO.

weakens their influence. Gov. Waite's inflammatory talk about insurrection and war, and "wading in blood to the horses' bridles," is distinctly injurious to Colorado. When a prominent Denver paper prints a cartoon in which the portraits of John Sherman and Grover Cleveland are ranged with those of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold to form a gallery of the world's most odious traitors, nobody suffers so much as those whose views are supposedly represented by the paper. The simple fact is that the vast majority of people in the United States want full bimetallism at the earliest practicable moment, with the mints open freely to silver at a ratio with gold as near the historic 16 to 1 as possible. There is a great wall to be scaled. The man who puts his fingers tightly in his ears, shuts his eyes, howls like a Soudanese dervish and butts his head madly and incessantly against that wall, may arrogate to himself the fond conceit that he is the only true believer in the importance of



getting to the other side. But in point of fact his companions who quietly take measures to secure a ladder are the only valuable friends of the undertaking. The cessation of silver purchase under the Sherman act is the first step toward obtaining the ladder. Colorado and the mining States ought not to fly in the face of their own permanent interests. Let them join the country in a plan to secure international free silver coinage. Success by no other course is possible. Our friends in Colorado are so clear in their sense of the rightness of their aim, that they feel too intensely and give too little calm thought to the adaptation of means to ends. They are determined to sail straight into the desired harbor against a head wind, when the only possible way to get in is by a course of well calculated tacking.

*Our Letters  
On the Monetary  
Problem.*

Our series of brief letters last month from economic writers and professors has proved of decided value in helping to clarify public opinion on the monetary question of the hour. In this number we publish three extended communications from gentlemen connected with the University of Chicago. Professor von Holst, the eminent German scholar, whose masterpiece is his "Political and Constitutional History of the United States," attacks the silver men in that sledge-hammer style for which he is distinguished. His familiarity with German and continental monetary experience gives peculiar value to his remarks upon the American situation. Dr. Edward W. Bemis, who has shown a great aptitude for investigating and reporting industrial and social phenomena, has spent some weeks in Colorado, and writes concerning the situation there. Dr. Bemis treats the mining country with marked respect and consideration, and does not try to conceal his sympathy. Professor J. Laurence Laughlin is a recognized authority in monetary science who has made a profound study of bimetallism. His contribution is a very clear analysis of the currency situation.

*The Tariff  
and the  
New Congress.*

In his August message Mr. Cleveland intimated that it would be the duty of Congress to proceed in accordance with the tariff pledges of the Chicago platform, when first it had settled the money question. We may fairly infer that he had hoped for a prompt repeal of the Sherman law and an adjournment until December, when he would be ready to send in a message devoted chiefly to tariff reform. Meanwhile, the harm that the existing tariff is doing is not to be compared in magnitude with the harm to business interests that results from paralyzing uncertainty as to when and how the tariff will be changed. The country can stagger along very tolerably under any tariff policy, from absolute free trade to the highest protective rates ever proposed by the chiefest priests of that cult, if only it can be permitted to adapt itself to an ascer-

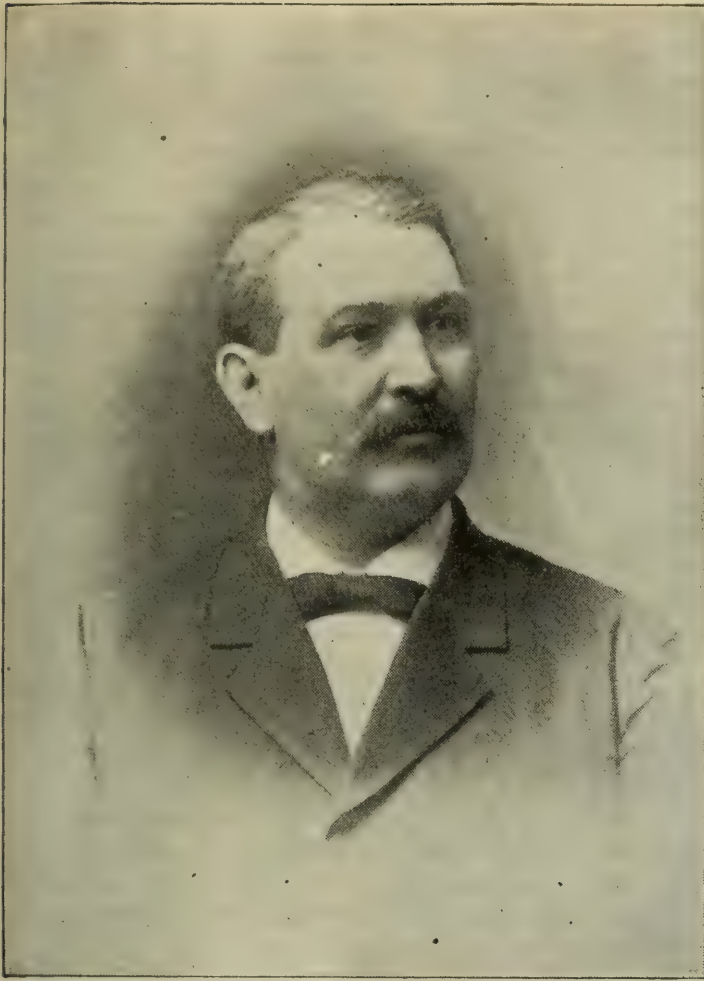
tained system. Having had some experience of earthquakes, our friends at Charleston, and in South Carolina generally, can understand how completely both building operations and agriculture would be paralyzed if they were credibly assured that they were to expect very violent shocks at irregular and uncertain, but very frequent, intervals throughout the coming year. The constant prospect of indefinite but radical tariff changes is like the prospect of earthquakes. It benumbs. All tariff legislation should be on the explicit understanding that the new rates were promulgated for a fixed term of years; and any proposal to effect serious changes before the end of that term should be deemed treason to the business community, a moral breach of contract, and in



PROFESSOR VON HOLST, OF CHICAGO.

short a confiscatory rather than an ordinary proceeding. Just now it might have an excellent effect if Congress should pass a resolution declaring that its proposed tariff changes should not go into operation before July, 1895. Then it could enter, carefully and thoroughly, upon the task of constructing a tariff and revenue measure along the lines laid down in the famous plank adopted as a substitute in open convention at Chicago. This course would be dignified and honorable, and would make possible a more thorough compliance with the mandate laid by the nation upon the Democratic party than could be secured by a policy of hurried changes for immediate effect.





MR. LAWRENCE T. NEAL, OF OHIO.

*The Tariff  
in the  
Ohio Campaign.*

The tariff question can but receive some further elucidation from the autumn's gubernatorial campaign in Ohio. The Republicans having nominated Mr. McKinley, the Democrats, in convention at Cincinnati, August 10, selected Mr. Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, as their candidate. Mr. Neal won fame at the Chicago National Convention as the author of the tariff plank. The Committee on Platform had reported an ambiguous and wholly equivocal tariff utterance, which recognized protection as desirable up to a certain point. Mr. Neal stepped forward in the great convention and offered as an amendment the following substitute :

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud ; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only ; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

The vast gathering was electrified ; and its enthusiasm showed unmistakably how ardent was the rank and file of the party for a definite, clear-cut position against the protective system. Mr. Watterson eloquently championed Mr. Neal's proposition, and

after a sharp fight it was carried by an overwhelming majority, and the committee's plank was thrown out of the platform. Such a rejection of a platform committee's principal resolution is a very unusual thing in the history of American conventions ; and Mr. Neal went back to Ohio with a considerable access of glory. He is, to use a familiar phrase, the "logical candidate" for the Democrats of Ohio to pit against the great Republican champion of protection. It is understood that these two men, both of whom are gentlemen of high character who sincerely esteem each other, will discuss the tariff in a series of joint debates. The election will occur on November 7. This Ohio contest is likely to prove a somewhat memorable one.

*Prohibition  
and the  
Iowa Campaign.*

Other States that hold elections on November 7 of this year are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Iowa and Utah. Not all of them, however, elect Governors. The contest in Iowa will be observed with more interest on account of its relation to the prohibition question than for its bearings on national issues. Heretofore, in State elections, the Republican party of Iowa has been unequivocally pledged to the maintenance of the prohibitory system. But it has been harder and harder to hold the full strength of the party to the support of candidates nominated on the prohibition platform. Republican dissidents have twice exercised the balance of power, and placed Horace Boies, Democrat, in the Governor's seat. This year the Republicans have determined to treat prohibition as a non-partisan question, and have further committed themselves to the idea that it is fundamentally a locality rather than a State problem. The platform as adopted in the convention of August 16, at Des Moines contains the following resolution :

Prohibition is no test of Republicanism. The General Assembly has given to the State a prohibitory law as strong as any that has ever been enacted by any country. Like any other criminal statute, its retention, modification or repeal must be determined by the General Assembly, elected by and in sympathy with the people, and to them is relegated the subject to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter, maintaining the present law in those portions of the State where it is now or can be made efficient and giving to the localities such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality.

It was only after a very stormy debate that this article was adopted, the vote standing 613 to 590. Its significance can hardly be overstated. The nominee for Governor, Mr. F. D. Jackson, is an opponent of prohibition ; and, so far as one can foresee, the existing Iowa law is sure to be materially modified. A number of the larger Iowa cities and towns have for some time licensed the liquor traffic in disregard of the State law. The next Legislature will almost certainly adopt some measure that will introduce the principle of county or locality option. It does not follow by any means that the Republicans will be



victorious this fall. Their action will probably drive many of their old-time associates into the support of third-party prohibitionist candidates, in which case the Democrats would have an excellent chance to win all along the line. Governor Boies has declined to be a candidate for a third term.

On the 15th of August the decision of the *The Bering Sea Decision.* Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration was made public at Paris. The most important thing to be noted in connection with the matter is the simple fact that a very annoying international complication has been adjusted in this peaceable fashion, with the result of adding another weighty precedent to the growing cause of arbitration as against war. The arbitrators found a way to make both parties in dispute feel they had won a substantial victory. The United States desired a clear defining by the Tribunal of the measure of jurisdictional rights that our government acquired from Russia in the purchase of Alaska. But we did not expect to be told that we had a right to control the Bering waters as a closed sea. Our practical object, of course, was to secure the protection of the seal herd that makes our own Pribyloff Islands its breeding ground, and that constitutes the most valuable part of our Alaska purchase. We sought, before the Tribunal, to establish the novel principle that the seals were ours in such a sense that we had a right to claim and protect them anywhere, just as a ranchman keeps his property right in his cattle, no matter how widely they roam on the open plains. Practically, until within a very few years, the whole world has acknowledged our ownership of the Alaskan seal herd. The recent invasions of our supposed exclusive rights have threatened the early extermination of the species. If the Arbitrators could have brought themselves to the creation of a new principle to meet a new case, they would have accepted our ingenious argument and confirmed our ownership of the seals. But they preferred to regard the seal when off shore simply as a wild animal, belonging to nobody. Inside the three-mile limit, as upon the Islands, the seals are ours. But when they swim across that invisible line, they are ours no longer. In anticipation, however, of this adverse decision, Mr. Blaine had secured England's consent to have the Tribunal establish rules for the protection of seal life in the open sea. It is here that we gain in large part what we had lost on our claim to full ownership of the seals. The Arbitrators, in the first place, have established a "protected zone" of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, in which it is forbidden at any time to "kill, capture or pursue" the seals. Then they have fixed a close season extending from May 1 to July 31, during which there is to be no seal hunting at all in the Bering Sea or the parts of the North Pacific Ocean frequented by the seals. This is to protect the females during the breeding time. As for seal taking in the rest of the year, it may be carried on only by sailing vessels, and they must have a government license and make a detailed report. "The use of nets, fire-arms or explosives



BERING SEA SEAL FISHERIES.

The dotted lines in the above map show the district in which seal killing is absolutely forbidden from May 1 to July 31, and are drawn from the 35th degree of north latitude and eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich.

is forbidden in fur sealing." The business must be conducted with harpoons, and the harpooners must have "been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons," etc. Of course none of these regulations have any bearing at all upon our taking seals on the Islands. They are to protect the animals from decimation in the open seas. And it is claimed that they will be sufficient almost wholly to break up that objectionable "pelagic sealing" which it has been our one object to prevent.

*The Practical Aspects of the Decision.* There is, however, another side to the case. This decision will make us liable for damages on account of seizures made by us in several past seasons of Canadian sealing vessels. Then it is to be remembered that inasmuch as Great Britain and the United States are the only parties engaged in the arbitration, the regulations affect only the subjects of these two powers. Unless other governments voluntarily join in the arrangements, there is nothing to prevent the "poachers" from flying some other flag and carrying on the business as they like. Still further, there seems no very practical way in those foggy waters to mark or patrol the sixty-mile limit. Moreover, the maintenance of the rules in general would seem to call for a considerable naval force in that region all the time. So many technical considerations are involved that it is almost impossible to guess in advance what results will be worked out under these rules. But the probability is that the seal herd will be adequately protected, that American rights and interests will prove to have been quite sufficiently guarded, and that the best interests of all parties will really have been promoted by the work of the arbitrators. These gentlemen are deserving of high honor. The President of the Board was Baron de Courcel, of France. The American mem-



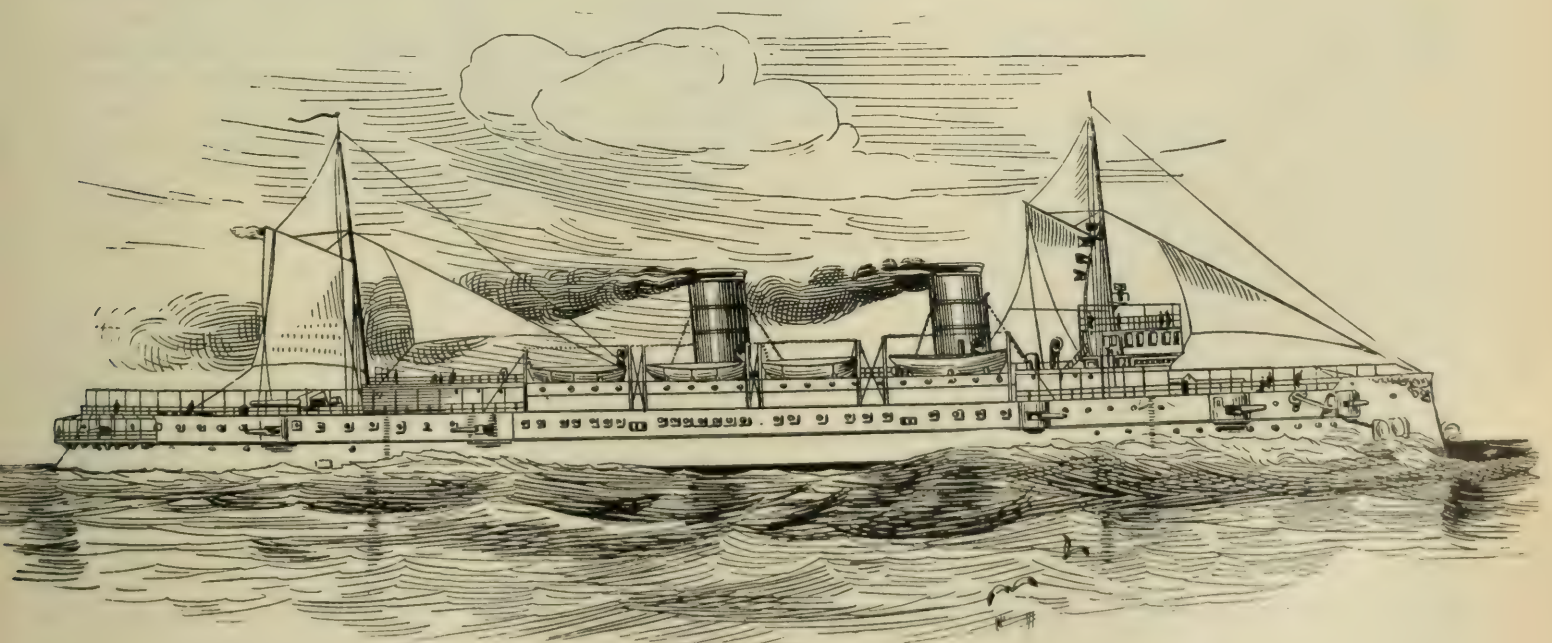
bers were Judge Harlan and Senator Morgan. Great Britain was represented by Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson. The other two members were the Scandinavian jurist, G. W. W. Gram and the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, of Italy. All these arbitrators conducted themselves with the finest impartiality. The American case was brilliantly presented by Messrs. Carter, Phelps, Coudert and Blodgett, and the English point of view was maintained with great force and legal acumen by Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster. It was one of the great events of the decade.

*The Latest  
Naval Racer.*

Another of our naval cruisers has been launched at the great ship yards of the Messrs. Cramp, near Philadelphia. She has been christened the "Minneapolis," and the inhabitants of a certain very charming and enterprising Northwestern city feel a strong sense of pride and ownership in her. She belongs to the class of vessels commonly designated as "commerce destroyers." She is expected to realize the very high speed of from 21 to 22 miles an hour, and to be able to overtake the fastest merchant ships afloat. Her construction involves many new principles, and she will do credit to the American flag wherever she sails. Her presence in several parts of the world just now would be in the interest of the higher civilization, and the American public would sanction the programme if Congress should decide to build still more of these racing cruisers. The "Minneapolis" is the "Columbia's" sister ship, though different in some points of detail. It is said that Secretary Herbert's hobby is the heavy battle ship. Of course, for coast and harbor defense we need a few more vessels of that type. But the swift cruisers should be the American naval type *par excellence*, and we can use a few more.

*Hard Times  
and the  
World's Fair.*

The two best months of the World's Fair yet remain. Undoubtedly the severe business depression has made the summer's attendance much smaller than it would otherwise have been, and it is now conceded that the Fair will fall far short of the financial success that was originally expected for it. But as an Exposition its magnificence is unprecedented. The railroads will be inclined to a liberal policy in the weeks that remain, and Chicago will be disposed to make lodging and board as reasonable as possible for visitors. The stoppage of business has given many a man an unwelcome vacation who might, if he had the courage to spend a part of his little stock of savings, use this period of enforced idleness in a trip to Chicago. General advice cannot fit all individual cases; but many a man will testify that the best thing that ever came to him was the temporary freedom and leisure entailed by hard times and the stoppage of machinery. The seeming disaster often proves a blessing. It is a sad fact that many now thrown out of work are suffering for bread. But there are thousands of others who have money ahead and who will be at work again in a few weeks when the shop or factory re-opens. As many of these as possible should take advantage of their leisure to make a September or October trip to the World's Fair. They should invest some of their savings in the finest kind of an educational outing. Many a man is weighed down just now with anxiety about the disposition of his accumulated funds. He is afraid of the savings banks, and a deposit in the cupboard drawer or between the mattresses conjures up ugly fears of burglars or fire. Why not put some of this troublesome money into so permanently paying and solid an investment as a trip to the World's Fair? It will pay well.



THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "MINNEAPOLIS."



*The Chicago  
Parliament  
of Religions.*

This month will witness the most extraordinary and probably the most valuable of all the World's Fair Congresses. The Parliament of Religions has been so extensively foreshadowed and explained in the pages of this magazine that nothing now remains to be added except the statement that, as the date approaches, it is certain enough men and women of prominence in different religious bodies will be present to assure the very considerable success of the Congress. In connection with the general assembling of the representatives of diverse religious creeds upon a common platform of faith, hope and charity, there will be numerous distinct denominational Congresses. The effect of the whole proceeding can hardly be otherwise than useful in promoting mutual confidence and respect among honest and true men who believe in the religious basis of conduct and character, and in all the good works that grow out of a sense of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Certainly it is not in anybody's mind to frame a new religion at Chicago upon the plan of eliminating all distinctive tenets. But we have had so much emphasis placed on the distinguishing doctrines of different creeds, through all the centuries past, that it can do no harm for once to put some stress upon the things which all or most religious people hold in common. President Bonney and Chairman Barrows have met difficulties very bravely, and deserve the thanks and co-operation of good men everywhere.

*Farewell  
to the  
Cholera.*

It is pleasant to reflect that when, seven years hence, we have entered upon the Twentieth Century, Europe and America will have outgrown all fear of cholera epidemics. There has been cholera at many places in Europe this summer, the worst points being Naples and Marseilles. But the medical experts and public authorities have not felt much apprehension as to a general spread of the disease. Good sanitation and prompt treatment of cases as they appear are reducing cholera to a place in the category of the diseases that can be controlled. It is a reason for much thankfulness that the great alarm caused by the presence of some cases in the New York harbor last summer has not been repeated this year. The "cholera scare," which is a far more distressing, if not also a more fatal malady than the cholera itself, has probably made its final disappearance from our shores.

*Affairs  
in France,  
Germany and  
Russia.*

The German Emperor, who paid a flying visit to England to be present at the yacht racing at Cowes, had the satisfaction before his departure of knowing that the Army bill had been passed. The third reading was carried by 201 votes against 185. The military authorities will now have a free hand to strengthen their fighting machine within the limits approved by the Reichstag. No one can be surprised that they should desire to increase the number of their soldiers in view of what



CHULALONGKORN I, KING OF SIAM.

is going on in both of their frontiers. The Russians have just begun a tariff war with Germany, which has led Germany to retaliate by clapping an extra 50 per cent. duty on Russian goods; whilst in France we have the unrest of Paris, which was disagreeably manifested over the students' row at the beginning of the month and the recrudescence of French Chauvinism in the Far East. The Russian-German tariff war, owing to the complications which may follow, will be watched with great interest. The French elections had just been held as the REVIEW went to press, and the general result was favorable to the stability of the republic; the elections were singularly quiet and devoid of striking incidents.



*The Asiatic Artichoke.*

Europe continues to devour the Asiatic artichoke—a leaf at a time. This time it is Siam that has suffered, and France that has gained. Gradually the Asiatic area under Asiatic government dwindles, and outside China and Arabia there will be little left for the twentieth century to transfer to the Western flags. Already Persia is virtually a satrapy of the Czar. The ferment in Armenia is preparing the way for the extension of Russian authority to the Euphrates. In Afghanistan

*The French Attack on Siam.*

It is difficult to say exactly why the French should have chosen the present time of all others for pushing forward their frontier in the Far East. Circumstances appear to have precipitated their action, but the decision was probably taken long ago. There is only one way to prevent Siam from becoming a French possession, and that is to make it British. They may talk as they please about Siamese independence being a British interest. A power that capitulates before three gunboats cannot be independent. If the English do not intend to see the tricolor flying over Bangkok they will have to anticipate it with the Union Jack. They may postpone the inevitable by temporizing expedients, but ultimately there will be no escape from this alternative. At present they may probably find that it will be sufficient to establish some arrangement with the King of Siam which will make Siam like Afghanistan—a protected State in fact although not in name. The British are immeasurably stronger than the French in the Indian Ocean, and Bangkok is much easier of access than Cabul. France has practically no trade with Siam, from 80 to 90 per cent. of whose foreign trade is conducted with the British Empire. Siam buys two and a half million pounds' worth of goods per annum from British markets. It might suit France to handicap English traders by a prohibitive tariff for the benefit of her own subjects, and it would be well not to lead her into that temptation.

*British Interests in Siam.*

There is no question of establishing a British protectorate over Siam at present, although the matter might be mooted at any moment. Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, on July 27, thus described British interests in Siam:

We have, in the first place, great commercial interests in that country, and British shipping constitutes eighty-seven

per cent. of the whole shipping in Bangkok in point of tonnage, and ninety-three in point of value. Moreover, the territorial arrangements consequent on this dispute involve matters of British concern. Her Majesty's Government are glad to believe that the French government are not less alive than themselves to the value of Siamese independence, and that they regard it as a matter of moment both to France and to ourselves that we should nowhere have conterminous frontiers in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, for such a frontier would involve both States in great military expenditure and cause liability to panic.

Unfortunately, the French government has practically made the frontiers conterminous by insisting upon the cession of the Siamese territory between the eighteenth and twenty-third degree on the Mekong.



THE QUEEN OF SIAM.

the Ameer preserves a precarious independence between the Muscovites—who will one day rule in Herat and in Balkh—and the British, whose outposts will, in spite of themselves, be pushed forward to Cabul and Candahar. They have annexed Burmah. France has begun to annex Siam. Arabia and China, regions from which Europe has been submerged by devastating tides of armed invasion, seem destined to be the sole surviving regions of Asia governed by Asiatics. And China certainly has begun to grow very uneasy, as the European powers reveal their designs upon its semi-dependencies. Thus Russia's evident purpose to annex a part of Corea to Siberia for the sake of a more open winter port than Vladistock, gives China deep concern.



*The French Ultimatum.*

The French had some frontier quarrels with the Siamese, out of which they had no more difficulty in manufacturing a *casus belli* with Siam than the British found in manufacturing similar pretexts for making wars in Afghanistan or in Burmah. Finding the Siamese government indisposed to come to terms, two French gunboats forced their way up on the Menam, under shell fire from the Siamese forts, which they returned with interest; and then, having killed and wounded ten times as many Siamese as their own loss, they demanded reparation in an ultimatum which embodied the following terms:

1, Recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia to left bank of River Mekong and the islands; 2, evacuation of the posts there held by the Siamese within one month's time; 3, satisfaction for the various aggressions against French subjects in Siam, and French ships and sailors in Menam; 4, punishment of the culprits and pecuniary indemnities to the families of victims; 5, indemnities of two million francs for various damages inflicted on French subjects; 6, immediate deposit of three million francs in dollars as guarantee for claims of Nos. 4 and 5, or in default of guarantee farmers and taxes of Battambang and Siem Reap. Should these terms not be accepted the French Minister will leave, and the coast be forthwith blockaded.

The Siamese government offered to concede most of these points, limiting the territorial cession to the eighteenth degree. The French refused to accept this modification of their demands, and the blockade began.

*The Siamese Surrender.*

In their hour of despair the Siamese looked to England for help, and looked in vain. Lord Rosebery sent some gunboats to the seat of war to protect British subjects, some 200 of whom are living amid the 350,000 Orientals of Bang-



M. PAVIE, FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

powerful neighbor. The Siamese, seeing that no help was forthcoming from without, surrendered at discretion. By doing so they extricated themselves from one difficulty and landed England in another. For by the cession of the territory on the left bank of the River Mekong, north of the eighteenth degree, they handed over to France a portion of the Burmese state of Kyang Kheng, which the British handed over to the Siamese last year on the express understanding that they would not surrender it to any other power. It is possible that Lord Dufferin may arrange this matter, as there is no difficulty in showing that Annam and Cambodia have no rights over the Burmese State of Kyang Kheng, which Siam only held in trust. But the French are flushed by their easy victory, and voices are heard in the Parisian press complaining of the moderation of the Ministry. Since they need only ask to have, the Chauvinists naturally complain because their Ministers did not ask for the keys of Bangkok on a silver salver.

*The Moral of it all.*

The French are doing as their aggressive British neighbors have often done. The British don't like it any more than the French liked their doings; but that is no reason why the British should call them names. The British Government must simply decide whether or not it is worth forestalling the French when the question is not the left bank of the Mekong, but the ownership of Bangkok. They will struggle to maintain the buffer state as long as they can; but buffers wear out, and they may as well make up their minds that if Bangkok is not British it will be French. The term of grace during which they were isolated in India is rapidly drawing to a close. Their great dependency is being approached from northwest and southeast, and the menace of the French advance will be very useful if it cools down the fever of Russophobia. For the British will find that so far as they are concerned it is a thousandfold more easy to get on with the Autocrat of all the Russians than it is with the Republic of France. The Czar has at least the responsibilities of his position, whereas the French Republic practically means a temporary congeries of political ephemera driven hither and thither by the stinging clouds of journalistic gnats which swarm on the Parisian press. The French encroachment upon Siam will at least serve to remind British public men that France, and France alone, is the secular rival of Britain.

*What Will China Say?*

England acquiesces in the dismemberment of Siam. But China is less likely to be quiescent. Siam is a Chinese tributary state. The territory ceded to France is at Peking believed to be part and parcel of the possessions of the Emperor of China. The Mandarins do not love the French. They bear them many a grudge about Tonkin and the subsequent hostilities in Chinese waters. But although the Chinese may protest, they are not likely to attack. They will make what trouble they can for the intruding Frank, they will refuse to recognize the treaty extorted by blockade,

kok, but he was careful to explain that this action was not intended as an encouragement to the Siamese to persevere in a hopeless resistance. In reply to their request for advice, Lord Rosebery urged them to come to terms as quickly as possible with their



but they will not go to war. Another argument however, will be added to the store of those who plead for an Anglo-Chinese alliance as the best security for the peace of Asia. In any case, Lord Rosebery is likely to have his hands full for some time to come at the Foreign Office, and it is well he has so admirable and trustworthy a representative in the House of Commons as Sir Edward Grey.

*First Blood  
in  
Matabeleland.*

For the first time since Rhodesia was occupied, there has been bloodshed on the frontier. An impi of Lobengula's braves made a raid upon Mashonaland and levied war in their customary fashion, burning kraals and massacring the Mashonas, whom they used to harry like sheep from a fold. But this time they reckoned without their host. Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of the Chartered Company, got together a small but efficient force of mounted police, and summoned the Matabele to return to the other side of the demarcation line. This they refused to do. Whereupon the handful of police—thirty-eight all told—opened fire upon them, and, charging down upon the impi, drove the marauders back to their own territory, with a loss of thirty men. It is but a small affair, no doubt, but it is first blood. Every one knew that the Chartered Company must sooner or later come to collision with the Matabele, but it was hoped it would be later rather than sooner. Mr. Rhodes, of course, will do his utmost to square Lobengula, for the Dictator prefers ever to use gold rather than steel, and it may be that the impi marched without orders or against Lobengula's wish. If so, the storm may blow over. But there will be some hard fighting to be done before the Matabele realize that Civilization has really clapped handcuffs upon Barbarism as far north as the Zambesi, and all such frontier scimmages remind us that the final trial of strength may not be far distant.

*The East  
African  
Company.*

The Chartered Company experiment, which has painted the African map red on the Niger, and earned a dividend of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and which has secured British supremacy as far as the Shirè highlands on Lake Nyassa, seems to have broken down rather badly in East Africa. The British East African Company, which served a useful purpose as a stopgap, now wants to be bought out. Price, £180,000. It cleared out of Uganda some months since; it has now discovered that it must clear out of Witu. The fact is, that the company cannot make the government of the back country pay. It can probably scramble along, with more or less difficulty, if it is allowed to keep to the coast line and let the interior fend for itself. To this Lord Rosebery objects. The company was chartered to inaugurate a new era, not to intercept for the benefit of its shareholders the natural sources of revenue. The work was beyond its strength. Even a millionaire would have found it difficult, and the British African Company has never had a million to call its own. As the rage for appropriating Africa has somewhat abated, it is possible no one will "jump" the claim which the East African Company is abandon-

ing. But it is risky business, and the French priests are near enough to render a French protectorate as possible in Eastern Africa as in Eastern Asia.

*The Great  
Coal Strike  
in England.*

The beginning of last month was marked by the great tragedy in the West Riding coal field, when the Thornhill Colliery fired, owing to the use of naked lights in certain portions of the mine which had hitherto been regarded as free from gas. The month closed upon a still greater misfortune in the shape of an industrial dispute between the coal owners and the miners. The owners insist upon a reduction of 25 per cent. of what they call the standard rate of 1888, upon which an advance of 40 per cent. was made up to August, 1890. The owners assert that this is necessary owing to the state of trade, and they offered to submit their case to arbitration. The Miners' Federation, however, refused absolutely to assent either to the reduction or to the arbitration upon the proposal. As a result the coal industry of the Midlands and of West Riding in Lancashire is paralyzed. Before the miners resume working a great many more persons will probably have died as the result of deprivation and anxiety than were blown out of existence at Thornhill. As, however, they will die by singles, no one will take much notice of them. It is only when deaths are massed that they create a sensation.

*Women in  
Geography  
and Politics.*

The Royal Geographical Society made itself ridiculous last month by deciding that women should not be admitted to be Fellows on the same footing as men. The vote at the general meeting was 172 to 158. A plebiscite of the members of the Society showed that only 500 were against the admission of women, while 1,200 were in their favor. The speeches of the opponents were interesting, and deserve to be kept as monumental examples of the imbecility of the male. It is to be feared that Sir Richard Webster and Mr. Curzon, and others who seem to be of opinion that it will break down the natural barrier between the sexes if women are allowed to put F.R.G.S. after their name, will regard with dismay the attempt that is being made by leading women in England and Scotland to secure a National Memorial, signed by women, regardless of party distinction, in favor of the enfranchisement of their sex.

*The Loss of  
the "Victoria"*

France seems to be recovering from the cold fit which followed the reaction against the Tonkin campaign. M. Decrais has at last been appointed as ambassador in London, and he is only too likely to be tempted to "bring pressure" to bear upon Mr. Gladstone in order to gain points, real or imaginary, which may be used as electioneering capital in France. This being so, it is more than ever to be regretted that the "Victoria" is eighty fathoms deep off the Syrian coast. This is not a time when England can afford to lose million pounder ironclads, which cannot be replaced in less than two years at the lowest. A new vessel, the "Magnificent" the most powerful fighting-ship in the world, is being pushed forward. She is to cost



£960,000, but she will not be commissioned for years. They must e'en do the best they can with what they have, and by naval manœuvres and constant evolutions accustom their seamen to sail their ships without running them ashore like the "Howe" or ramming them like the "Victoria."

*The Verdict of the Court Martial.* The court martial on the loss of the "Victoria" brought out very clearly the fact that the catastrophe was entirely due to Sir George Tryon's mistake in ordering the ships to turn inwards at a distance of six cables, when eight cables was the shortest distance within which such a manœuvre could have been safely attempted. Admiral Hornby, whose paper we notice elsewhere, is certain that Admiral Tryon must have been temporarily out of his head with fever before ordering such an evolution: but Admiral Colomb, in a remarkable letter published July 31 in the *Times*, asserts that Admiral Tryon was accustomed to manœuvre his flagship in almost entire disregard of the other ships of his fleet, scouted mathematical considerations, and acted generally on the rule of thumb. Admiral Tryon, according to Admiral Colomb, regarded his ship as a rider regards his hunter, and acted accordingly with a strong and frequently expressed impatience of all mathematical calculations and mechanical certainties. He was, moreover, of an imperious disposition, and a stern disciplinarian. All his officers believed in his genius, and feared to oppose his will. Hence, when the signal was made, which was as certain to produce a collision as two and two are to produce four, Admiral Markham had such confidence in his commander that he obeyed orders, feeling sure Admiral Tryon would manage somehow to avoid the apparently inevitable consequences of his own order.

*Obedience at all Costs.* The court, while feeling strong regret that the commander of the "Camperdown" did not carry out his first intention to semaphore his doubt as to the signal, declares that it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to say he was to blame for carrying out the directions of his Commander-in-Chief present in person. This is a notable utterance, coming as it does on the top of Admiral Tryon's memorandum, in which he expressly laid down the duty of disobeying orders when they were manifestly fatal. At the same time there is a general concurrence in the finding of the court. You cannot manœuvre a fleet on the principle of limited liability or qualified obedience. Nelsons, no doubt, may now and then take the law into their own hands at the risk of their career. But as a general standing rule, for the guidance and governance of ordinary men who are not Nelsons, the strict law of obedience is the best.

*Faithful Unto Death.* The evidence at the court martial brought out into clear relief the excellence of the discipline maintained on board the "Victoria." As Captain Bourke remarked, it only needed two or three men to cause a panic, but these two or three were not to be found on board. There was absolutely no panic, no shouting, no rush-

ing aimlessly about. The men fell in as upon parade. Those at work on the forecastle worked with a will, till the water was up to their waists. Those below stood to their posts to a man. "When the men were turned about to face the ship's side it must have passed through the minds of many that to look out for one's self would be the best thing to do. . . . I can hear of not one single instance of any man rushing to the side." From the Admiral to the youngest midshipman, they showed that spirit of trust and bravery which is the glory of the service. The chaplain, whose last words were, "Steady, men, steady," was worthy of his flock. In so large a company there must have been many men of but indifferent character, of comparatively low *morale*. The fact that the whole of them, without a single exception, stood the death test is a matter of which the British as a nation do well to be proud. The splendid response which brought £50,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the widow and the orphan was the national recognition of the heroism of those who stood to their posts unmoved when the "Victoria" took her last plunge to the bottom.

*A Hint for the Faithful Commons.* As good luck would have it, the British public was furnished with the detailed reports of the way in which their blue-jackets and their officers faced the supreme crisis, immediately before it was confronted by an illustration of the way in which its elected representatives at Westminster failed in their duty. If the conduct of the officers and men on board the doomed ironclad filled them all with pride, the conduct of the House of Commons covered them with shame. The free fight on the floor of the House which marked the final closing of the committee stage of the Home Rule bill can be considered apart from the question of Home Rule, just as the conduct of the crew of the "Victoria" can be considered apart from the question of Admiral Tryon's fatal mistake. The faithful Commons, who, by the bye, muster almost exactly as strong as the crew of the lost ironclad, displayed none of the sterling qualities of their humbler fellow-countrymen. Under comparatively trivial provocation, they lost all control over themselves, and for the first time in history a free fight took place on what used to be regarded as the sacred arena of the House. The story is so suggestive that it is worth going over, if only to illustrate how things should not be done.

*How Not to Do It.* At the time fixed by the House for the close of the discussion on the Home Rule bill, Mr. Chamberlain was speaking with his usual incisive vigor. As the clock drew near the stroke of ten, he remarked that the slavish adulation which Mr. Gladstone received from his followers had not been paralleled since the sycophants of Herod declared "It is the voice of a God." Thereupon the further delivery of his speech was suspended by loud cries of "Judas, Judas, Judas," first raised by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, but immediately echoed by forty or fifty other members. The whole House rang with the word, the only person who did not hear it being



Mr. Mellor, the Chairman of Committee, who placidly closed the debate and called the division. Then Mr. Gibbs, a Conservative member, amid a babel of voices, attempted to call the Chairman's attention to the fact that Mr. T. P. O'Connor had called Mr. Chamberlain Judas. Mr. Mellor, deaf once more, allowed the hubbub to go on while the House was clearing for a division, until at last Mr. Logan, a Gladstonian member, crossed the floor of the House and stood close to the front Opposition Bench in order to ascertain, if possible, what it was that Mr. Gibbs was saying. A rude interchange of words followed, and Mr. Logan, in order to put himself in order, committed inadvertently the parliamentary *faux pas* of sitting down for a moment on the front Opposition Bench. Thereupon the prevailing excitement and anarchy culminated in an act of open violence. The authority of the chair being virtually non-existent, Mr. Hayes Fisher, a young Tory member, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, and with the assistance of Sir Ashmead Bartlett forcibly ejected him on to the floor of the House. This, in Mr. Fisher's own words, was the signal for a general scrimmage. For several minutes a disgraceful row raged on the floor of the House. A mob of some fifty or sixty members scuffled with each other; a coat was torn; some heavy blows, audible above the din, were dealt on the faces of some of the combatants; a book-shelf was smashed. No one knows to what dimensions the fracas might have grown, when fortunately the strangers in the gallery loudly hissed the disorderly crowd below, the Chairman at last took down the word "Judas" complained of by Mr. Gibbs, the Speaker returned, and order was restored.

*If It Had  
Been in the  
Navy.*

This scandalous scene occurred at Westminster, and no one has been punished. If anything equivalent to such a disgraceful scene had taken place in the Navy, Mr. Mellor would have been tried by court martial and dismissed, and Mr. Hayes Fisher and Sir Ashmead Bartlett would have been placed under arrest. For undoubtably the *causa causans* of the whole disgraceful scene was the utter incompetence of Mr. Mellor. From the first he has never had any control over the House, and the concluding scene was but the culmination of a long series of episodes which proved his utter unfitness for the post thrust upon him by the Government. There have been many mistakes this session, but the worst of all mistakes was the refusal to continue Mr. Courtney in the Chair as Deputy Speaker. Mr. Mellor was installed as the strong man who was believed to be capable of effectively forcing the bill through when Mr. Courtney, being a Unionist, would have raised difficulties. Never was there a more fatal miscalculation. But Mr. Mellor is not court martialed. Mr. Mellor has not even been asked to resign. Mr. Mellor remains where Mr. Mellor was placed at the beginning of the session—the wrong man in the wrong place, without either prestige, authority, or capacity to enable him to maintain discipline and secure order. After Mr.

Mellor the only offenders who deserved punishment were Mr. Hayes Fisher and Sir Ashmead Bartlett, who were the first to resort to physical violence. Their only excuse is to say that they believed Mr. Logan was going to strike them. But this was an afterthought. The member who lays violent hands on another in a moment of excitement corresponds to the sailor who after a collision raises a cry of panic and deserts the ranks. There was no such man on the "Victoria." Unfortunately, Mr. Hayes Fisher and Sir Ashmead Bartlett are still members of the House of Commons.

It is a mistake, however, to exaggerate the significance of the outbreak of Donnybrook Fair in the House of Commons. That assembly thinks a great deal too much of itself, and it is perhaps just as well that it should for once suddenly become conscious of the contempt with which it is regarded by the country. The simple fact of the matter is that while its members imagine that it is the greatest and most august assembly in the world, the nation at large has learned to regard it as the most hopelessly incompetent and unbusinesslike body that exists for the purpose of legislation in the three kingdoms. The Mother of Parliaments indeed!—grandmother would be a more appropriate term, and a grandmother in her dotage. What more ridiculous spectacle can possibly be imagined than the way in which the House has dealt with the Home Rule bill! Here is a measure of 37 clauses, which when printed occupy seven columns of the *Times*. The House devotes 64 days to the discussion of these clauses, and at the end of that time the nation learns that it has not even attempted to discuss 27 clauses, occupying five and a half columns space, but has simply passed them without any consideration at all. It is all Tory obstruction, say the Home Rulers. It is all Mr. Gladstone and his guillotine, say the Unionists. A plague on both your parties, say the people. If you cannot apportion your time better to your work than this slovenly method of obstructing ten clauses and bolting forty, you are not fit for your place. The fact is, the House of Commons had much better go to school, either to the London County Council, or better still to the Assemblies of any of the Scottish Churches. These bodies know how to do business, and the House of Commons does not. Until it limits all speeches but those of mover and seconder of each motion to ten minutes, it will flounder on till it sinks deeper and deeper in public estimation.

*The Home  
Rule Bill.*

Why in face of the plainest possible warnings Mr. Gladstone persisted in inserting the preposterous and suicidal in-and-out clause in the Home Rule bill no one as yet seems to be able to suggest, excepting those who assert that he put it in expressly in order to take it out after it had drawn the enemy's fire. He has taken it out now, and it is better late than never. But instead of acting upon the only sound principle, and leaving the



House of Commons intact, the Prime Minister must needs strengthen the hands of his adversaries by tackling a new Redistribution bill of Irish seats and a reduction of Irish representation to his scheme for establishing a subordinate Parliament in Ireland. He has laid it down that Ireland ought only to have 80 instead of 103 members in the House of Commons, and his decision has been countersigned by his majority. But if Ireland has 23 members more than she ought to have, all decisions carried by the present House by less than 23 Irish votes have no moral weight. The votes of these 23 extra members ought to be deducted from the majority by which the Home Rule bill is carried. But as the Government majority has repeatedly fallen below 23 on vital divisions, it follows that but for the votes of the doomed 23 the bill itself would have been thrown out. Mr. Gladstone's persistence in tampering with the constitution of the House of Commons has furnished a new conclusive argument to the enemies of Home Rule.

*The Financial Scheme, Latest Revised Edition.*

Mr. Gladstone last month presented to the House his third scheme of Home Rule Finance. His followers accepted it, as they accepted both its predecessors, with an alacrity which gave point to Mr. Chamberlain's sarcasm. "Mr. Gladstone says it is black, and they say it is good. Mr. Gladstone says it is white, and they say it is better." His latest proposal is to reduce Ireland's net payment to Imperial purposes by about half a million a year. The following is the present statement of account between Ireland and the Empire :

*Spent in Ireland.*

Civil Government Charges.....	£3,123,000
Constabulary.....	1,459,000
Loss on Post Office Account.....	52,000
Cost of collection of revenue.....	160,000
	£4,794,000

*Collected in Ireland.*

Customs.....	£2,402,000
Excise.....	3,058,000
Stamps.....	707,000
Income-tax.....	552,000
Crown Lands.....	65,000
Miscellaneous.....	138,000
	£6,922,000

making a balance received from Ireland at present of £2,128,000 per annum for Imperial purposes, or one twenty-eighth of the whole. Mr. Gladstone proposes that she shall in future pay one-third of her general revenue, amounting to £2,276,000, minus a sum of £487,000, granted on behalf of the constabulary, and a further sum of £160,000, representing the cost of collecting the Irish revenue. So far, therefore, as Home Rule affects finances, there will be received £1,615,000 a year instead of £2,128,000, the Irish paying, under Home Rule, one thirty-seventh instead of one twenty-eighth of the Imperial expenditure. This is not exactly the *status quo ante* which British taxpayers were led to expect. The British elector is pre-

pared to let the Irish govern themselves. He is not prepared to subsidize them for doing so.

*The Ultimate Outcome.*

It is anticipated that about forty Peers will be found, out of four or five hundred, who will go into the lobby in support of this bill, which will be thrown out by an unprecedentedly large majority. The question then arises, What next? Rumor is rife that next year the bill will be introduced into the House of Lords, in order that the House of Commons may have a chance of getting through some English business. What ought to be done is to abandon all attempt to frame a Home Rule bill at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Gladstone's successor, would expedite business immensely, and would moreover be taking the best and most logical course, if he were to introduce a bill of less than half-a-dozen clauses, bringing into existence a constituent assembly at Dublin, instructed to draw up for submission to the Imperial Parliament a measure expressing the views of the Irish nation as to the best method of enabling Ireland to manage her own affairs. All these details which have blocked Parliament this year are unnecessary. It is not for the Imperial Parliament to devise a complete scheme of Home Rule and then to force it on Ireland. The proper thing is for Irishmen to decide upon their own scheme of Home Rule, to thresh it out clause by clause in a national convention at Dublin, and then to bring it to Westminster to be considered by the Imperial Parliament. That would be much more consonant with the national dignity of Ireland than the acceptance of a cut and dried Home Rule scheme from Westminster.

*The Referendum.*

Lord Salisbury seems disposed to adopt the Referendum as the rallying cry of the Tory party. Speaking at the Junior Constitutional Club on July 7, he remarked that Mr. Gladstone's policy was an impartial combination of hustle and gag, and that hustle and gag would never govern the English people. Proceeding to discuss the question of a second Chamber, Lord Salisbury said :

I doubt whether the whole of the stress of resisting the great Constitutional attack ought to be thrown upon such a Chamber. . . . Wherever the foundations of the country itself are to be dealt with, and attack intended upon them, in one form of machinery or the other, the nation is directly called into council upon this issue, and this issue only, and asked whether it will have it so.

Lord Salisbury concluded by asking his friends to consider "whether we do not require some more definite, technical, absolute safeguard that the Constitution by which the nation lives shall not be changed without the nation's will." That is right so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. It is doubtful whether the Referendum can be adopted solely as a veto upon change. It will be carried as in Switzerland by those who regard it as the ultimate sanction of the principle of the popular sovereignty—the crowning of King Demos.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

July 20.—The Comptroller of the Currency offers aid to the embarrassed Denver banks; banks in Wyoming suspend; a suspended Alabama bank authorized to pay a 50 per cent. dividend on all claims against it; Italy proposes to the Latin Union to cease coining the 2½ franc piece; mills in New England begin to suspend; wages cut on the Comstock lode, Nevada....Striking miners at Weir City, Kan., attack non-union men at work; shots exchanged and several wounded; a stockade built to protect labor-



HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS, OF CALIFORNIA,

Appointed to succeed the late Leland Stanford in the United States Senate.

ers....An American fishing schooner seized and subsequently released at Newfoundland....The English Cabinet meets to consider the Siamese-French situation; Ambassador Dufferin ordered back to Paris; French gunboats threaten Bangkok....Eleven clauses of the Home Rule bill rushed through by the closure rule; a heated debate occurs in the House of Commons over the criminal statistics of Ireland....A new rocket torpedo tested by the government at Newport, R. I....Admiral Wandenkolk cast into prison for treason....Mr. Drexel's will makes numerous public bequests: \$1,000,000 for the erection of an art gallery in Philadelphia....The new constitution proclaimed in Venezuela.

July 21.—A Milwaukee bank suspends, failure being attributed to suspension of a Pennsylvania furnace company; confidence begins to return in Denver; banks resume in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Southern California; banks suspend in Tacoma, Wash., and in Missouri; a convention called in New York City to elect delegates to the Chicago Silver Convention; bear operators in Wall street circulate defamatory rumors concerning a large city bank and cause trouble on the Exchange....Kansas mine owners petition for Federal protection....Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces a course in naval architecture....The Supreme Court in the case of Goodrich vs. the Union Pacific railroad sustains State

railroad commissions....The new financial clause of the Home Rule bill discussed in the Commons; the coal miners' convention refuses to arbitrate in the matter of the reduction of wages....The Norwegian Storthing reduces the King's Norwegian appanage from 356,000 to 256,000 kroner....The Levee Convention at New Orleans urges Congress to make liberal appropriations for Mississippi river levees....Commissioner of Streets Brennan, New York City, resigns; W. S. Andrews appointed to the vacancy....Siam appeals to Great Britain for assistance....Insurgents in Nicaragua fire on government troops at Materne....President Ezeta, San Salvador, causes execution of conspirators....Rebels defeat Castilhistas near Yaguaron, Rio Grande do Sul.

July 22.—The Milwaukee and Kentucky national banks suspend; other suspensions in South and West, Tennessee and Texas; the Wall street "bears" who circulated defamatory reports concerning a city bank rebuked by the President of the Exchange; a large brick-making company in St. Louis reduces wages; confidence restored in Kansas City....Southern railroads cut rates to Chicago; the "Big Four" railroad gives notice of withdrawal from the Central Traffic Association....The Choctaw prisoners transferred to another county....The new Chinese Minister leaves Shanghai for America... Fighting on the Mekong—the French capture four forts; the King of Siam replies to France's ultimatum....M. Clemenceau refuses to fight M. Judet, editor of the *Petit Journal*... Bismarck makes another important speech to picnickers at Friedrichsruhe....Governor Markham, of California, appoints ex-Governor Geo. C. Perkins to succeed Senator Stanford, deceased....F. W. Shortland, in a London bicycle race, covers 428 miles and 440 yards in twenty-four hours....Brazil demands that Uruguay surrender rebel fugitives.

July 23.—German political leaders speak in public interviews upon the finance question....The Lord Mayor of Dublin and many prominent citizens of Dublin petition President Cleveland to retain Consul John J. Piatt....Siam's reply to the French ultimatum made public; Siamese gunboats manned and prepared for action....A rebellion against the local governor breaks out in Santa Catharina, a State bordering Rio Grande do Sul....The World's Fair gates closed for the day....Destitution reported from the silver mines in Colorado....Further fighting in Nicaragua led by Leon revolutionists.

July 24.—Suspended Denver banks propose to issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit....A big electric company in Baltimore suspends...."Bull" operators at Chicago begin to force a rise in wheat....The Carnegie wire and nail mills at Beaver Falls, Pa., shut down....A large agate and tin ware manufactory at Woodhaven closes, throwing 1,000 men out of employment....The Grand Jury indicts Colonel Ainsworth and three others for the Ford Theatre disaster in Washington....The French Minister to Siam gives notice of his departure from Bangkok and that a blockade will be at once inaugurated....The financial clause of the Home Rule bill passed....The Cherokee Indian allotment of land finally agreed upon....Revolutionists in Nicaragua bombard Managua; United States Minister Baker protests.

July 25.—"Mitchell's" bank in Milwaukee suspends; also two banks in Indianapolis and three in Louisville; confidence restored in New Hampshire; a marble company in Vermont reduces wages; many stocks on Wall street sell at lowest prices yet recorded; the Erie railroad goes into a receiver's hands; miners out of work in Denver fed by public charity....Chinese Inspector Scharf charges New York Customs officers with receiving bribes... A band of armed negroes employed by the mine owners in Weir City, Kan....150 miners at Boone, Ia., capture and compel an eastbound freight train to transport them....A bark from Greenland reports a course free from ice for the Peary expedition....Outbreaks of cholera reported from Naples



and South Africa....The Belgium Chamber of Deputies adopts a constitutional amendment providing for election of three-fourths of Senate by direct universal suffrage, the other fourth by Common Councils....John Redmond, M.P., opposes the Home Rule bill financial clause; so also, Chamberlain; Mr. Gladstone replies severely to the latter....A World's Fair excursion train wrecked on the B. & O. railroad; many people injured....Managua capitulates to the Nicaraguan revolutionists.

July 26.—Stocks continue to fall in Wall street; many *bona fide* investors take advantage of the low prices to purchase stocks outright; the excitement subsides in Louisville, Milwaukee and Indianapolis; report of the Internal Revenue bureau shows an increase of collections for 1892-93; the national bank circulation for July increased by over five million dollars; a New York bank refuses to "clear" for Philadelphia banks; the Brooks locomotive works lay off hands; mills in New England continue to suspend or lay off hands....The Post Office Department allows the New York office \$50,700 extra for operating expenses....The Provisional Government of Hawaii makes public a new treaty proposal with the United States....The execution of the condemned Choc-taws postponed to September 8....Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the financial clause of the Home Rule bill lost by a vote of 226 to 166.

July 27.—A summary of bank failures from May 1 to July 22 shows 301 suspensions, involving capital of \$38,951,033; stocks rise rapidly in Wall street; eleven more banks in the West, Kentucky and New Hampshire suspend; whisky distillers petition Secretary Carlisle to delay collection of their taxes; women hold a mass meeting in Salt Lake City and memorialize Congress in favor of silver....Militia called out to prevent trouble with unemployed men in Denver....Vessels notified to clear from Bangkok preparatory to blockade by the French....Mr. Chamberlain replies in the House of Commons to Mr. Gladstone's arraignment of him on the 25th inst.; offense taken at his words, sharp replies made and great disorder ensues; many personal combats on the floor; Speaker Peel summoned to quell the riot....The "Victoria" disaster court martial exonerates all survivors and ascribes the accident to Admiral Tryon's order....A cloudburst causes great damage and some loss of life in Pueblo, Col....A Denver mob lynches an Italian murderer.

July 28.—Considerable quantities of gold bought from London by American bankers; New York savings banks confer and advise application of 30 and 60 day rule of notice of withdrawal; the Chicago Clearing House decides to issue loan certificates; depositors of Denver banks approve the certificate plan; report of San Francisco banks shows a reserve held of 28.92 per cent.; the financial excitement spreads to the Montreal Exchange, depressing many stocks; four bank suspensions in Wisconsin, one in Montana and one in Kentucky; the Louisville Clearing House issues loan certificates; Secretary Carlisle refuses petition of whisky distillers for postponement of collections....James T. Kilbreth, of New York City, appointed Collector of the Port of New York, and William N. Bunn, of Cooperstown, Appraiser....Much excitement prevails in England over France's hostility to Siam; ministers sent by special train to confer with the Queen....Germany orders an advance of 50 per cent. in duties on Russian imports....350,000 miners go on strike in England....A motion to censure Gladstone's government for lack of sympathy with agricultural sufferers defeated in the House of Commons....The Belgian government makes preparation for extensive tests in rain-making....Ruins of a prehistoric people unearthed in Wyandotte County, Kansas....Nicaraguan revolutionary forces occupy Masaya and besiege Grenada.

July 29.—Banks suspend in Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky; carpet mills close in Yonkers, N. Y.; mining operations on the Vermilion range, Minn., suspend; a Trenton, N. J., bank pays its depositors in silver dollars; Albany, N. Y., savings banks express disapproval of action of New York banks in applying 60-day rule; watch factories in Massachusetts and iron mines in Wisconsin and Minnesota close; trade reported to be hampered in Italy by scarcity of silver coin; stocks dull and low in Wall Street; a silver debate between Congressman Harter and Senator Stewart held at Chau-

tauqua....The Nebraska maximum rate bill of railroad freight tariffs suspended by the Federal Court....The new pool-room law in Connecticut goes into effect....The Union Pacific railroad applies to the State for protection against unemployed miners in Colorado....France raises the blockade of Bangkok at the demand of England; Siam then accepts the French ultimatum....The New York militia march to camp from New York city to Peekskill....Governor Boies, of Iowa, announces his intention to retire from politics at close of his term of office....W. C. Sanger, of Milwaukee, rides a mile on a bicycle in 2:00 4-5....The censorship removed from Brazilian cable messages....Provincial troops in Argentina resist disarmament.

July 30.—The Attorney-General of Colorado renders an opinion favoring a State depository for bullion; a large loan and trust company in New Whatcom, Wash., suspends; a great revival of gold prospecting reported from the Pacific slope....Congressman Cannon ascribes financial distress to revolutionary character of Democratic platform; Senator Stewart ascribes the same to a bankers' panic and conspiracy of Great Britain to compel the United States to accept a gold standard....The big beet sugar factory at Chino, California, begins work....The World's Fair open, but few visitors attend....The French Cabinet accepts Siam's surrender....The uprising against local governors extends to Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, Argentina.

July 31.—The Banking Department of New York State interdicts banks from holding too much currency; Massachusetts and Rhode Island savings banks apply the time rule; three banks in Oregon suspend; watch works in Boston resume; the Treasury report for July shows only half the silver purchases required by the Sherman law....The Navy Department orders Admiral Farragut's flagship "Hartford" to be repaired for service....Michael Brennan appointed Chief of Police of Chicago to succeed Major McClaughrey, resigned....President Reinhart of the Santa Fé railroad expresses belief that all Western railways will pay usual dividends....Secretary Carlisle replies to Collector Hendricks with reference to Chinese inspection....The Mayor of Montreal refuses to welcome Italian warship "Etna"....Prince Bismarck officially honored in Hanover....The Sultan commutes the sentence of all but five of the condemned Armenians to eight years' servitude....A boundary war between Mazaltepel and Sajalapa initiated in Oaxaca, Mexico....France makes new demands on Siam to insure fulfillment of terms of ultimatum; the blockade begins anew....Cholera reported to be increasing in Russia and Naples....Count Reventlow appointed Danish Minister at Washington, vice de Sponneck, transferred....The "Navahoe" third in the Royal Yacht Club regatta at Cowes, England....Government representatives in Granada and Leon revolutionists sign a treaty and the war ends.

August 1.—Reports of gold shipment from Europe lighten the New York money market; national banks propose to purchase bonds of saving banks in order to increase circulation; Secretary Carlisle orders delivery of silver bullion within five days of acceptance of sale; coinage for July amounts to only \$391,900; heavier coinage ordered for August; public debt, less cash in treasury, increased by over four million dollars; mills continue to close in New England; meat canners in Chicago reduce wages....The National Silver Convention opens in Chicago; A. J. Warner, president....John Cudahy, the Chicago pork speculator, fails; pork drops in price....The Grand Jury indicts the officials of the Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn....Brooklyn city issues \$2,280,000 additional bonds....The cruiser "New York" put in commission....France occupies Chantibun, awaiting the fulfillment of the ultimatum by Siam; England and France establish a neutral zone in Indo-China....Ute Indians raid the game regions of Roan Creek, Colorado....Political leaders endeavor to arouse hostility to President Crespo, of Venezuela....Uruguay demands indemnity of Brazil for the Castilista outrages.

August 2.—The Treasury gold reserve raised above \$100,000,000; the currency circulation increased more than \$17,000,000 during July, being on August 1, \$24.02 per capita; Secretary Carlisle authorizes banks to issue notes



to par value of bonds held ; Toronto, Can., banks refuse to lend money to Northwestern cities for moving crops ; Boston fails to negotiate its bonds sale ; woolen importers in New York go into liquidation ; three Board of Trade firms in Chicago fail, but the stock market strengthens at the close....Denver establishes a camp for starving men unemployed....A caucus of Democratic Congressmen called for the 5th inst....Railroad foundries closed and trainmen discharged in Utah and Colorado ; the Rio Grande Southern goes into a receiver's hands....The Treasury Department issues special instructions urging caution in accepting Chinese certificates....World's Fair managers fined for disobeying injunction restraining Sunday closing....France raises the blockade of Bangkok....King Behanzin, of Dahomey, fails to keep his promise of surrender ; General Dodds proceeds against him....Levi P. Morton's great stock barn at Ellerslie, N. Y., burned ; many fine stock destroyed....The Argentinian government decides to interfere in the provincial revolts ; discontent spreads to Salta and Tucuman....The Nicaraguan treaty deposes Zavala and installs the Leon party in the government.

August 3.—The issue of silver certificates by the Treasury stopped ; currency bought and sold at a premium in New York city ; President Cleveland and Messrs. Carlisle and Olney confer at Gray Gables ; Brooklyn bankers petition their Congressmen to work against the Sherman bill ; more bank failures in the West ; a private bank suspension in Chicago ; Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, characterizes the Sherman bill as vicious legislation ; Comptroller Myers, of New York city, proposes measures for reform of currency laws ; financial depression reported from China and Japan owing to depreciation of silver ; a project for a Latin-American monetary league set on foot in Mexico ; Austrian and Italian laborers leave Colorado for their homes in Europe ; Prime Minister Gladstone replies to interrogations in the House that he has no fear of financial crisis consequent upon the silver policy in India....Russians at the World's Fair celebrate "Empress Day"....Commissioner Lochren makes a public statement of the reasons for recent suspensions of pension payments....Populists of Virginia meet and nominate a State ticket and denounce the Cleveland administration....Extensive ravages of the wheat fields by the army worm reported from Minnesota....Minister Blount's report from Hawaii received at Washington....Many people flee from Naples to escape the cholera.

August 4.—A big Chicago dry goods house fails ; the offending "bear" brokers suspended from the New York Stock Exchange for circulating untruthful information ; three banks suspend in St. Paul, Minn....Mr. Kilbreth assumes control of the Collectorship of the Port of New York....Mataafa surrenders to King Malietoa in Samoa....The Spanish Cortes adjourns....The blockade of Siam formally raised by Admiral Humann....A meeting of the Dublin Parnellites votes against acceptance of Home Rule bill....A provisional government established in Santa Fé.

August 5.—The Democratic Congressional caucus renominates Judge Crisp for Speaker of the House ; the Republicans nominate ex-Speaker Reed ; President Cleveland arrives at Washington from Gray Gables ; a special meeting of the Cabinet held ; the Populist caucus decides to vote in favor of a ratio of 16—1 between gold and silver ; the Executive Committee of the People's party adopts a plan of campaign against the "Eastern" silver policy....Western railroads continue to cut down forces ; a large iron firm in Pennsylvania unable to secure currency to pay wages ; \$3,000,000 in small notes sent from Washington to New York ; extra hours enforced at the Treasury Department to meet increased demands of national banks for currency notes....Collector Black, of Oregon, swears out warrants for deportation of thirty-five Chinese....The trial of MM. Ducret and Norton for the *Cocarde* forgeries begun in Paris....The Russian government refuses to permit Finns to subscribe to a railroad into Norway, fearing a revolution in the latter country....General Zelaya, the leader of the revolutionists, made President of Nicaragua.

August 6.—Senator Stewart makes public a proposed Congressional bill providing for free coinage and the re-

peal of the Sherman act....Whisky distillers experience difficulty in raising currency to pay taxes....Commissioner Lochren extends the time for proving of pension claims to October 10....Populists meeting in Chicago draft proposals for government control of railroads....A reservoir breaking causes loss of life and much damage of property in Portland, Maine....A passenger train wrecked on the Lake Shore road near Toledo ; several killed and injured....The Franco-Siamese difficulty ended ; Minister Pavie returns to Bangkok....The Corinth ship canal in Greece opened....Prince George requests the application of his wedding gift from seamen and marines to the "Victoria" disaster fund.

August 7.—Congress convenes in extraordinary session ; Mr. Crisp re-elected Speaker of the House and Mr. Kerr, clerk ; the Senate adjourns out of respect to the memorial of Senator Stanford ; buying and selling currency continues on Wall street ; the Treasury reports a daily issue of \$1,250,000 of currency to national banks ; the Lake Shore railroad reduces its force of men ; suspended Chicago pork firms offer 30 per cent. cash settlements and also 100 per cent. secured notes ; the British House of Lords considers the Indian silver policy ; an increase in the purchase of gold at the Denver mint reported for July ; statement for July of the Illinois banks shows a reserve of 35 per cent ; some banks resume in Wisconsin and Kansas....The *Cocarde* forgery trial ended ; Norton sentenced to three years, Ducret to one year....The Austrian government forbids the circulation of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung* in the Empire....Observations at the Lick observatory note an object like a comet on the sun's face....Governor Costa flees from Buenos Ayres ; La Plata capitulates....Citizens of Matagalpa, Nicaragua, hold out against the new government.

August 8.—The President's message recommending repeal of purchase clause of the Sherman act read to both Houses of Congress ; several bills with reference to the silver question introduced into the Senate ; the Belknap-Richardson contested election settled temporarily ; the official list shows 220 Democratic Representatives in the House, 126 Republicans, 9 Third Party....One bank suspension announced from West Virginia ; Clearing House certificates issued in Pittsburgh, Pa. ; a run on a savings bank in New Orleans enforces application 60-day rule ; Mayor D'Autrement, of Duluth, asks City Council to provide employment for idle men ; 200,000 people idle in Chicago ; the Union Pacific railroad adopts a plan for extension of its bonds ; Madison Square bank, in New York City, suspends ; the New York Central railroad reduces its daily train service by eight trains....Mr. Gladstone announces an autumn session of Parliament ; no adjournment until final vote on Home Rule bill ; Mr. Chaplin attacks the Government policy on Indian finances ; Harcourt replies and a general debate ensues.

August 9.—Caucuses held in the House of Representatives to decide on plans of action ; silver advocates declare in favor of repeal with free coinage provision....Silver advances from 72 to 75 cents per ounce ; gold moves from Montreal to New York ; the State Executive Council of Kansas pronounces in favor of a silver-gold ratio of 18 to 1 ; communications from London to private concerns in New York suggest a ratio of 24 to 1 ; bank officials arrested in Florida and Louisiana ; sawmills in upper Mississippi valley close down ; the Northwestern railroads offer reduced transportation to men bound for the harvest fields....Criminal proceedings instituted against National Cordage officers....An act introduced into the Hawaiian Council vesting crown lands in the Provisional government....The Socialist Congress at Zürich approves the eight-hour working day, and urges an interstate Congress to settle the question....Papers seized in Colombia showing conspiracy to overthrow President Nunez, of Colombia, and Crespo, of Venezuela....The revolutionists in La Plata give possession of the city to the Argentinian government.

August 10.—Both sides in Congress agree on action in the silver repeal matter ; separate votes to be taken on repeal and on coinage ; Speaker Crisp appoints Mr. Outhwaite chairman of Committee on Rules....Banks in New York decline to pay out cash save for actual necessity ;



currency brings 4 per cent. premium; banks suspend in Nashville, Tenn.; the Missouri Pacific cuts salaries 10 per cent.; a big Texas land company fails; employees' wages in many places paid in certified checks; Whisky Trust distilleries close; a prominent bank in Kansas resumes; the Treasury report shows an increase in currency circulation since January 1 of \$30,000,000; \$3,563,290 "free gold" in the Treasury; the Pacific Mail Steamship Company cuts salaries.... A new cordage combine, with Mr. John Good as president, formed in New York city.... The Democrats of Ohio nominate Lawrence T. Neal for governor.... President Cleveland pardons Gen. P. J. Claasen, convicted in 1891 for fraudulent banking operations in New York.... Theodore Thomas resigns the directorship of music at the Columbian Exposition.... The first Chinaman (Wong Dap Ken) deported from San Francisco for non-registration.... A panic caused in cities adjacent to Pensacola, Fla., because of the yellow fever scourge; two cholera suspects transferred from the ship "Karamania" (Naples), detained at quarantine in New York harbor.... The Panama scandal appears in a civil suit in Paris; members of the Labor Exchange fined by the government for violation of syndicate law.... China replies to Russia that she intends to occupy only the Chinese Pamirs.... Bolivia, Chili, and Peru enter into a compact for exchange of territory.

August 11.—The House of Representatives adopts an order providing for a vote on the Sherman repeal bill August 26; President Cleveland leaves Washington for his summer home at Gray Gables; General Tracy proposes coinage of silver bullion now in the Treasury as a remedy for currency famine.... The U. P., Denver and Gulf railway goes into a receiver's hands.... The premium on currency in New York falls to 1 per cent.; Comptroller Eckels officially sanctions the use of certified checks as currency; the Treasury report shows a decrease in customs receipts for first ten days of August; Chicago succeeds in importing gold, New York exchange sells at \$15 to \$20 discount per \$1,000, wheat advances rapidly in price; the Raritan mills go on half time in consequence of tariff clause of President's message; a big New Orleans cotton mill shuts down.... The Rhode Island Supreme Court supports the Republicans in the Assembly difficulties of May last.... The Socialist Congress at Zürich votes in favor of universal cessation of work on Labor Day.... Austria offers a "favored nation" commercial treaty to Russia, but refuses to concede special grain advantages.... Seven more cholera suspects discovered on the "Karamania".... Armed posses organize in Alabama to exterminate the Mechemite outlaws.... The Tennessee militia ordered out to check miners' riots at Coal Creek.... A religious discussion starts a riot between Mohammedans and Hindoos in Bombay.... A new outbreak of revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul.

August 12.—The influence of the American money stringency begins to be felt in Europe; a 9 per cent. premium on metal reported from Rome; 17 per cent. from Madrid; a resumption of the Bimetallism Conference freely discussed in the capitals of Europe.... A commercial bank suspends in Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Savannah Cotton Exchange recommends use of checks for currency; miners of Hocking Valley, O., meet to consider employers' plan for payment of wages in notes; the Duquesne steel works shut down; cotton companies in Norwich allow idle workmen to occupy their cottages rent free; savings bank depositors in New York and Brooklyn begin to cancel notices of withdrawal of deposits.... The Secretary of State for India declares that the Government has not fixed the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d.... The Spanish government requires the payment of customs duties in gold.... The Assistant Librarian of the Senate discovers documents of the first fourteen Congresses hitherto lost.... The Pope writes to the Swiss Catholics approving of international legislation to protect working women and children.... The protected cruiser "Minneapolis" launched at the Cramps shipyards, Philadelphia.... President Cleveland writes a congratulatory letter to the Pope, anent the recent jubilee celebration.

August 13.—A further increase of hours ordered in the Treasury to meet demand for currency notes; the Bank of England's reserve reduced to £14,500,000 sterling;

whisky distillers sue the government on account of detention of exports on which tax is unpaid.... The Department of the Interior orders the Industrial Training School at Santa Fé converted into an Indian Normal Training School.... A fire in Minneapolis does \$2,000,000 damage and throws 1,500 persons out of home.... Topolambo colonists petition Congress for an investigation of the colony.... The yellow fever epidemic reported to be subsiding in Pensacola; the cholera in the Port of New York not virulent; a great increase of cholera reported from Russia.... Insurgents dispossess municipal officers in Nava, Mexico; Government troops ordered to reinstate them.... More rioting in Bombay; 50 people killed; 1,200 arrested.... Reports from western mines indicate great increase in gold prospecting and marked increase in gold output.... Argentina's cabinet resigns on account of the intervention in the Buenos Ayres matter.... Followers of rival candidates for the Governorship of Coahuila, Mexico, engage in war.

August 14.—Senator Voorhees introduces a bill in the Senate allowing national banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds; Senator Vest introduces a bill for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury; a resolution offered that no other business than finance be considered at the Extra Session.... A bank suspends in Springfield, Mo.; time notices given in many other places; wages paid in checks at many places; iron, steel and cotton mills in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts resume, restoring more than 20,000 men to labor; the Boston and Albany railroad puts many employees on five day's work; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas discharges 500 men; lumber failure in Chicago; clothing failure in Cincinnati; twenty-one elevators in Livingston County, Ill., closed; inquiry made in the House of Commons on the American attitude toward silver.... Italian steamships held at quarantine, New York; the importation of lemons from Sicily temporarily proscribed.... A liberal meeting at Montreal, attended by 8,000 persons, declares in favor of freedom of trade with the United States.

August 15.—The Northern Pacific railroad makes an assignment; continued reduction in wages and force of laborers in many places; several paper machines in Wisconsin shut down; mills in Pennsylvania resume; the suspended national bank at Evanston, Ill., declares a dividend of thirty per cent. in favor of its depositors.... The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration makes its decision, denying the right of the United States to a closed sea, but adopting regulations prohibiting killing of seals within sixty miles of Pribyloff Islands, and forbidding their destruction outside that limit from May 1 to July 31.... Minister Blount returns from Honolulu.... The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York city refuses to accede to the demands of the Rapid Transit Commission.... Unemployed laborers in Selma, California, drive the Chinamen out of town.... Martial law declared in Buenos Ayres.

August 16.—The Gilbert Car Company and the Troy Steel and Iron Company make assignments; the Carnegie mills at Pittsburgh, Pa., give notice of reduction in wages; suspended banks at Kansas City, Fort Scott, Rico, Colo., and elsewhere reopen; Washington banks refuse to cash checks on New York; continued closing of mills in New England; iron mills in Pennsylvania resume; Henry Villard severely arraigned by the stockholders of the Northern Pacific; bankers in St. Paul and Minneapolis decide to use clearing-house certificates for moving the wheat crops; the official Populist paper in Kansas demands impeachment of Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland for failure to purchase prescribed amount of silver during July; Indian council drafts fall to 1s. 3¼d. in London.... Populists in Kansas call a meeting of bimetallists for not later than August 21 at Topeka.... The religious riots in Bombay become very serious and cause much loss of life; a Cabinet consultation in London.

August 17.—The Senate Finance Committee prepares a repeal bill which declares in favor of continued use of gold and silver as legal tender and the maintenance of all forms of money at a parity; cotton mills in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., closed; coal mines in Youghiogheny Valley, Pa., resume, miners accepting a reduction



of wages; continued retrenchments by the railroads; workmen in Philadelphia strike on account of reduction in wages; the national bank report from May 4 to July 12 shows a decrease in individual deposits of \$193,000,000.... Troops clear the Cherokee strip preparatory to its opening.... Unemployed Jews in New York cause a series of small riots on the "East Side".... A Russian man-of-war seizes British and American sealers in the protected zone about Capper Island in North Pacific.... The political revolt in Coahuila, Mexico, assumes larger proportions; federal troops unable to dislodge the rebels.... The Bombay riots subside.... Local governors in Argentina protest against federal interference.... The yacht "Vigilant" wins the race for the Astor cup.

August 18.—Senator Voorhees introduces the Finance committee agreement; the Director of the Mint issues a statement of the aggregate and per capita money stocks of the various countries of the world; mills close in New England; wage and work reductions in mines in Kansas and Michigan; four banks in Iowa close; banks in Kansas and Colorado re-open; Polish laborers threaten to burn the city of Buffalo unless employment is given them; meals served to unemployed in Denver for five cents; the Democratic State Convention of Virginia refuses to insert a free coinage plank in its platform.... Secretary Carlisle demands \$289,718.16 of the North American Commercial Company for bonus and rental of Pribyloff Islands.... All the principal cities in Corrientes, Argentina, in the hands of insurgents.... Serious fights result between government troops and rebels in Coahuila, Mexico.

August 19.—Banks in Texas and Missouri resume; many more mills in Massachusetts shut down; iron and wire nail mills in Pennsylvania and Ohio resume; a meeting of the unemployed in Union square, New York, passes off without disturbance; the Santa Fé mine strikers in Kansas accept a reduction of wages and 5,000 men return to work.... Striking miners in Wales indulge in rioting; troops necessary to disburse them.... A skirmish takes place between revolutionists and government troops in Coahuila, Mexico.

## OBITUARY.

July 20.—General John G. Walker, Washington, D. C., distinguished Confederate veteran.... Joseph Hutchins Colton, Brooklyn, N. Y., the famous map publisher.... George Frederic Parsons, New York City, journalist.

July 21.—Capt. Charles C. Lima, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., naval veteran and well-known sea captain.

July 22.—Major John A. Tibbits, New London, ex-Consul to Bradford, Eng.... John M. Osborn, Toledo, Ohio, one of the best known railroad men in the United States.

July 23.—William Van Dever, Ventura, Cal., ex-Congressman.

July 24.—Professor Vines, the well-known meteorological expert... Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, Dakota, distinguished for gallantry in Indian wars.

July 25.—Edward T. McLaughlin, the well-known English professor of Yale University.... Asher Kursheedt, one of the most prominent Jews of New York City.

July 27.—Gen. George W. Morgan, Monroe, Va., ex-Consul to Marseilles, Minister to Portugal, and Congressman.... Benjamin F. Clark, Minneapolis, member of famous Brook Farm Association; also unfurled first Fremont and Dayton flag south of Mason and Dixon's line.

July 28.—Dr. James Cunningham Batchellor, Washington, D. C., the eminent Free Mason.... Capt. David C. McCann, New Orleans, La., prominent promoter of sugar and cotton oil industries in the South.

July 29.—Sister Sarah Bowman, oldest surviving member of the famous Seventh Day Baptist Cloister at Ephrata, Pa.

July 30.—Richard Briggs, Boston, Mass., a well-known business man.

July 31.—John Stephenson, New Rochelle, N. Y., builder of the first street car.

August 1.—Gen. A. J. Gonzales, one of the first and most daring of Cuban revolutionists.... Mario Uchard, the French dramatist, Paris, France.

August 2.—Joel K. Seaman, a noted contractor of Louisville, Ky.

August 3.—Captain John Brown McMath, Brooklyn, N. Y., oldest pilot in service of Revenue Marine.

August 5.—James L. Wright, Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Knights of Labor.... Sarah T. Bolton, prominent literary woman of Indianapolis, Ind.



THE LATE DR. JOHN RAE.

August 6.—Col. Henry M. Black, U. S. A., retired, Chicago, Ill.

August 7.—Alfred Butler Starey, New York City, editor *Harper's Young People*.... Gustave Schirmer, New York City, the well-known music dealer.

August 8.—Dr. S. J. F. Miller, surgeon, Soldiers' Home, Cogus, Me.... Dr. T. F. Frank, Pittsburgh.... Emma Tourtaine, New York, actress of note.

August 9.—Rear Admiral Jenkins, U. S. N.... William Bowers, one of the best known newspaper men in Boston, Mass.... W. T. W. Ball, newspaper writer and dramatic critic, Boston, Mass.

August 10.—Hon. Geo. Makepeace Towle, Brookline, Mass., historian, journalist, and legislator.

August 12.—Captain E. H. Kirlin, U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.

August 14.—Ex-Consul-General Frye, Halifax, N. S.... Prof. M. A. Newell, Havre de Grace, one of Maryland's foremost educators.... Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Bruce Hamlyn, London.

August 16.—Congressman John L. Chipman, Detroit, Mich.

August 17.—John W. Casilear, New York, painter.

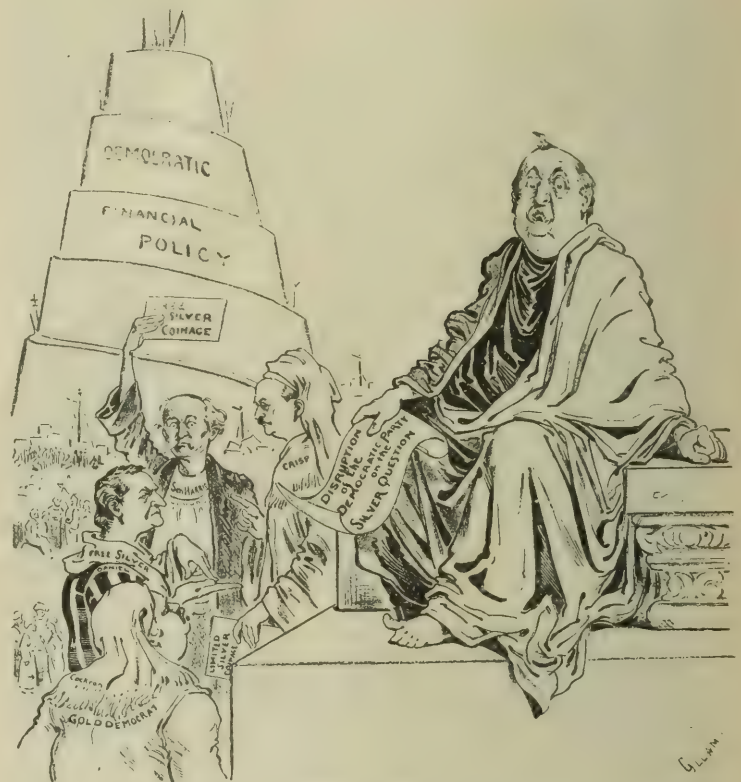
August 18.—Geo. W. Walgrove, New York City, eminent Knights Templar.... John F. Ballantyne, Chicago, Ill., well known journalist.



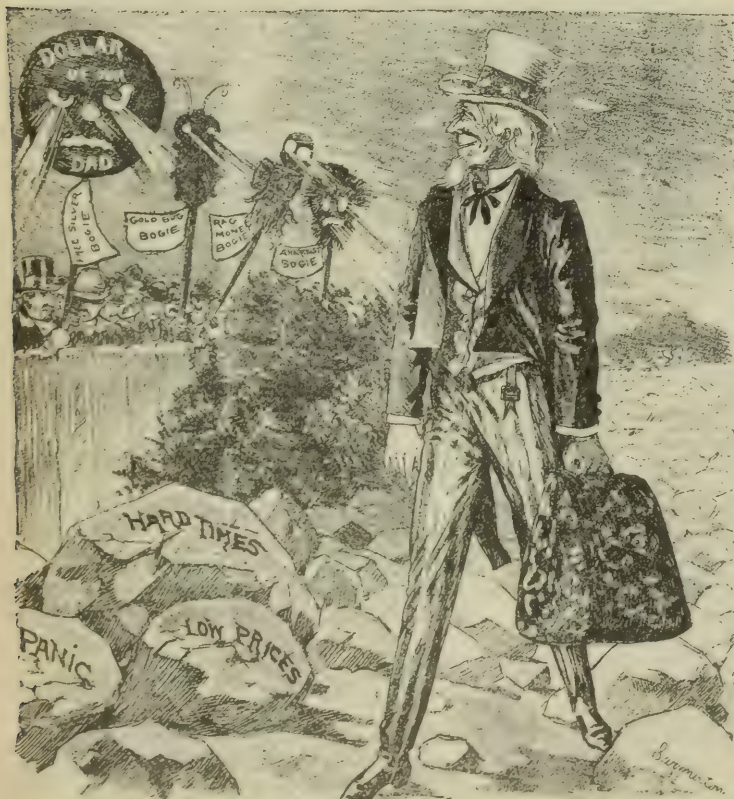
# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



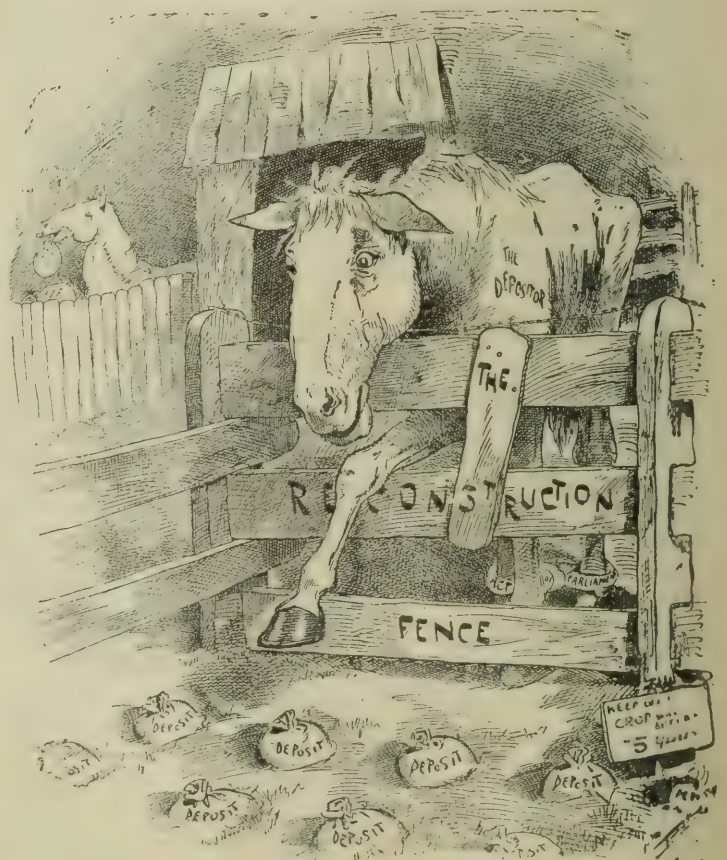
HE KILLED THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.  
From Judge, August 19.



THE TOWER OF BABEL;  
Or, the Terrible Confusion of Tongues in the Democratic Party.  
From Judge, July 29.

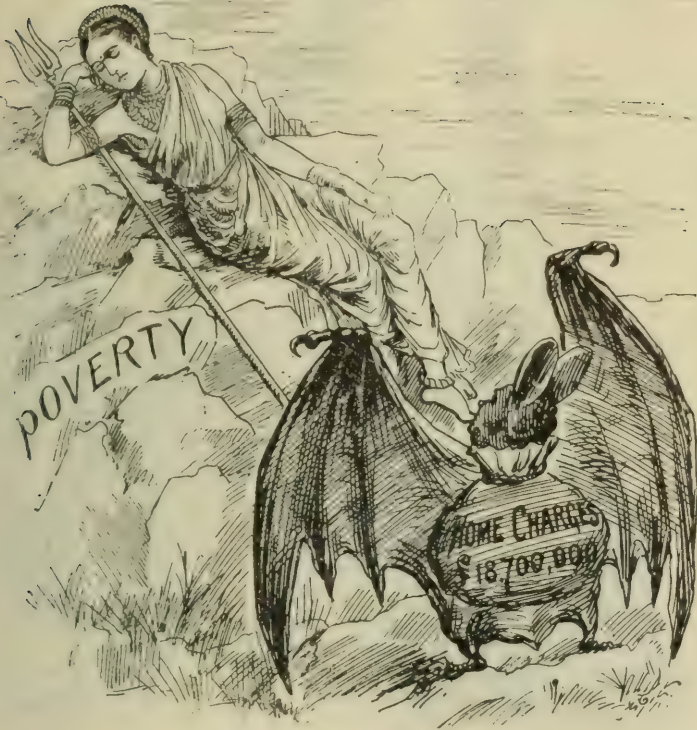


DON'T SCARE WORTH A CENT.  
Uncle Sam traverses a rocky road he has traveled before.  
From Wasp (San Francisco), August 12.



THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.  
Starve the horse whilst the grass grows.—From the Melbourne Punch.





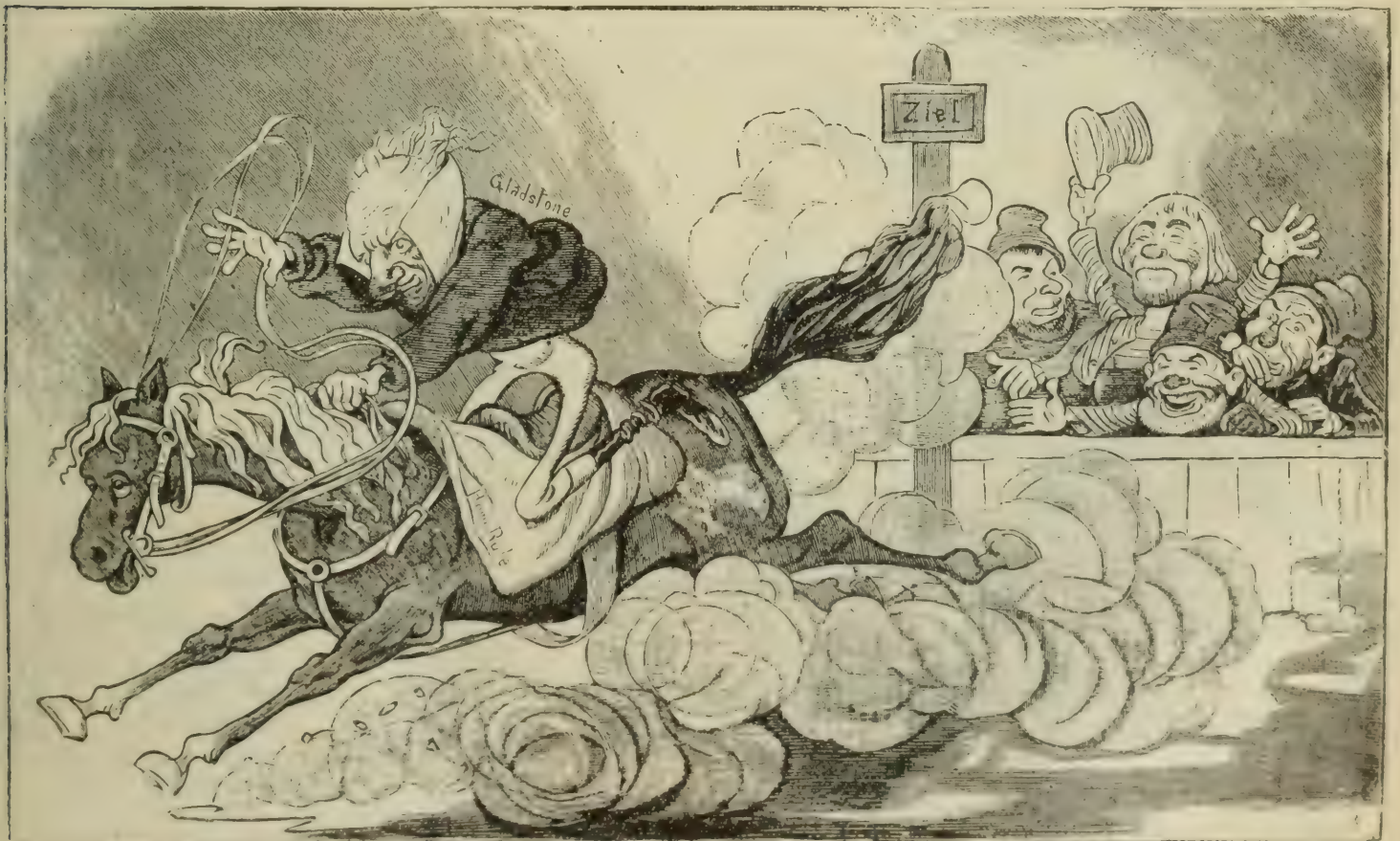
THE BRITISH VAMPIRE SUCKING THE LIFE BLOOD OF POOR INDIA.

From the *Hindi Punch*.



"VIVE LA GLOIRE!"

French Laurels in Siam.—From *The Sketch* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW:

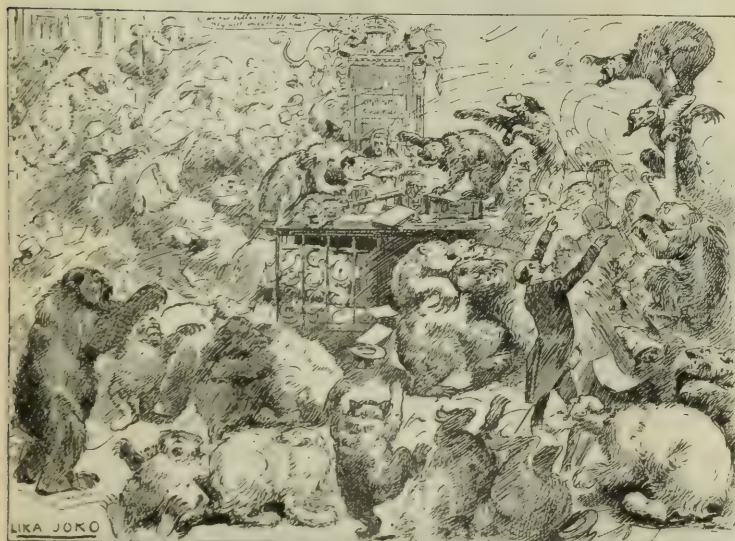
Jockey Gladstone succeeds in getting the old horse, Home Rule, to its goal—but how!—From *Kladderadtsch* (Berlin).





### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ERIN TO BRITANNIA: "The heart of Ireland could be in no address of mirth or marriage while the prison doors are locked on those who love her."—From the *Irish Weekly* (Dublin).



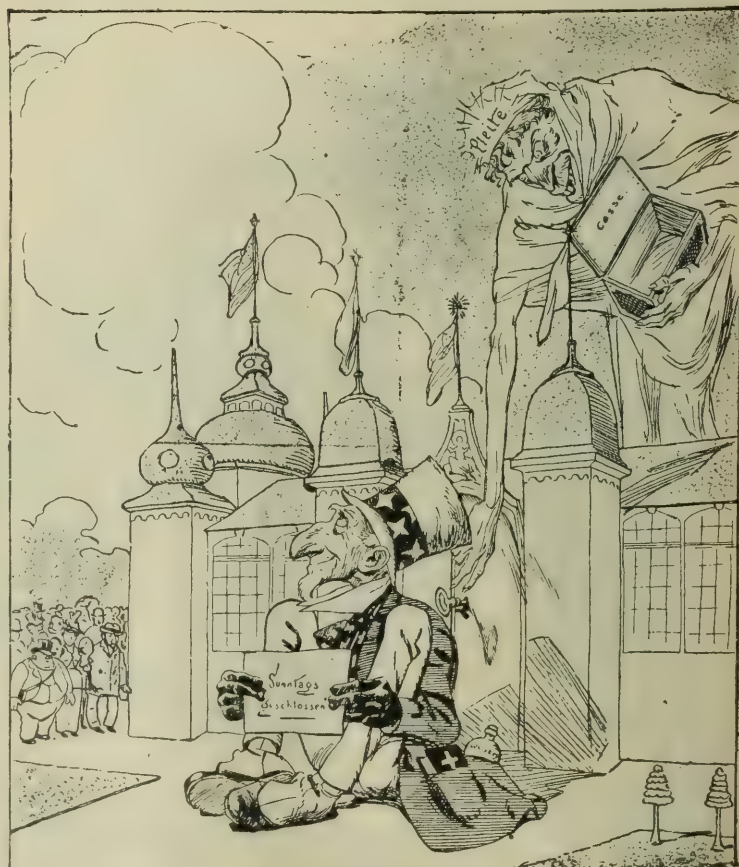
### A PARLIAMENTARY BEAR GARDEN.

Apropos of the recent melée in the House of Commons.  
From *Punch* (London).



### LICK MY BOOTS.

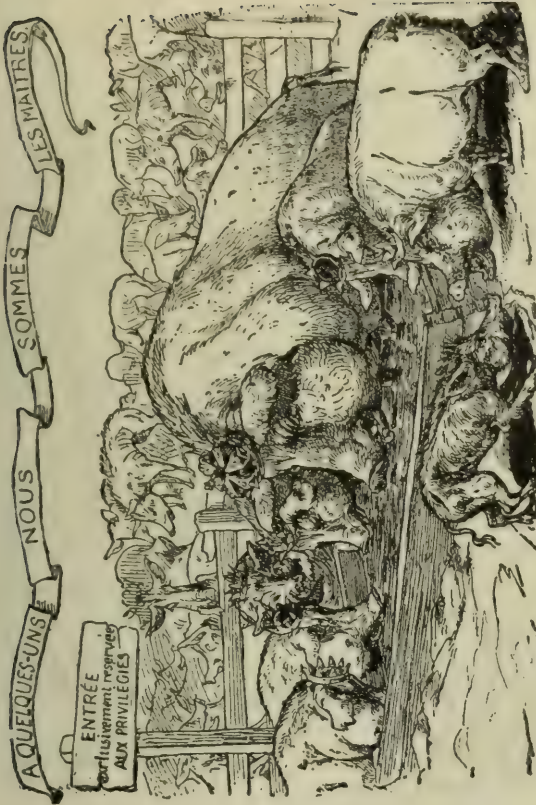
Gladstone before King Sexton.—From *Judy* (London).



### A TRUE BELIEVER.

In Chicago it is assumed that the Exhibition as a whole, in face of the small takings, will be opened on Sundays in spite of the opposition of the women.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), June 11.

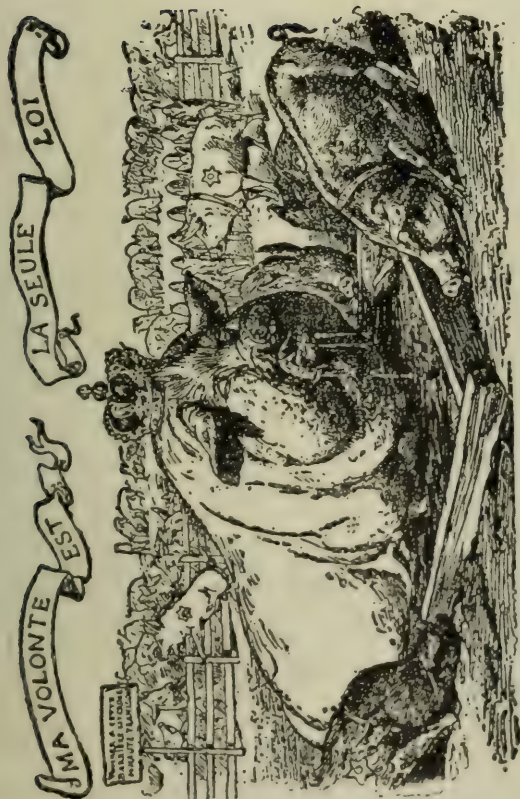




CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.



SOCIAL REPUBLIC.



ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.



MIDDLE-CLASS REPUBLIC.

A PRESENT DAY LESSON.

From the *Revue Encyclopédique*.





THE FERRIS WHEEL.



# ENGINEER FERRIS AND HIS WHEEL

BY CARL SNYDER.

WHATEVER other reputations the Exposition at Chicago may establish, it will have brought a generous and just measure of fame to a young engineer, whose daring and brilliant exploit has already set him far in the front rank of the engineers of America, if not of the world. This is George Washington Gale Ferris, the inventor, as he may properly be called, of the great Ferris wheel. There are few among those who attend the World's Fair who do not visit this huge and curious mechanism, few who do not pause to wonder and to marvel at its bulk, its symmetry and its tremendous strength. But it is the members of Mr. Ferris' own profession who best realize the full measure of his achievement.

For after all its spectacular qualities are dismissed, the wheel is the triumph of modern engineering. It brings into play a new mechanical principle, and exhibits the almost limitless possibilities of steel construction. When one considers all the problems which its building involved, the absolute perfection of its design, the massive strength of its slender and apparently frail contour, that much of it was wholly experimental and that it was built against the judgments of many of the ablest engineers of the United States, it would seem that there is no feat, no possibility of mechanics so great that between Bessemer and a genius' brain it may not one day be realized.

## AN INSPIRED IDEA.

It is interesting to know that the whole conception of the wheel was almost the flash inspiration of a moment. Edison has done so much to destroy the orthodox belief in the inspiration of genius that it bolsters up our old faith immensely to find that not above twenty minutes were required for the parturition of this unique idea, and that it stepped forth at its birth as complete, as full fledged as the goddess of the Greek myth.

It is true it was in response to an obvious want. When the big Fair was fully projected, there came up from the whole nation one well nigh universal demand. That was for some novel achievement which would "discount" the Eiffel tower—something striking and original. It was a Macedonian call. American pride was at stake. America had proposed to give the greatest exposition that had ever been held on earth. It was distinctly a land of industrial and mechanical achievement. It wanted something that would indicate its supremacy in the latter, as it had already provided for the first.

Parenthetically, the demand had in it the elements of the unreasonable. The Frenchman had built a tower practically one thousand feet high. To have built a tower twelve or fifteen hundred feet high would have been merely a cheap imitation. No one realized it at the time, but there was really but one resource left. That was to set the Eiffel tower on a pivot and put it in motion. And that seemed simply impossible.

So it was that the White City had all been planned and was well under way and no adequate idea had been presented. There were countless proposals, but none that were worthy. At a banquet given to the architects and engineers in Chicago two years ago, the Director of Works, Mr. Burnham, made a speech in which he took occasion to praise the architects of America for rising to the inspiration of the occasion and presenting plans for housing the Fair that would astonish



MR. G. W. G. FERRIS.

the world. They had boldly cut loose from established lines and had shown that America had originality in architecture.

But, said Mr. Burnham, the civil engineers have not met the expectation of the people. They have as yet proposed nothing to show that they have originality. They have proposed no plan for a novelty such as the Eiffel tower. They have proposed towers, but these are now history. We want something new in engineering science for the World's Fair, but the engineers have as yet proposed nothing.

## BORN OVER A CHOP DINNER.

Of course the engineers felt the rebuke. But one of them, a young man only a dozen years out of the Polytechnic, said quietly that Mr. Burnham should be satisfied—a pledge he shortly fulfilled. When 4



asked him, the other day, where the idea came from, he said with a smile, "From a chop dinner. I had been turning over every proposition I could think of. On four or five of these I had spent considerable time. What were they? Well, perhaps I'd better not say. Any way, none of them were satisfactory."

"We used to have a Saturday afternoon club, chiefly engineers at the World's Fair. It was at one of these dinners, down in a Chicago chop house, that I hit on the idea. I remember remarking that I would build a wheel, a monster. I got some paper and began sketching it out. I fixed the size, determined the construction, the number of cars we would run, the number of people it would hold, what we would charge, the plan of stopping six times in the first revolution and loading, and then making a complete turn,—in short, before the dinner was over I had sketched out almost the entire detail, and my plan has never varied an item from that day. The wheel stands in the Plaisance at this moment as it stood before me then."

#### NOT MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GENIUS.

The young engineer's proposal was for a perfect pinion wheel, 250 feet in diameter. It was to be, moreover, a tension wheel—that is to say, a wheel with "tension" and not solid spokes. His brother engineers said promptly it could not be built—that is, to be a success. When it revolved it would become an ellipse. Besides, there was no way of revolving such an enormous mass, any way. There were objections in multiple. Not that they exactly scouted the idea. Its author's position in the engineering world was too well established. But in the interest of his long and hard-earned reputation they advised him to let the project alone.

Of course he did nothing of the kind. Satisfied that he had hit upon a feasible plan, he drew it up, and submitted it to the World's Fair Directory. Here, too, singularly enough, he found opposition. He had satisfied Mr. Burnham's demand too well. His design was a novelty so absolute and original that the powers of the Fair hesitated to so much as give it recognition. After first granting a concession, the Directory withdrew it, and not until December 16, just four and a half months before the Fair would open, was the concession finally confirmed.

#### A SAMPLE OF AMERICAN DASH.

Given the circumstances, in no other country than America would the wheel have ever been built. It took three years to complete the Eiffel tower. Even here it took two years to build the St. Louis Bridge. Both were comparatively simple work. The builder of the Ferris wheel had not only to construct a work equaling these, but in such a way that it would move, and, moreover, move perfectly—a far greater problem.

On December 28 every scrap of iron and steel used in the wheel was "pig." On June 21, less than six months later, 2200 tons of this "pig," converted into a revolving mechanism as perfect as the pinion wheel of an Elgin watch, began to turn on its 70-ton axis, and has been turning, without let or hindrance, without creak or crack, ever since.

#### HOW IT WAS DONE.

The firm of which Mr. Ferris is the head inspects the bulk of the steel and iron that is put into the bridges of this country. He was able to secure the aid of nine of the larger steel mills, and almost in a twinkling his material was at hand. The wheel was constructed, in its separate parts, at Detroit, and shipped to Chicago. So absolute was Mr. Ferris' con-



A SECTION OF THE WHEEL.

fidence in the accuracy of his plans and measurements that he did not take the trouble to set up the wheel before it was shipped. When it was taken from the cars at Chicago, every spoke and bar, truss and girder, went together as though each had been previously fitted to its neighbor.

The foundations for the supporting towers were already in place. They had been begun back in January with the thermometer ten degrees below zero. It took excavations thirty-five feet below the surface and through twenty feet of quicksand and water to obtain a suitable footing. The towers, eight in number, are twenty feet square and thirty-five feet high, of solid cement. To keep this cement from freezing, live steam was used. Buried in the concrete are massive steel bars, and to them are bolted the steel towers which rise one hundred and forty feet in the air, supporting the wheel. To topple over the wheel it would be necessary to uproot these cement towers.

#### THE GIANT OF FORGED STEEL SHAFTS.

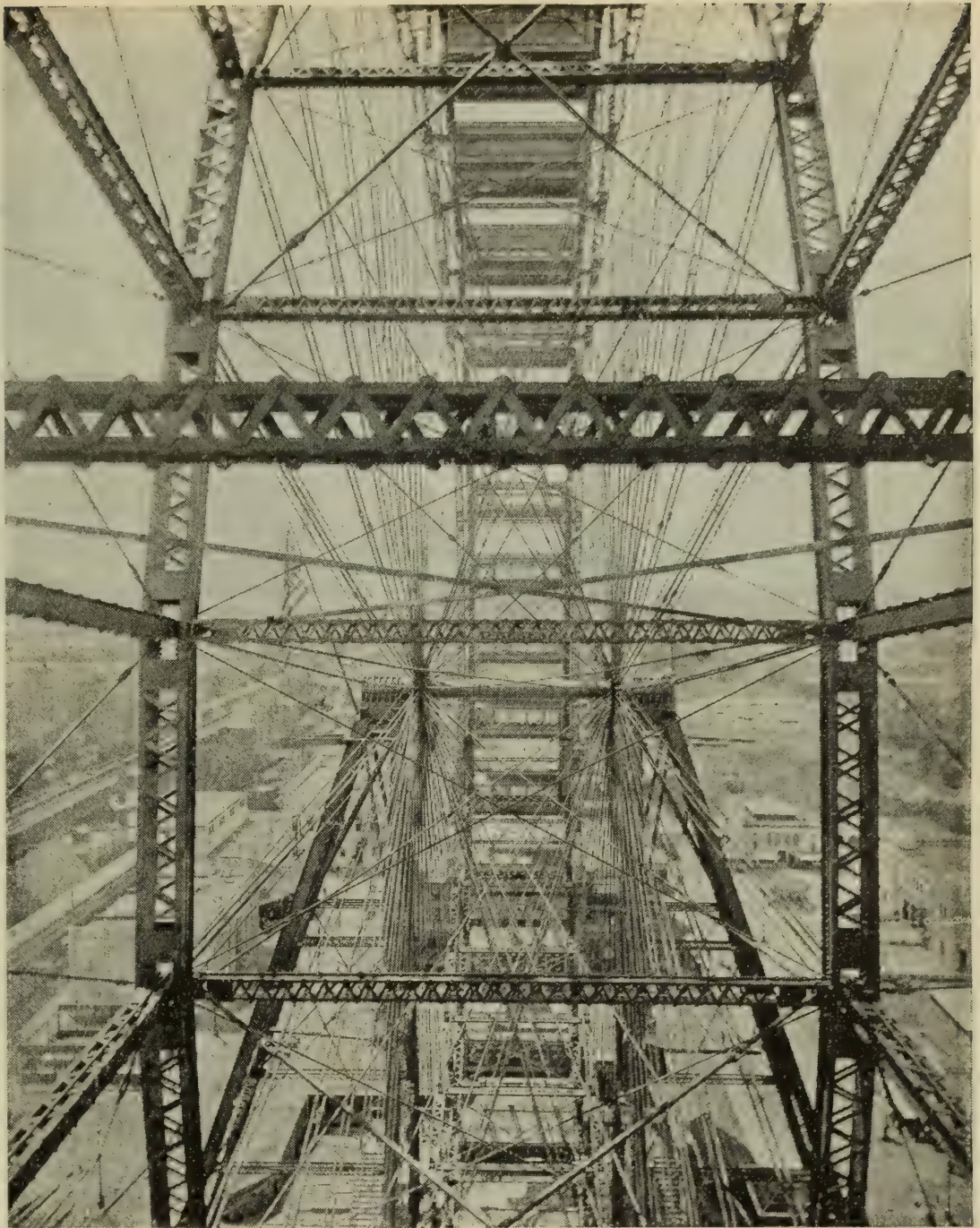
There is shown in the Transportation Building a model of the great hammer of the Bethlehem Iron Works, the largest in the world. It was under this hammer that the axis of the Ferris wheel was forged. This axis is 45 feet long, 32 inches in diameter, and weighs, complete, 70 tons, the weight of a "Mogul" locomotive. It sustains a burden equivalent to the great cantilever bridge at Cincinnati, and it would sustain six of these with almost equal ease. It is the largest steel shaft ever forged. It was turned out in the mightiest smithy ever designed by man, and it was made by two men and a boy.



This gigantic shaft had to be lifted 140 feet in the air and set in its sockets at the top of the towers. It required less muscular exertion than carrying a trunk to the "third floor, back." The great hubs were then fitted in place and the work of hanging the wheel began. Beginning at the bottom, the heavy castings which form the rims of the two wheels—for there are two really, with the cars hanging between—were hung one by one on rods which carry the weight of the wheel. Slowly the circle was completed and the last of the sections, each of which weighs five tons, was raised two hundred and seventy feet to drop into its place. Then the cars, thirty-six in number, were attached, and the great wheel was fairly in place. Rising two hundred and seventy feet in the air, it limned its outlines against the sky, as graceful and, but for its cars, as delicately woven as a monster spider web. But

WOULD IT MOVE?

That, after all, was the test. Two thousand tons or more, strung on a single axle,—could this monstrous bulk be set in motion? It was over this problem that its inventor had studied long. Some engineers had proposed cables, others band chains. They would never have worked; they would have cost more than the wheel itself. The design adopted by Mr. Ferris was as simple as the motion of a clock. Under the big wheel itself he set two sprocket or cogged wheels and over these he threw an immense endless driving chain. The latter plays over the cogs of the sprocket wheels and those of the great wheel itself. But in order that this be effective as a motive power, it was required that this enormous bulk should be a perfect pinion wheel. That is to say, a circle so perfect that its periphery will strike a given



AN "EDGEWISE" VIEW.

point tangent to the wheel equally throughout the entire revolution. Otherwise, of course, if the wheel lost its perfect curve, it would "miss a cog" and become unmanageable.

It may be imagined, therefore, that when the last segment had been dropped in its place, the last car hung, the supports knocked away, and the signal was given to set the monster in motion, there came a moment of anxious suspense. An expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars, months of toil, a hard-won reputation, success and fame too, perhaps, hung upon the question of whether this Cyclops would answer the touch of its driving gear. A finger was lifted, a throttle opened, and the great wheel began to turn, and it has gone on turning and stopping, obeying the





A PANORAMA OF THE WORLD'S FAIR—

lightest touch of its driver with a precision and accuracy that is not the least of the wonders of this mechanical marvel.

#### MEASUREMENTS OF THE GIANT.

It is not easy for the mind to grasp the stupendous nature of this undertaking. The wheel itself is two hundred and fifty feet in diameter; at its highest point it is two hundred and sixty-eight feet above the earth. That is to say, if Bunker Hill monument were used as a yardstick to measure it, the towering monolith would fall short fifty feet. If the wheel were set in Broadway, by the side of Trinity spire, it would lift the passengers of its cars to a level with the apex of that soaring steeple. The obelisk of Luxor or Trajan's pillar, at Rome, would not be long enough to serve for a radial spoke.

Then, again, as to its enormous weight. The Niagara cantilever, just below the Falls, was looked upon as an engineering wonder when it was built. Its construction required three years. The Ferris wheel was built in five months, and its weight is four times that of the Niagara bridge. The St. Louis bridge was another wonder, and its weight is about equal to that of the big wheel complete. The Cincinnati cantilever is another huge bridge; it is 1,300 feet, a quarter of a mile long, and it would about balance the scale with Mr. Ferris' big toy. And the one is set immovable, resting on two supports, while the wheel is swung upon an axle lifted 140 feet in the air. It has 36 cars, and in these two regiments of soldiery could be seated and swept with an almost imperceptible motion high above the White Wonder.

#### A TWIRL WITH THE SKY SCRAPER.

There are a few who go to the Fair who do not care to attempt the dizzy heights of the wheel. Not many, however. As you stand before its bewildering maze of long slender spokes, the upper ones lifted so high above as to seem all too frail to support

such a weight, there is in the slow, measured revolution, and the strange ominous silence of its stops, an almost resistless fascination. As a matter of fact, nine out of ten succumb. It has been computed that ninety two per cent. of the various people who visit the fair "take a ride."

The sensation is delightful. Of course you expect to be dizzy, seasick, disturbed by the motion of the cars. And you are disappointed. As the wheel stops and you enter the cars, you treat yourself to an anticipatory shudder. The door closes, the clank, clank of the immense link chain as it falls over the sprocket wheels begins again. Doubtless the car will start shortly. It seems a long time about it, however. You look out; the Midway Plaisance, with its strange medley, is sinking below you. Soon it is far beneath. In front, the towers and long, gleaming pavilions of the White City are lifted into view. Then, slowly, with that subtle, growing sense, such as you experience as you stand before the canvas of a master, the whole majestic panorama is unrolled before you. Suddenly there is an almost imperceptible thrill, some one announces that the wheel has stopped, and as you look below you become aware that you have been lifted two hundred and fifty feet in the air.

#### WOULD IT KEEL OVER?

Would it keel over? That was a question I put to its builder. It brought a quiet smile. "Of course," he replied, "there is only one thing which would ever affect a wheel as large as that. That is the wind. Well, we have looked out for that, as for all the rest. Chicago has some rather high winds at times. We had one that blew 110 miles per hour. One hundred and twenty is about the speediest wind that blows. Five times that wouldn't bother the wheel at all. It is made to stand that and more."

The test wind Mr. Ferris spoke of was the terrific hurricane which swept Chicago in July. It was a





FROM THE HEIGHTS OF THE FERRIS WHEEL.

straight north and south gale, and it struck the wheel fairly across its face. Mr. Ferris saw the storm coming and determined to note its effect. Mrs. Ferris and a reporter accompanied him as he entered the cars. Slowly the great wheel lifted them into the midst of the roaring, howling tempest. As the mad storm swept round the cars the blast was deafening. It screamed through the thin spider-like girders, and shook the windows with savage fury. It was a place to try better men's nerves. The inventor had faith in his wheel; Mrs. Ferris in her husband. But the reporter at that moment believed neither in God nor man.

But the beautiful wheel hardly shivered. It turned as evenly and smoothly as if fanned by summer zephyrs. That headlong gale, plunging against it with an onset of 110 miles per hour, could not cause a perceptible deflection in its course.

#### LIKE SO MANY HUMAN FLIES.

Occasionally there comes a man apprehensive that the wheel might be unevenly loaded; that too many on one side might cause trouble. The quiet smile comes into play again. A fly on a driving wheel is not a serious load—a swarm of them, for that matter. The ego in mankind makes it hard to realize that people on this great wheel are hardly more than so many flies. The giant steel axle at the centre carries a revolving weight of one thousand three hundred tons. It could carry six times that many, or eight thousand tons, with almost equal ease. Now, this wheel loaded to its full capacity of two thousand one hundred would only have a human freight of about one hundred and fifty tons, or hardly a tenth the mere weight of the wheel itself.

#### COMPARED WITH THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Some sort of comparison with the Eiffel tower, in the popular mind at least, is inevitable. That is to

say, what the Eiffel tower was to the Paris Exposition, that is the Ferris wheel to the World's Fair. Perhaps all that remains could be summed up in saying that what the World's Fair is to the Paris Exposition, that is the Ferris wheel to the Eiffel tower. Possibly this savors some of American brag; still, it is within the polar regions of truth.

For, after all, the great tower which the Frenchman shot up above Paris was, in its achievements, rather spectacular than real. It introduced a single new principle—of fashioning the lower part of the tower upon the exact curve of a parabola, to meet the wind—and that was all. It was a principle applicable only to the construction of steel towers. Beyond that, it demonstrated nothing more than that the steel tower, such as is used as the frame work for the modern "sky scraper," could be indefinitely extended. Eiffel built a tower practically one thousand feet high. There is one building now in London that is twelve hundred feet high, and it was proposed to build a tower at the World's Fair fifteen hundred feet high.

The Ferris wheel was begun and completed within six months. It was constructed in sections, shipped to Chicago and put together there. Not a rod, joint or bar was defective; the whole was joined together with an ease and rapidity that astonished even our own engineers. When it was complete, it was perfect to the last detail, and it has never required an hour of repairs. The Eiffel tower was three years in building, and its imperfections were not surmounted while the exposition lasted.

I cannot but recall the expressive epigram used by Mr. Ferris in speaking of French and American engineering in general. "The one," he said, "is the perfection of machine work; the French is the product of a blacksmith's forge."

The wheel cost, in place, \$392,000. It will, of



course, be a very profitable investment. But it was a large sum of money to stake on an experimental idea. As a matter of fact, though, the capitalists who furnished the money did not stake on the idea at all. They staked on the young engineer and his brains. As Mr. Ferris said, with a laugh, "they didn't know whether the thing was going to revolve horizontally or vertically."

#### THE MAN BEHIND.

"Behind the shell there was an animal and behind the document there was a man," wrote Taine. Behind the big wheel there is a personality more interesting than the mechanism itself. Physically Mr. Ferris has little of the inventor type. The man you meet is a man of affairs, tall, well-proportioned and well sent out. He greets you easily, his demeanor is quiet, his tones low. For a Western man he is rather fastidious in his dress. In him you detect a little of the Western angularity, perhaps; for the rest, that bearing of easy confidence and mild cynicism which success always brings. Perhaps his most notable characteristic is a steel blue eye of remarkable depth and clarity. Withal there is about him something of that naïve, almost boyish candor that is such a striking characteristic of Edison. His conversation is fascinating. In a quiet sentence he opens unexpected vistas, or turns the corner upon an idea so novel that it is startling. As he speaks, in evenly modulated tone, fluently, and often epigrammatically, you feel yourself in the presence of a man surcharged, teeming with ideas.

#### BORN WEST OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is certainly worthy of note that the man who built the World's Fair wonder should have been born west of the World's Fair itself. It is significant, not as a prediction, but as a fact. Mr. Ferris was born near the Mississippi, at Galesburg, Ill. He is not now over thirty-five. As though Illinois was not far enough west, he received his early training in California. Later he took a course of civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., and was graduated therefrom in 1881.

It will be seen, therefore, that this young Westerner, who was not afraid to set aside the judgment of the best engineers of the country, had hardly the experience of a dozen years. These years have been spent building up a reputation as a bridge engineer. I asked him if his work had lain in the direction of inventions. "No," he replied, "not at all. I may have some bent that way, but my work thus far has been intensely practical. You know that the firm of which I am the head looks after or superintends the construction directly of most of the steel bridges of the United States, and it is in the direction of steel bridge construction that my work has been almost exclusively."

#### WHAT THE WHEEL STANDS FOR.

I said: "Precisely what does the great wheel represent in mechanics?"

"Well," Mr. Ferris replied, "I suppose you might consider it as typifying the present progress, the latest

development of mechanical engineering. You know there are really two wheels, one built thirty feet within the other. These are joined by truss work, such as is used in our finest bridge construction. Beyond all that, the wheel develops to a degree hitherto never realized the capacities of a tension spoke. You know that the wheel is not only a perfect pinion wheel, but a tension wheel as well, and these, I suppose, may be regarded as its chief points. I do not know whether you have stopped to consider, but it is as perfect a pinion wheel as the little wheel that goes flicking back and forth in your watch. In all that immense diameter there is less deflection proportionately, from a true circle, than from the pinion wheel of the most perfect watch made. This is due to the fact that it has, instead of stiff spokes, the tension or jointed spokes. When I first proposed to build a tension wheel of this diameter the feat was regarded as impossible. It was held that the spoke rods on the upper side of the wheel at any given moment, instead of sustaining the weight of the upper part of the wheel, would, from their own weight as they hung vertically, pull down that arc of the wheel which they bore upon, and thus cause the wheel to become elliptic. As a matter of fact, they do nothing of the kind. There is absolutely no deflection from the perfect circle.

"Considering some of the mechanical difficulties in the construction of the wheel, you will note that it stands directly east and west; thus the southern side of the wheel receives the entire brunt of the sun's rays, whereas, the northern side is not only shaded by the southern but by the cars as well, causing a difference in expansion varying from the heat to which it is subjected of from three to six inches. All these little problems had, of course, to be met, for even this slight variation of five or six inches in the total diameter of two hundred and fifty feet would be sufficient unless properly dealt with to cause a disturbance in the working gear.

#### A WHEEL FIVE HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

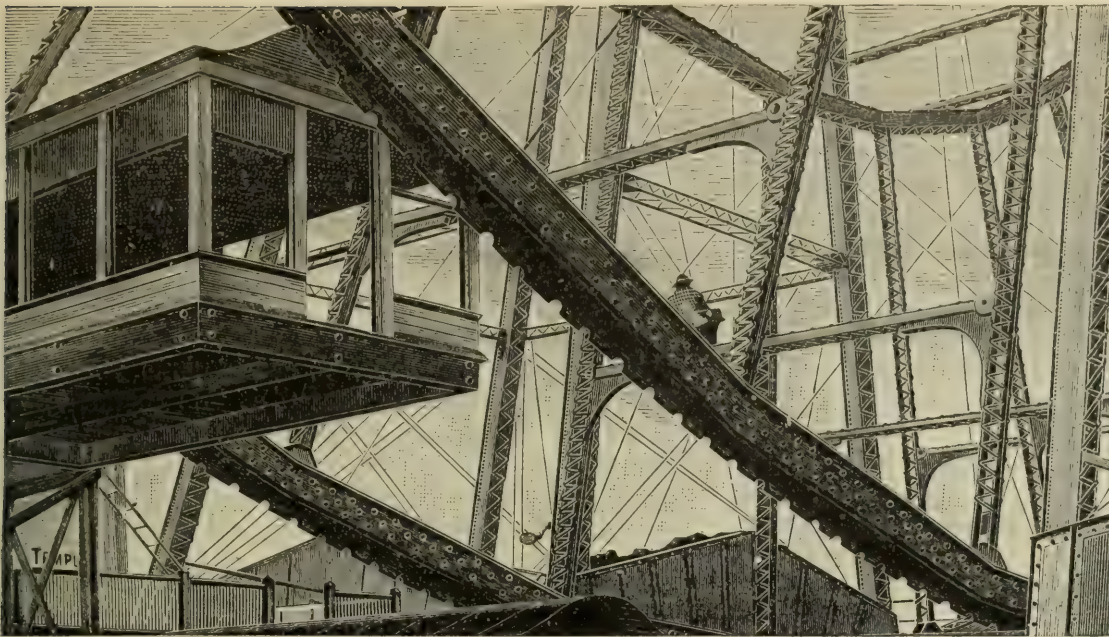
"Would it have been possible," I said, "to have built a wheel five hundred feet high, for example? I mean, is the tension principle capable of almost indefinite extension?"

"Possible, but not feasible," Mr. Ferris answered. "It would have cost five times what the present wheel did and it would have demonstrated nothing more. The thirty-five foot tension wheel of Scotland was the largest of that construction up to this time. The present wheel is eight or nine times the size of the Scotch wheel. Having made such an advance as this, more would simply have abruptly increased the expense without adding any material point. There would have been no more point in a larger wheel than in copying Eiffel and building a tower 200 feet higher than his."

#### ITS INFLUENCE ON FUTURE ENGINEERING.

"Well," I asked, "will your achievement with the tension wheel cause a revolution in the construction of large fly wheels?"





HOW THE CARS ARE HUNG.

"Immediately, perhaps not," Mr. Ferris replied, "still, it is bound to come. Of all things a pulley needs most to run over a yielding or an elastic frame. Its drawing capacity is thereby greatly increased. With a stiff spoke a fly wheel is absolutely rigid. More than that, the construction of wheels of large dimensions with a stiff spoke is exceedingly expensive, to say nothing of its immense weight. Either of these latter points would have prohibited the construction of a wheel of the size of that at the Fair. We could hardly have forged an axle or built towers that would have sustained the enormous weight which would have been required for a stiff-spoke wheel two hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Likewise we could hardly have stood the expense. Both of these points will eventually force the adoption of a tension spoke. Immense fly wheels with stiff spokes like that used on the giant Corliss engine at the Centennial are not built, simply because they are too expensive. It would be perfectly feasible to build a fly wheel of this size, employ the tension spoke and use it in every-day working machinery, provided, of course, that that size of a wheel would be desirable. Moreover, the tension principle is capable of an almost indefinite application. I should not be surprised to see the pinion wheel on the watch ten years from now made with a tension spoke. You know to-day in the construction of a watch the great point to be overcome is the variation in expansion due to atmospheric conditions. It would be possible—I think eventually it will be done—to build a watch wheel on the tension principle in such a way that the wheel would be counteracting and equalizing. Indeed, I think that the tension wheel, now that its capabilities have been demonstrated, will in the future be very generally employed."

Perhaps it will give some idea of the measure of Mr. Ferris' achievement to note that the tension wheel is still a novelty even in the engineering world, and that the largest hitherto constructed was the Scotch wheel referred to. That was but thirty-five feet in diameter, and was employed as

a waterwheel in a mill. Indeed, the whole idea is for practical purposes almost wholly new. While the principles of the tension wheel were understood as far back as twenty or thirty years ago, it has never been employed to any great extent, and the thirty-five foot wheel was regarded as a remarkable piece of construction. And it was from this fact that Mr. Ferris' proposal for a wheel 250 feet in diameter was regarded by even the most

eminent engineers as impractical, if not impossible.

#### REGARDS IT SIMPLY AS A TOY.

Yet if I could represent it with the utter absence of egotism with which it came from this quiet-speaking man I should disregard a playful injunction that I had "better not publish that," and tell of how, after all, he regards this monstrous contrivance of the Plaisance, with all its splendid triumphs of construction, as simply a mere toy. A toy, indeed, it is perhaps, but what a toy! What a race of Brobdignags it would be that could look down upon this huge wheel and truly regard it but as a plaything! Or shall we weave the paradox in another light and say that we have reached an era of Brobdignagian brains?

#### SOME OF HIS BIG SCHEMES.

"Naturally, Mr. Ferris," I said, "this wheel hardly represents an end. You doubtless have other projects in hand. Can you give me an outline of some of them?"

"Perhaps," he said slowly, "I had better not. Some of them might be thought rather too daring. Of course I have other schemes on foot, some of them rather startling, I imagine," he added, with a trace of a smile. "For example," he continued, "I shall make Chicago a seaport in a few years. I have had the matter long in mind, and I have taken out patents in the principal countries of the world. Can I give you a hint as to the nature of the project? Well, I fear that that would be premature. However, I may say this, that I do not think that there is anything unfeasible in the idea of using compressed air instead of water in the locks of our canals. It would revolutionize the canal business. To-day, as always, the great point about canals is not their first cost, but the expense of building and maintaining storage reservoirs for water. This item alone on the Erie canal has cost more than did the canal itself originally. There is no reason why a box could not be constructed into which the largest ocean ships could be floated, the box closed, and the whole box, water, ship and all,



raised by compressed air as easily as you lift an elevator. But perhaps that is all I had better say about that."

Another project of gigantic proportions upon which Mr. Ferris is now engaged is the construction, total size considered, of the greatest cantilever in the world. One of the last acts of President Harrison was to sign a bill for the erection of a monster bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati. Mr. Ferris has already built one immense bridge at this point,—the big cantilever just below the suspension bridge, which is thirteen hundred feet long. Now he proposes to erect one which will have a sheer span of eighteen hundred feet and be sixty feet wide. It will be the second longest cantilever in the world, and, considering its width and its enormous size, it will be the greatest bridge of that construction which has ever been built.

#### SOME OF HIS IDEAS.

"Do you look for any marked progress in the line of your own work within the next few years?" I asked.

"No," he replied, "not in anything like the degree that has taken place of late years. You know the advance in engineering within the past ten or fifteen years has been something prodigious. It has really kept pace in its way with the finest exploits of steam and electricity. In many lines, so far as present materials are concerned, we have reached something approaching perfection. Of course we will continue to improve, but no one can look for such strides as those of the last few years.

"Undoubtedly the greatest practical progress of the near future will be comprised within the expansion of the use of electricity and compressed air. Indeed," Mr. Ferris added thoughtfully, "I am persuaded that modern life will be absolutely revolutionized so far as its practical every-day work is concerned within the coming ten years. And electricity largely will accomplish it. So far as practical use is concerned I should say that we had merely begun to employ electrical power. Within a few years every waterfall or available bit of water power will be chained and converted into electric force. Along the highways will run electric lines on which you will find not only passenger, but express and freight trains. These lines will ply between the principal cities and towns of the country, they will gather up the products of the farm and dump them at the freight office of the great trunk lines. The familiar spectacle of the farmer driving to town with the product of the yearly harvest will be witnessed no longer. Instead, he will merely haul his produce to the nearest highway and have it shipped by electricity to town. The electric car will bring his mail to his door daily, and instead of being the lonesome affair that it is nowadays, the farm of the future will be in close touch with the town and the city.

"Again, in the cities themselves the whole industrial scheme will be revolutionized. I look to see two immense plants—one for the manufacture of compressed

air and the other for the generation of electricity. Compressed air will be used in various ways for propulsive purposes, elevators and the like; the electricity, on the other hand, will run our street cars, turn our machines, heat our homes and buildings, do much of our chemical work; by electricity we will cook, and for that matter do everything that is now done by steam and coal.

#### NOT VERY FAR OFF, EITHER.

"So far from all this being a distant matter," Mr. Ferris continued, "I look to see it come very soon. There is absolutely no reason at this moment why cities like Buffalo, Minneapolis and St. Paul or any city that has a great water power at hand should consume a single pound of coal within their entire limits. Even with present appliances, electricity in these cities can do, and in many places that I know is doing, the work of coal not only far cheaper but without dust, without smoke or soot."

It is certainly a pleasing outline,—such a picture as Mr. Ferris sketches, and according to him its fulfillment is already begun. Between the cities of Massillon and Canton, Ohio, for example, the electric line is practically already performing the work for the farm which he predicts it will do in the near future.

#### A FIXED FACTOR OF PROGRESS.

In another striking part of the conversation my attention was caught by Mr. Ferris' attempt to lay down a fixed factor for municipal growth. Said he: "The condition which will determine the relative expansion of towns and cities in the next decade is the presence of water power. The whole problem of electricity is one of cheap generation. Now, any city or town of this country which has got a waterfall within an available distance, and that distance is a large one, has, so to speak, a gold mine. Water power means the minimum of cheapness in the generation of electric power. You can easily see, therefore, that any city which possesses this advantage must take the lead over any city that has not. Buffalo, for example, will absolutely double its population within five or ten years, because there the capacity of the water power is to all intents and purposes limitless. The same thing to a greater or less extent will take place in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in Rochester, Great Falls, Montana, and other points where a great water power exists. Even about New York there are numerous waterfalls within working distance which I look to see made available for that city."

I should like to disregard Mr. Ferris' injunction not to touch on some other of his projects which he sketched for me in the course of the conversation, and lay bare some of the workings of this wonderful brain. Certainly no one could sit for an hour and listen to his easy, unaffected talk, brilliant without effort, and not feel in the presence of a man destined to play an important rôle in the industrial and mechanical advancement of this country.



# THE SILVER SITUATION IN COLORADO.

*To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:*

DEAR SIR: Can it be that we in the East have been wrongly informed when assured that the cost of silver mining is under 50 cents an ounce? Do the business men of the Rocky Mountain States really expect that over sixty millions of people in the rest of the country will become silver monometallists in order to help the profits of one or two million mine workers and those engaged in allied industries? Are the people of Colorado and adjoining States desirous of a quick transference from creditor to debtor of one-third of all debts and a scaling down of one-third of the purchasing power of wages, as so many in the East believe would follow free coinage at 16 to 1? In short, are these Western kinfolk of ours so completely selfish, knavish and bereft of reason as nearly all the Eastern press of both parties would have us believe? Such were the questions that I sought to have answered during a four weeks' stay in July in Colorado, the last half of which was spent in a thousand-mile trip through the mining districts of that remarkable State. Suffice it to say as a further introduction that merchants, bankers, smelters, owners of gold, silver, coal and other mines and workers in them and railroad officials at Denver, Pueblo, Durango, Ouray, Rico, and the mining districts of Leadville, Aspen, Cripple Creek, Creede, Red Mountain, Silverton, Telluride, Silver Plume and elsewhere were interviewed at these places or while *en route* to some of them. The information thus obtained is here briefly summarized.

## THE COST OF MINING SILVER.

First, as to the cost of silver mining. The fact that in this month of August, with silver about 70 cents an ounce, hardly a silver mine in all Colorado is taking out ore, save in a very few mines, where considerable valuable copper or other metals are also found, would of itself be strong evidence that there is no profit at 70 cents. Many valuable mines have recently closed that can only be reopened after expensive pumping and collection of a new labor force. Many mines are situated above or near timber line, where snow prevents all bringing up of necessary coal and provisions during the several months succeeding the latter part of October. Yet no such coal and provisions are being contracted for.

It seems to be the universal opinion in Colorado that, outside of the Mollie Gibson mine at Aspen and the Amethyst at Creede, there are not two silver mines in the State that can mine at a profit on present prices. Even these mines are now closed, because the accessible ore is limited, and there is hope of an ultimate rise in silver. Then, too, a smelter can only afford to smelt the ore from any mine at a low price when it can mix with its other ores. The lead, iron and other fluxing materials from one class of ores

will aid in smelting others. Now that most mines cannot run, the charge for smelting ore from the very few which might afford to keep open has been so largely raised as to handicap them. Most of the gold mines, for the same reason, have been forced to close.

It seems further certain that while a large amount of silver has been recently extracted from Colorado, with the price from 80 to 90 cents, this has been profitable to but very few in proportion to all the mines that have run. It appeared from all accounts that there have been times in the early history of four or five mines in Colorado, like the Mollie Gibson at Aspen, the Enterprise at Rico, some of the Creede properties and possibly three or four like the Gaston, Virginius and Yankee Girl of the Silverton-Ouray district when silver could be secured for 20 to 40 cents, but such periods were short with most of these. As the mines were dug deeper, the cost increased, rich pockets of mineral were of rare occurrence, and between them veins of poor ore had to be dug, so that even among the six best properties in Colorado today, it may be safely said that after allowing interest and depreciation on the actual capital required to develop the mine, not three can now produce at under 70 cents, unless they contain a large percentage of copper or gold, while few of the hundreds of other mines can find any profit with the price of silver under 90 cents or \$1.

The Enterprise, which includes the famous Jumbo and Anaconda mines, produced ore, September 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892, at a cost, according to the Secretary and Treasurer, of only 23 cents an ounce, aside from about seven cents as interest and depreciation on necessary outlays for machinery, etc., but the cost in 1892-1893, aside from interest and depreciation, of over seven cents, has risen, according to the estimates of the chief of its office in Rico, to 60 cents. Ore that formerly ran from \$400 to \$600 a ton in gold, silver and lead, now yields from \$60 to \$100. The dividends were \$50,000 per month from September 30, 1892, to January 1, 1893, then they were \$25,000 a month up to July 1, with a prospect of nothing from now on, unless silver rises. According to a large smelter who handles the ores, the Creede ore, which formerly averaged 120 to 160 ounces of silver to the ton, now yields but 40 to 60 ounces.

An official of one of the largest mine companies informs me that only two mines out of the twenty-two in the Red Mountain district, employing from eighty to one hundred and fifty hands each, have ever paid a dividend.

## DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT THE MINER.

All manner of difficulties confront the miner. For instance, in that district, the water is so acid as to soon rust all iron it touches, and so the iron pipes for pumping water have to be lined with California red



wood, gun metal must be used for water ends in the pumps, and expensive protection must be provided for even the drills. Then in considering the cost of mining, we must not confine ourselves to the few paying properties, but take note of the more numerous non-paying ones, which are worked in hopes of their becoming prizes too, in time, though so few ever do.

The high profits of the few rich mines being necessary, in order to secure the mining of a large part of what is sent to market, these profits must be considered part of the necessary cost to the community of the ore, just as the higher salaries of the few leading English government officials enable the services of the vast mass of clerks to be obtained for very moderate salaries, since the few prizes are so tempting.

On a drive from Silverton to Ouray, about thirty miles, a friend of mine noticed some time ago, before the present depression, thirty-two abandoned mineral properties, on some of which tens of thousands of dollars had been spent. I know a miner who, with two friends, has spent \$10,000 and two or three years' labor developing a silver mine, from which there is no likelihood of his ever getting anything.

Probably the two richest silver mines in Utah are the Ontario and Daly mines at Park City. According to a thoroughly informed mine operator in that territory, the average cost per ounce in the first named mine has been 62 7-16 cents, and in the second 68.5 cents. The cost in nearly all the others has exceeded \$1, and in most cases has exceeded \$1.10.

#### WHY MANY MINES ARE WORKED AT A LOSS.

But why, I constantly asked, have such mines been worked, especially at a time of decline in the price of silver? Others have asked the same. The reply was thus given by a Durango friend: "A successful miner has the three graces, as he interprets them, of faith to catch on, hope that it will be quick, and charity for the poor devil that fails." The situation is like the oft-repeated experience of a traveler along some rocky or dusty road who hears that there is a beautiful prospect or good refreshment ahead, and thinks he will turn back if the goal is not reached at the next bend of the road, since the object sought is not worth more effort, but having reached the bend and found nothing, he thinks he might as well go to the next turn in the road, where, perchance, a slight encouragement keeps him traveling on. Then one having invested capital in a mine often feels driven to put in more to prevent the entire loss of his first investment. At a time like this, however, when the winning of even a prize in a rich "prospect" does not carry with it any profit, or only a small one, it is no wonder that the miner becomes discouraged.

Connected with the point just considered is the other one as to what would be the effect on the silver output of restoring the price to \$1.29 an ounce. Most of those I met agreed that for two or three years the mining of silver, under such circumstances, would increase over that of last year, but that this increase would not long continue unless there were discovered other Creedes and Mollie Gibsons. A very few of

such discoveries are considered possible, but only possible, for there has been scarcely an acre in the mountains which the prospector has not already keenly, if not exhaustively, investigated with pick axe, shovel and blasting powder. One man was met who, in addition to carrying on gold mining in Colorado, is conducting silver mining in Mexico. He believes that silver can be mined at ten to fifteen cents an ounce less in Mexico than here, and that the Mexican output would be much stimulated if we had free coinage and no tariff or mint charge on foreign bullion.

#### EFFECT UPON ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

Aside from this observation of the cost of silver mining, it was noticed that Colorado is now suddenly prostrated in an industrial way, more completely than has ever happened to any other State, unless it be Nevada. Failures of stores on every hand, countermanding of all Eastern orders, wholesale discharges of men, greet one in every part of the State. Those who manufacture for the Silver States, whether it be mine machinery, or canned goods, or clothing, or hosts of other things, may count on a permanent stagnation unless silver rises to from 85 cents to \$1. Holders of mortgages and railroad and other securities of this section will similarly lose. The Denver and Rio Grande Southern, running 160 miles from Durango to Ridgeway, lost two-thirds of its receipts in July and is now in the hands of a receiver. The falling off in aggregate receipts in the entire Denver and Rio Grande system during the third week in July, the latest week for which returns are at hand, was 42 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. An equal falling off is supposed to have occurred on the Colorado Midland and some other parts of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. The loss on the Union Pacific, Central and Northern Pacific has been undoubtedly large in the mountain divisions. Instead of the usual daily coal output of 250 tons in the Durango district, there was only an output of 100 tons the last of July, with a prospect of shrinkage to much below that soon.

There is little work on the farms the moment the mines are closed, for irrigation, distance and heavy grades prevent Colorado farm and coal-mine products from being much sold out of the State.

In at least two counties all the school teachers have been notified that their employment will probably be impossible the coming year.

Although workmen, contrary to some reports, have accepted large reductions in wages nearly everywhere, save at Leadville, there are now, according to the estimate of the Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 50,000 idle in the State.

Men in the mines have accepted a reduction in wages from \$2 and \$2.50 a day with board, to \$1.50 and board. This board does not include board for the miner's family, which, if there be one, must live several miles in most cases from the mine in the mining town. The miners are boarded in rude but comfortable huts near the mouth of the mines; often above timber line, at a cost to the mine owners of \$1



a day. This is paid to the boarding house keepers, who are independent of the mine owners and do not generally make any fortune at the price received, for provisions must be brought long distances at high freight charges by rail, and carted on the backs of burros miles further to the mines. There are no company stores, and where the mines are near a town the men are permitted to receive the dollar allowed for board and to live in town.

Strong men on every hand throughout the Rocky Mountain States, wanting work but unable to find it, have to ask for fifty cents to keep from starving. The present poverty of some of the miners is their own fault, but in many cases it is due to inability to draw out of failed banks or to sell their little property or homes, into which their earnings have gone, or is due to their having spent their winter earnings in prospecting for new mines in the summer, a practice which has led to many of the most valuable discoveries. In other cases, miners have sent all their earnings to relatives in other places. The postmaster at Rico used to send \$20,000 a month to Cornwall, England. Out of his receipts from money orders and post office revenues, he remitted \$54,000 in 1892 to Washington after paying about \$4,000 local expenses. Now the office cannot pay its own money orders and expenses. Some miners have drawn out of the savings banks as high as \$2,500, and thereby precipitated bank suspensions. This money has taken a few to South African gold fields and others to California and the East, while still others are prospecting for new mines, ever hoping against hope for such a rich discovery as will pay them, no matter how low the price of silver.

#### AS TO THE SANITY AND HONESTY OF THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO.

Now, a word as to the general sanity and honesty of the Colorado people. All talk of repudiation or violence that a few, rendered desperate by losses, indulge in is deeply deplored. I am positive that the ranting against England and Wall street and the wild financial notions that a few speakers exhibited in the Denver and Chicago silver conventions do not represent the feeling of the free coinage business men of the West. In the last named convention there was, however, far more understanding of the merits of the demand for more money as held by such men as Nicholson, Balfour and Andrews, and far more knowledge of monetary statistics, such as are contained in the Soetbeer-Taussig tables and United States Treasury reports, than the daily press allowed to appear. To hold that in the purchasing power of commodities silver has not fallen but gold risen, and that a more stable and, therefore, honest money would be silver, is a position not to be dismissed by mere sarcasm. There are sufficient good arguments in favor of doing nothing to destroy the parity of gold and silver money. "I have never," writes to me a prominent student of finance, "since slavery days seen our American press so unfair as it is now on this silver question."

Among the mine owners, bankers, smelters and other leading business and professional men was found an earnest protest against urging the rehabilitation of silver for the avowed purpose of aiding mining interests. It is well understood that the silver question must be treated as a money question, and an understanding of this phase of it was found surprisingly clear cut and strong. That the general decline of prices (aside from such cases of monopoly as rents) during the last thirty years, of about one-third means precisely the same as to say that gold has appreciated in terms of commodities, and that this decline of prices has dishonestly and unwisely injured the debtor or business class, is urged with the same force as by Gen. Walker and President Andrews of Brown.

The latter, by the way, made a great impression throughout the State by his recent utterances at Denver and Colorado Springs in favor of allowing the temporary cessation of all silver coinage as a means of bringing on such a monetary stringency in England as to force her under the leadership of the bimetalists, Salisbury, Goschen and Balfour, into a bimetallic league. But the West seems to fear that Mr. Cleveland would not even favor international bimetalism, and dreads a continuance of the present depression. There is also a widespread feeling of our ability to act independently of Europe, and by national free coinage to secure a par of exchange and great development of trade with South America, Mexico and Asia.

It is strongly urged that our present silver law, though seemingly in favor of the white metal, really treats it as credit money, while we are now suffering, as bank failures prove, from too much credit and too little base for it. The Sherman law is held responsible for the popular Eastern fallacy that free coinage would involve a purchase and storing by the government of silver bullion. What is really wanted is the right to take 371¼ grains of silver to the mint and have it coined into a legal tender silver dollar. After the completion of this process, any one preferring not to carry the bulky metal could exchange it for a silver certificate as now one can exchange gold for gold certificates. Yet one discovers little sympathy with the idea, so popular in some farming sections of the West and South, that we should try to inflate prices back to the level of 1873, as a means of scaling down debts, most of which have been contracted within the last eight years. Many Colorado business men, looking at their own interests, are ready to accept a ratio of 20 or 22 to 1, if necessary, and even to confine our free coinage to the American product, with possibly some provision for accepting the coin of the countries south of us, but others believe that such a policy would look too much like simply a protection to their mine interests rather than a settlement of the money problem. It is seen that if the present silver coin of the ratio of 15½ and 16 to 1 were recoined at 20 to 1 there would be one-fourth less silver coins. Thus an actual contraction of hard money might ensue.

Finally, they think that the East is remarkably ignorant of the grave losses soon to be realized by



itself through the prostration of all trade and investments in the mountain States.

#### NOT MERELY A QUESTION OF REPEAL.

The question is much broader than the repeal of the Sherman law, which undoubtedly ought to take place. If there were not such a prejudice against national banks one might urge the adoption, among other improvements, of the German provision for elasticity, by which on payment to the government of a share—the profits and a five per cent. tax on the excess of notes—any bank might issue any amount of excess of notes over coin or greenback reserve. Of course the tax would prevent its being done save when a crisis created a need and a profit in so doing.

We need, apparently, a larger base for our credit, which the so-called Windom bill might give. This, as most know, proposed purchases of silver and payment by the government in silver certificates, that on presentation should call for a certain market value of silver at its then price. But since the opening of the special session of Congress signs multiply that an entire cessation of silver purchases and coinage on

our part are likely to force England to join France, Germany and ourselves in an international bimetalism. Certain it is that with the coming into political activity of our great farming class there will be no permanent settlement of the money question which does not stop that general shrinkage of values of commodities which the Soetbeer-Taussig tables show has equaled thirty per cent. in the past thirty years. Amid all their apparently exaggerated views on the extent of this evil, and their doubtful remedies, the silver advocates of the West are performing a service to the cause of a truly honest and stable money, such as the gold money of the world is not at present, by their keeping of the question before the country.

I must also bear tribute to the fact that in no mining district in this country, not even excepting the region of the too little known board of conciliation and arbitration of the Hocking Valley and contiguous districts, are the relations of the employer to the employee so amicable and full of mutual respect and consideration as I found them, even in these most trying times, in the mines of Colorado.

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## A LETTER ON THE SILVER QUESTION FROM PROFESSOR VON HOLST.

*To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:*

DEAR SIR: Whenever I reflect upon the American silver problem I am strongly conscious of grossly encroaching upon the domain of the "future historian," whose unenviable privilege it is to rack his brains over the solution of problems which cannot be solved. While I know how it has come to pass, I am utterly at a loss to understand that it has been so easy a task to lure the keenest business people on the face of the earth into the delusion that by legislation five-eighths or any other fraction of one can be made equal to one. It is neither more nor less what the *credo* of the silverites amounts to. For the purpose of making good this proposition the people, through their representatives, have for years made the government buy, at a great and constantly increasing loss, a vast mass of what it had not any possible use for. The people have made it obligatory upon the government to let the Treasury be pilfered by the silver miners month for month, up to a certain limit and under prescribed forms calculated to save appearances, as if they (the people) had lost all consciousness of the Treasury's being their own pockets. The people compel the government to conduct their joint business upon the principle that their interests are served best by engaging in their behalf, and at their expense, in a commercial venture on a huge scale, although, or more correctly, just because in the nature of things it is a hugely losing one,

and of necessity must become every year more so. "Sir," said the delighted guest to the restaurant keeper, "how can you afford to serve such a meal for a mark?" "Well might you ask," replied the beaming host, "for I have myself to pay a mark and a half for the materials alone." "Well," exclaimed the astonished guest, "how do you then make your business pay?" "Ay," was the triumphant reply, "it is the mass of the customers that does it." The silverites have evidently drunk deep of the wisdom of this economical prodigy of the *Fliegende Blaetter*.

I admire your plucky optimism, Mr. Editor, which does not despair of reasoning these philosophers out of their notion that, whatever may hold good of effete Europe, this great and free country is fully equal to the task successfully to base its financial policy on the principle, "So much the worse for the facts!" Though myself a firm believer in the conquering force of reason when left free to combat error, I do not share this hope. Yet I have not the slightest doubt that those who see correctly what Congress ought to do have it fully in their power to make it do it. What this is admits, in my opinion, of no question: the instant and unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Whoever allows common sense to have its say in regard to this question can no longer harbor any doubt as to this. Even if it were true that the demonetization of silver was brought about by an



English-German conspiracy—this glaring absurdity, which insolent demagogism could, with impunity, dare to inflict upon a people made up neither of overgrown children nor idiots—if, in addition, “the dollar of the fathers” were possessed of all the secret virtues attributed to it by its worshipers and of many other still hidden miraculous powers, and if, finally, “cheap money” were, in fact, a crack medicine for economical ills, common sense would still be the only economical knowledge required to discern that it is suicidal to leave the Sherman law on the statute book. Grant that the financial policy of the gold countries is unreasonable, egotistical, vile, criminal, is there any sense in our sticking to our “sound” doctrine that we can and ought to decree an inch to be a furlong, though we thereby ruin ourselves? Rich as this country is, it is not and never can become rich enough to pay without end the expenses of the financial obtuseness and perversity of the rest of the world. We cannot afford to be alone wise and virtuous among fools and rogues, because the consequence of the Quixotic sublimity is the oozing out of our life blood.

If we go on paying for our superior insight into the true inwardness of economical laws at the rate we have done thus far, the crash, as the experiences of the last months have indicated with gratifying incisiveness, is imminent, and, it will be by far the most terrible economical crash the country has ever experienced. This has become so patent that it is admitted—expressly or impliedly—even by many rabid silverites. They are willing to let the Sherman law go by the board, provided silver is taken care of in some other way. The merits, or rather demerits, of their propositions greatly differ in kind and degree; but they all have, in my opinion, this in common: that the remedy is worse than the evil which is to be cured. I especially emphasize this in regard to those “compromises,” which, in themselves, might possibly with justice be considered less harmful than the Sherman law. If in any manner and to any extent whatever the silver craze is to be retained as the basis of our policy, the catastrophe is inevitable. Such a compromise would only prolong the agony. The saying, that an end in terror is better than terror without end, is, however, as true as it is old. Besides, the terror without end would by no means obviate the end in terror; in the nature of things it would only be rendered more terrible by postponement. Though all possible and many impossible opinions are entertained in regard to the silver question, as to one thing the whole people are perfectly agreed: all have become fearfully alive to its tremendous import. Any compromise attempting by legislation to bar the inexorable laws inherent in the economical facts from asserting themselves must, therefore, keep up the feeling on all sides that the question is still unsettled—*i. e.*, that one is standing on unstable ground, on which it is impossible to gain a firm foothold. In economics, however, uncertainty means insecurity, and insecurity implies unsoundness. This feeling of uncertainty, insecurity and unsoundness would be

universal, all-pervading, and weigh with a mountain’s weight upon the whole economic life of the nation; languor coupled with nervousness and irritableness, constantly goading on to the resumption of the war, not terminated by an honest peace, but only momentarily broken off by a hollow and impossible truce.

And no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the penalty to be paid for this self-deception would only consist in the grave detriment to the material prosperity of the country. Incalculable as this damage would be, there are still greater dangers lurking in such a course. The discontent bred by the unsatisfactory economical conditions would work its way deeper and deeper into the whole feeling and thinking of the people. The masses would necessarily suffer the most, because their power of resistance is the smallest. Let us beware of underrating the effect of the virus of this enduring and increasing discontent upon their minds. Have the social evolutions of this century and especially of the last 20 or 25 years been calculated to train them to passiveness and meek resignation? Much as their condition has been improved, their views as to how large a share in the good things of this earth they are rightfully entitled to has farther and farther outrun their material progress; and as well the conception of the extent of their power as the unscrupulousness in the methods of asserting it have increased at the latter ratio. From strikes and kindred labor troubles we might have possibly less to fear than in times of general economical buoyancy, though even in this respect the nervousness and irritableness I spoke of could easily more than outweigh the effects of the prevailing business languor.

However that be, another and infinitely worse disease of the body politic is certain to make fearful headway. Innumerable converts will be made to paternalism, which gnaws at the very vitals of society, and the clamorings of paternalism will not only grow louder and more urgent, but also the recklessness will grow fast, with which they are extended to new fields. At the same time, however, it will be harder than ever before to repulse the onslaught of paternalism. All the legislation “taking care of silver” has been simply paternalism applied to silver. Any compromise would be a formal re-affirmation of the principle that the government is in duty bound to heed silver’s distressed cries for its paternal care and succor. No human ingenuity, however, can find a valid reason why leather, iron, cotton, wheat, pumpkins, boot-blackening—in short, any product of human labor—should be debarred from demanding at the hands of the government what is again formally acknowledged to be silver’s due. It is true not many interests can exercise so strong a pressure as silver. But does the history of tariff legislation not furnish abundant proofs as to what can be achieved by a combination of interests? *Manus manum lavat*. By any compromise with the “claims” of silver Congress would throw wide open the doors of the Capitol, inviting, with doffed hat, all interests afflicted with any ailings to step in, make themselves com-



fortable, and be good enough to make known their orders. The critical hour has come when it is possible, and therefore imperative, not only to return to a sound basis in regard to our money system, but also thereby to strike a telling blow against the heresy of paternalism, which has wormed its way deeper and deeper into the legislation not only of the Union, but also of the States. To let the opportunity pass unimproved is to fasten the asphyxiating principle in such a way upon the country that to shake it off a political and social convulsion might become necessary, causing the very foundations of the republic to tremble. For paternalism is, if not but another name for socialism, certainly only its footstool.

It is still more for this ultimate consequence of a false step now than on account of the unavoidable economical disaster that, in my opinion, anything short of a simple repeal of the Sherman law would prove to have been a political crime, than which perhaps no greater one has been committed by any former Congress. A fearful responsibility rests upon Congress. But if it fails to do its duty, the people will have to blame themselves for it. I do not mean because they have not sent better representatives to Washington. I am fully convinced that they have it fully in their hands to make this Congress do the right thing, and with no more loss of time than the filibustering tactics of the incurables might render inevitable. All arguing is superfluous. It can result only in thrashing over again not thrice, but a thousand times thrashed straw. The incurables are impermeable to reason. They consist of two classes: The representatives of the silver-producing States, who see so exclusively the special interests of the mine-owners and those dependent upon them that they have become incapable of understanding that these special interests are

indissolubly and organically bound up with the general welfare of the nation; and those who have become so imbued with the sophistries of the silverites that there is nothing feigned about their daily demonstrations that on this head they have irretrievably lost their reasoning capacity. These two classes together are, however, in both Houses of Congress only a minority.

Why, then, is it after all possible that silver will carry the day in one form or another? Simply because there are Senators and Representatives of whom it is by no means certain that their course will be determined by what they think about the silver question in itself. With them rests the decision. That they do not stand in need of argument on the economic problem is palpable, for on that they are already agreed. To make them see the situation in the right light only a very plain announcement is required. Let their constituents notify them, in a way which precludes the possibility of a doubt as to their being in dead earnest, that any crookedness in regard to this question—whether it presents itself in the seductive garb of party interest or in any other specious guise—will be considered an unpardonable political sin, irrevocably to be punished with political death. This is all that is needed, and, I think, it would be a great wrong to run the risk of trying whether something else and something less will not do. Some leaders of the silverites have had the absurd insolence to threaten forcible resistance—*i. e.*, treason and rebellion. Let all those who know or feel the terrible import of what is at stake speak out with but half the decision of these maniacs, and in three weeks after the meeting of Congress we will be out of the breakers, safely riding at anchor in port.

Yours sincerely,

H. VON HOLST.

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## A MONETARY SCIENTIST'S ANALYSIS.

*To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:*

DEAR SIR: The present situation suggests reflections which can in no way be regarded as novel, because they must have occurred to every economist and financier. Two things project themselves above all others: (1) The condition of our currency; and (2), the conditions of credit and trade. The first may be connected with the latter, but they are more or less distinct as monetary phenomena. Our currency may bring on a panic; but a panic may occur without a derangement of the currency. A good currency should be permanently established on general principles; a panic should be treated as an acute disease, a state of things not to be permanent.

The condition of our currency is anomalous. It is a disgrace to a civilized country. Like Topsy, it

"has just growed," without reason or rhyme. There is little respect of principles in it. It has been created, or modified, not according to monetary science, but according to the demands of politics. Consequently, we are, so far as concerns national finance, a laughing stock to the rest of the world. And it is about time for us to feel the resultant evils from it. No one would experiment with a wounded child when an expert surgeon is needed; and yet we have done worse than that with our currency; we have—like red Indians of finance—tortured the currency, lengthened it, shortened it, strangled it, and are to-day wondering that it has any vitality left. A great, rich, hulking country like this can blunder, but it cannot blunder all the time, with everything.

Taking for granted a knowledge of our monetary



history to July 14, 1890, when the Sherman act was passed, and believing that act to have been the cause of our present financial cataclysm, let us see briefly why that act ought to be repealed immediately:

(a) It requires the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and the issue of Treasury notes, on a mechanical principle wholly independent of any demand. Every month the country must take so much whether trade is active or depressed. It is as if a patient must take so much medicine every day whether he is sick or well. There is, then, in this act no means of automatically adapting the amount of the currency to the needs of trade. Here is a fatal defect.

(b) The time had come when the silver "saturation point" was reached; the country could take no more of it without parting with other forms of money. So long as the silver dollars were limited, or redeemable, Gresham's law could not work; but when they became redundant, and when "redemption" ceased, the bad money began to drive out the good. I say "redemption," because so long as redundant silver could be used to pay customs duties, on an equality with gold, and gold was yet paid out freely by the National Treasury, the silver currency was kept up to the value of gold, no matter what its intrinsic value as bullion was.

(c) The country itself has discredited the silver currency. It was no longer regarded as equal to gold. This did not come at once; it was reached gradually. That is, during the last year or two the payment of gold into the Treasury, through the customs, gradually ceased; silver was paid instead, and gold was silently withdrawn. There was no secret about this. It preferred to get rid of silver and retain the gold.

(d) The withdrawal of gold caused by the evident weakness of the Treasury, and the fear that when gold was needed for payments abroad, or for gold contracts, it could not be readily had, led to the hoarding of gold, to the strengthening of gold reserves by banks, and a contraction of the currency. The Sherman act contracted the currency—that currency which alone could be used in international transactions (and we do a foreign trade of about \$2,000,000,000).

(e) But it happened that our financial relations with foreign countries were unsatisfactory. Inasmuch as business was generally healthy in the United States, trade depression in Europe and the liquidation following the Baring troubles led to the movement of American securities from Europe back to America, where they could be realized on at their full value. And America stood up valiantly, taking all that were sent. Then, in addition, the evident operation of the Sherman act, leading so directly to silver monometallism, frightened European holders of all our currency obligations. Every foreign investment here was to be turned into gold, while gold was obtainable, and before depreciated silver would be the only

medium. It was the natural instinct of every investor to protect himself; but it added to the drain upon gold, just at the time when our own people were hoarding gold, and afraid of silver.

(f) The fear of not being able to turn desirable securities into the form of money—and of that money, gold, which was good for all purposes at home and abroad—produced a concentration of demands for loans by borrowers; and as in any such emergency, when confidence is lost, the worst happens. What every one wants, no one can have. Banks were obliged to refuse accommodation even to legitimate borrowers, because they could loan no more. Then liquidation and failure were inevitable. The loss of confidence means the disappearance of credit; and that was directly traceable to the action of the Sherman act in causing uncertainty and doubt, and that, too, when business was in a fairly sound condition.

(g) The Sherman act purchases silver bullion at the market price, but on the bullion purchased it issues Treasury notes of a face value of one dollar for every  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains of pure silver, or at a ratio of about 16:1 of gold. No matter how low silver falls, the same quantity of silver goes into the dollar. This is either stupidity, or cheating. When the bullion falls in value, subsidiary currency, or our silver dollars, can be kept at par so long as (1) they are redeemed, and (2) limited in quantity. The Sherman act provides for neither; therefore, it is careless of the interests of good currency and of the interests of the people.

(h) If it be maintained that our government should continue the purchases of silver in order to sustain its price, the absurdity of that is at once evident. In the first place, it is not the business of governments to maintain prices for anybody. But, beyond this, the value of silver has been steadily falling since we took up legislation in favor of silver in 1878. Then the ratio was about 17:4; now it is about 28:1. In short, the causes affecting the value of silver are shown, by our own experience since 1878, to be independent of the action of our Congress. It is not within our power to raise the value of silver by anything the United States alone can do.

(i) In addition, the action of Austria-Hungary, and lastly of the Indian government, closes the possibility of any considerable recourse by Europe to silver as a money of unlimited legal tender. It has proved too changeable in its value. An international agreement at a ratio of  $15\frac{1}{2}$ :1 is an impossibility with silver at 28:1. Then why do we continue a coin in our system at the obsolete ratio of 16:1?

These are some of the reasons why the Sherman act should be repealed, so far as it relates to purchases of silver. In the brief expression of opinion asked for, it is impossible to go deeper into the subject, or state these reasons more in detail.

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

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LADY HENRY SOMERSET,  
*President of the British Women's Temperance Association.*



# LADY HENRY SOMERSET: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

"THE economist who asks of what use are the lords? may learn of Franklin to ask of what use is a baby? They have been a Social Church proper to inspire sentiments mutually honoring the lover and the loved. . . . 'Tis a romance adorning English life with a larger horizon; a midway heaven, fulfilling to their sense their fairy tales and poetry. This, just as far as the breeding of the nobleman really made him brave, handsome, accomplished and great hearted."—EMERSON.

"A ROMANCE adorning English life"—that is Lady Henry Somerset. Her character sketch would, if adequately written, be a kaleidoscopic picture of English life, bright with its splendor and lurid with its gloom—radiant with the glories of ancient fame, and still more radiant with the promise of things to come, but at the same time never entirely free from the shadow of the lowering thunder cloud. But all that can be done is to sketch lightly a few of the salient features of a singularly varied character; and to trace with rapid pen the stages through which this typical modern woman has passed in the evolution which has landed her at last the acknowledged leader of one of the most important movements of modern times.

In May Lady Henry Somerset was re-elected to the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association, at the close of a campaign which for vehemence, to use no more unpleasant word, could hardly be paralleled in the stormy arena of parliamentary politics. The same month she manifested her solidarity with the cause of labor by sending a subscription to the strike fund of the dockers at Hull. Also, in the same merry month of May she published the terrible impeachment, drawn up by the lady emissaries of the World's Women's Temperance Union, against the Indian authorities for persisting in evading the orders of Parliament forbidding the regulation of unfortunate women as chattels for the use or abuse of vicious men. And in all these things she was asserting the conviction which has been driven in upon her by long years of silent study and active work—the conviction, that is, that if the woes of the world are to be lessened, women must grapple bravely with their causes, that in the world's broad field of battle women must range themselves on the side of those who are struggling for justice, and that if any mending or ending of the worst evils of society is to be accomplished in our time, the heart and the instinct and the intellect of women must be felt in the councils of the nation. The aristocratic Lady Clara Vere de Vere has developed into the modern Britomart, couching her lance in the cause of Temperance and Womanhood, Labor and Democracy—a notable evolution indeed.

## THE LADY ISABEL.

Lady Henry Somerset is a Somerset only by marriage. By birth she was Lady Isabel Somers-Cocks, for she was the daughter of Earl Somers. Lady Isabel in those early days was as punctilious about asserting her caste as Lady Henry is to-day indifferent to the trappings of her order. The story goes that some thirty years ago and more, Lady Isabel, then a pretty



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

little chit of six or seven, was taken by her parents to a ball given by the Queen. When Her Majesty and the Prince Consort quitted the dais where they had been seated during the early part of the ball and went into the banqueting hall for refreshments, the child remained behind. After wandering about for a time she was suddenly attracted by the royal seat, and a childish whim seizing her she clambered up into the



Queen's chair and sat herself down. When the Queen returned she smiled to see a pretty little damsel dressed in white, with a wreath of daisies, sitting in state in the chair of majesty. As the Queen reached the seat she said pleasantly, "This is little Isabel." Whereupon the offended little aristocrat, tossing her head, said with aggrieved emphasis to amused Majesty, "*Lady Isabel!*" and fared her forth.

A dozen years passed. The shadows of the Mutiny fell and lifted; the darker shadow of death fell and did not lift across the royal household; great wars came and went, convulsing continents; King Demos was enthroned as monarch in boroughs, and the young girl, now a woman grown, stood once more before the Queen. It was the day of her presentation at Court. As the *débutante* in white, wearing a daisy wreath, bent forward to kiss her hand, the Queen's marvelous memory asserted itself. The old scene in the ballroom flashed before her mind, and the sovereign said with a pleasant smile and an unmistakable emphasis: "*Lady Isabel!*"

#### A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Lady Isabel was the elder of two daughters. Lady Adeline, now Adeline Duchess of Bedford, was the only other living child of one of the romantic marriages of the middle of the century. When Mr. Watts was a young artist in the first triumph of his genius, he painted a portrait of Miss Virginia Pattle, the daughter of a prominent director of the East India Company. The picture is still well-known, and when it was first hung on the walls of the Academy it became one of the pictures of the year. Every one



"LADY" ISABEL.



ISABEL AND ADELINE.



thronged to see it, and among others came Viscount Eastnor. But while the rest admired and passed on he remained, unable to tear himself away from the fascinating canvas. At last he exclaimed to his friend, "That woman I must know!" Next day, the Fates being propitious, the young Viscount met the fair original of Mr. Watts' picture at one of Lady Palmerston's famous receptions and found the artist had not exaggerated her beauty. He pressed his suit with unusual precipitancy; he soon proposed, was accepted, and within a few months of the time he first saw her portrait in the Academy, Miss Virginia Pattle became Viscountess Eastnor. Within twelve months Lady Isabel was born. Two years later the second Earl of Somers died and the erstwhile Miss Pattle was Countess Somers.

#### THE CHILD OF EXILE.

The Countess Somers was French on her mother's side, from whom she inherited her radiant beauty, traces of which even three score years have failed to efface. Her grandfather, the Chevalier de l'Etang, was one of the courtiers of the luckless monarch whom the Revolution sent to the guillotine. Her grandmother was one of the ladies-in-waiting of Marie Antoinette. When the French monarchy perished on the block, the Chevalier and his wife fled for their lives from the soil of France. No place in Europe seemed sufficiently distant from the land of the Terror, and after wandering hither and thither like perturbed ghosts, they ultimately took ship for the East Indies, where they remained meditating at that safe distance upon the horrors of the Revolution from which they had so narrowly escaped. It was this flight from the guillotine on the part of her parents which brought Mademoiselle de l'Etang within marriageable range of Mr. James Pattle, then a director of the East India Company residing in Pondicherry. After Mr. Pattle's death Mrs. Pattle was returning to England with two of her daughters, who were as lovely as a poet's dream. The mother died and was buried at sea. Of her six daughters the loveliest was Virginia, whom Mr. Watts' magic brush made Viscountess Eastnor.

#### THE COUNTESS SOMERS.

The Countess Somers was a lady of the *ancien régime*, French to her finger tips, but not without a Hellenic element, which the ladies of the Bourbon Court too often lacked. Radiant in the pride of her beauty and the joy of life, she brought to Eastnor Castle the atmosphere of the Italian Renaissance. Epicurean rather than Puritan, she reigned among her admiring circle as a queen. Artistic, imaginative, with a passion for all things beautiful, and a certain natural genius for the luxury of existence, Lady Somers was about the last woman in all England whom sober, serious Puritans of the temperance cause would have expected to be the mother of their chief. In human affairs, however, the law of reaction operates with great and often irregular force; and no doubt it is because Lady Somers was the patron of all that ministers to the grace and adornment of life that her daughter, Lady Henry, is to-day

the rising hope of the Party of Practical Moral Reform.

#### EARL SOMERS.

Earl Somers was a noble of a very different stamp from those who are so styled through the courtesy of



THE COUNTESS SOMERS.

fortuitous circumstances. He had a strong bond of sympathy with his beautiful wife in their devotion to art. There was, however, in him an element of nobler character than that of the mere virtuoso. He was a man of unalterable fidelity, of sound judgment,



who inherited something of the spirit of adventure which has constantly reasserted itself in his family, and which at this moment is impelling his grandson to pursue a venturesome quest for grizzlies in the unexplored regions of Athabasca. He was one of the companions of Sir Henry Layard in the great expedition which resulted in the unearthing of the ruins of ancient Nineveh, and he was never so happy as when he was camping out on archaeological expeditions in the deserted lands of Asia Minor. Next to his delight in excavation and exploration was the pleasure which he took in hunting for curios in Italy. Time and again he and the Earl of Warwick would leave England *incog.*, and rummage for weeks together among the collections and palaces and old curiosity shops of the peninsula. It was in this way that most of the treasures were collected which make Eastnor the museum of the Western border. Emerson, in describing the uses of the English aristocracy, said; "It is they who make England that strong box and museum it is, who gather and protect works of art dragged from amidst busy cities and revolutionary countries and brought hither out of all the world. . . . These lords are the treasurers and librarians of mankind, engaged by their pride and wealth to this function." That function Lord Somers performed not merely loyally, but with a passion of great joy.

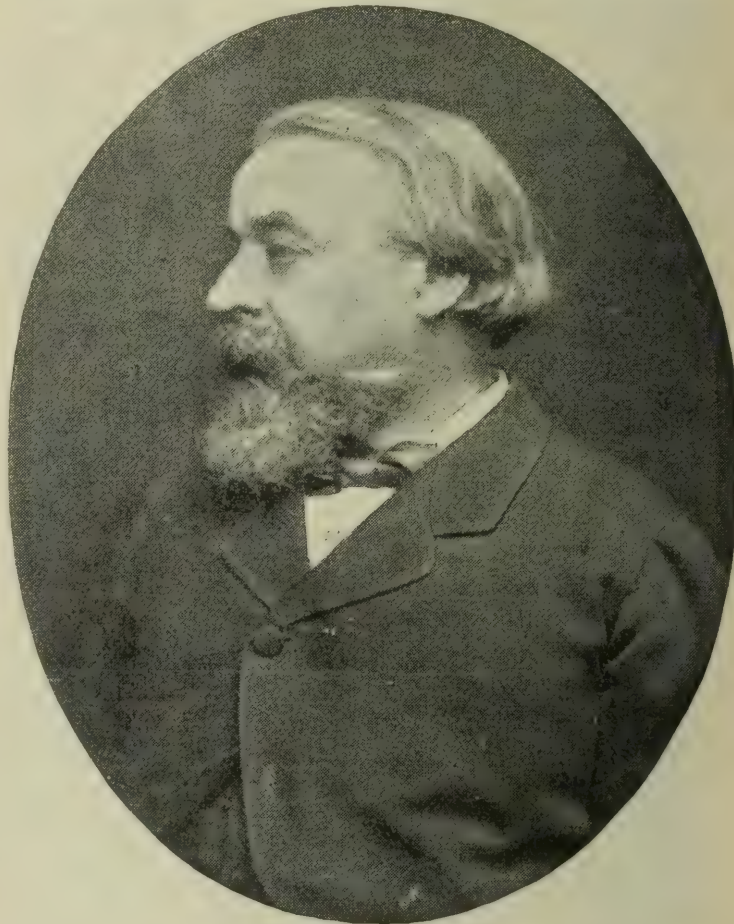
He found time, however, for much besides. The friend of Turner and Ruskin, the fellow traveler of Layard and Curzon, the pupil of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the intimate of Cavour, Garibaldi, and Mazzini, Lord Somers was also the special escort of the third Napoleon, when that ill-fated adventurer visited the English Court. He was more of a scholar than a statesman, more of an artist than a politician. His sterling qualities were highly esteemed by all who knew him, from his sovereign to his peasants; but it was the misfortune of his country and of his class that he could never overcome a certain modest self-depreciation which kept him out of the ranks of the executive few who govern England. Lady Henry Somerset, in a charming account of her father, which she contributed to the *Union Signal* of April 14, 1892, says that the secret of his popularity was his utter absence of self-consciousness or pride. From every one he felt he had something to learn, and was always intent on acquiring whatever could be imparted by any. His faith was as simple as his disposition. He retained a deep love and reverence for the Bible and for its inspired teaching, and to the time of his death busied himself daily in making accurate translations from the Greek in the endeavor to acquire new light on the meaning of obscure passages.

"TOO MANY PARENTS."

Lord Somers was devoted to his children, and bestowed special pains upon the education of his daughters. But he was so much abroad that much of his care had to be exercised by proxy. The young children were left of necessity to the tender mercies of innumerable relatives, who were always disagreeing as to what was the best. Little Lady Isabel, be-

fore her education was considered conventionally complete, had suffered from the infliction of no fewer than twenty governesses! It is not very surprising that when she was only five years old she astonished Sir Henry Layard one day by telling him in reply to a question if she had a good time in the world, "Yes, I should enjoy life very much if it were not that I have too many parents." The homely adage about the fate of the broth when too many cooks are employed fortunately does not seem to have held good in her case.

From earliest childhood Lady Isabel appears to have been a bright, engaging child, with occasional traces of the *enfant terrible*. Among other things which



LORD SOMERS.

she inherited from her father was a keen sense of humor and a decided dramatic gift. Lord Somers was a delightful *raconteur*, and Lady Isabel while a mere child acquired the faculty of humorous and dramatic expression which she has never lost. Lord Somers was a scholar, although not a pedant, and as he had no son he bestowed especial pains upon his daughters' education. Lady Isabel from childhood was familiar with French as her mother tongue, and she was almost equally at home in Italian and in German. In the society to which Lady Isabel was born it is universally accepted that the children spend most of the time with governesses; and whatever may be the excitements of after life, the monotony of school-room drudgery often renders life duller for the children of the aristocracy than for those of the middle class.



## AN INCIPIENT DEMOCRAT.

Thus passed from governess to governess, now here and now there, sharing in the social amusements of their circle, but spending most of her time in study, Lady Isabel and her sister grew up to womanhood, subject to many influences, but preserving and developing a very strong and well marked individuality. Of this only two instances may be mentioned. One was the eager interest with which she studied John Stuart Mill, when that philosopher was regarded as a radical heretic. Often she would steal away with such forbidden books as his "Subjection of Women," and his "Essay on Liberty" to de-

active country pursuits, excepting one. She never could bear to kill bird or beast.

## II.—ANCESTORS.

Heredity is in the air, and it is absurd to discuss the latest living representative of a long line of ancestors without referring to those who have gone before. Especially is this the case when we have to study, as in this instance, one who represents "an ancient noble family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time" for more than five hundred years. Lady Henry Somerset, half French on her mother's side, is on her father's the descendant of the family



GREAT HALL, EASTNOR CASTLE, LEDBURY.

vous them by herself in the solitude of the woods, preferring to evade rather than to defy the censure which the open perusal of such books would undoubtedly have brought upon her. Even more remarkable was the resolute stand which she and her sister took upon the subject of the slaveholders' rebellion. They were but children, the eldest being not more than thirteen, when Lee surrendered his sword; but whether from their perusal of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or whether from their natural instinct for liberty, they were as passionate for the North as all the rest of their circle were enthusiastic for the South. Whatever else may be said about Lady Isabel, she undoubtedly began well. All the while she was pursuing her studies she was living an active out-of-door life, rejoicing in long rides across country and all

of the Cocks, who were considerable people in Kent in the reign of the first Edward, and of the Somerses, best known to history by their most famous representative, Lord Chancellor Somers, who deserves special mention in these verbose days, when argument seems to be measured by the mile instead of being weighed by the judgment, if only because he made his reputation and won his case by a speech only five minutes long in defense of the Seven Bishops. The characteristics of the two families reappear in Lady Henry.

## A PURITAN SOMERS.

There is a curious contrast between the families of Cocks and Somers. The Cocks were Royalists who held for King Charles; the Somerses were Puritans



who sided with the Parliament. But whichever side they took they seem to have borne themselves manfully in the service of the good cause, whichever cause it was that they espoused. My heart warms to Captain Somers, who raised a troop of horse for Cromwell's new model, with his rough-and-ready method of protesting against too great abuse of the liberty of prophesying. While quartered with his troop at Upton, he used dutifully to attend the parish church of Severn Stoke. Now, the parson of that parish was a hot and indiscreet advocate of the Divine Right of Kings, and he seized the opportunity of having the Ironside Captain in his congregation to preach violently against the Parliament, justifying his invectives by the most uncompromising doctrines of passive obedience. Captain Somers stood it for a while, then he protested, and complained, until, finding all representations of no avail, he replied to a furious denunciation from the pulpit by pulling out his pistol and firing a bullet at the sounding-board over the parson's head. What effect it had history sayeth not, but the mark of the bullet is said to be visible in the sounding-board even to this day.

#### A ROYALIST COCKS.

Not less interesting is the story on the other side of the house, how young Captain Hopton battered the Cocks of that day out of Castleditch, the family seat close to where Eastnor now stands, only to be seized by a Royalist foray from Hereford, which carried him off in triumph with his forty foot and twenty horse prisoners from under the very nose of Colonel Massey, who was hurrying up in hot haste to relieve him. The old entrance door was studded thick with slugs and bullets; and when the moat was drained cannon balls were found which had hurtled thick and fast around the ears of Lady Henry's ancestor when he tried to hold the family seat for the King.

#### SOME NOTABLE ENGLISHMEN.

The Cockses and Somerses before and after the Civil Wars did their full share of service in the cause of England. One Richard Cocks sailed with Frobisher in his third voyage in 1578; another Richard was head Cape merchant in the English factory at Japan, in 1622, and a Christopher Cocks was sent by James I, as ambassador to the Tzar of Muscovy. A Charles Cocks sat for Droitwich in three parliaments after the expulsion of the Stuarts. One of the earliest of the Somerses, Sir George, was the discoverer of the Bermudas, which were once known as Somers Islands. Baron Somers of Evesham was for fifty-nine years a member of one or other House of Parliament. A younger scion of the family did yeoman's service in the Sikh Wars and in the Punjaub campaign. The eldest son of the second Baron (a soldier of whom the Duke of Wellington said that if he fell during the battle he wished him to take the command) was killed at the assault at Burgos, in Spain, in 1812, five days before his promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy was officially confirmed. The second Earl distinguished himself in the Peninsular War. If the story of the

house were told in full it would be a compendium of no small part of the history of England.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR SOMERS.

The great man of the house was John Lord Somers, of Evesham, Lord High Chancellor of England, to whom for his services William of Orange gave Somers Town, in St. Pancras, and Reigate. Of him Horace Walpole wrote: "Lord Somers was one of those divine men who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned while all the rest is tyranny, corruption and folly." All authorities, he added, declare that he was "the most uncorrupt lawyer and the honestest statesman; as a master orator, a genius of the finest lustre and a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; a man who dispensed blessings by his life and planned them for his posterity." Lord Somers had made for himself a reputation at the bar before his famous defense of the Seven Bishops, which, however, made his fortune. When William came he was one of his staunchest supporters. To him we largely owe the Declaration of Rights. He became Lord Chancellor; and, although Dame Fortune played him some ugly pranks, she left his reputation unsullied. Although "his life was one long malady," he never lost his temper, or quailed before his foes. Macaulay says he was equally eminent as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer. "His good temper and his good breeding never failed. The most accomplished men of those times have told us that there was scarcely any subject on which Somers was not competent to instruct and to delight. He had traversed the whole range of polite literature, ancient and modern." In his later years he promoted the union with Scotland; but his chief delight was in the study of literature. He became President of the Royal Society, and was the veritable Mæcenas of his generation. To number such a worthy among your ancestors is a perpetual inspiration and incentive to live worthily, and to maintain unimpaired the political and literary repute of the family name.

#### SOME FAMOUS ANCESTRESSES.

The famous woman of the family, prior to Lady Henry, was Mary Cocks, "the heiress of Castleditch," who, in 1724, succeeded to the ownership of the Eastnor estate. It was she who married into the family of the Somerses, who were Whigs, while she herself was a firm Royalist. It is a tradition in the family that when her husband was absent from Castleditch the portrait of his ancestor, Lord Somers, was turned toward the wall, when a picture of Prince Charlie, the young Pretender, appeared on the other side. Notwithstanding this resolute adherence to the other side in politics, peace seems to have reigned in the family. Her children, of whom she had twelve, declared on the tablet they erected to her memory how much they owed her. "There never was a better mother of children; she taught them all to read herself, and trained them up most diligently in the way they should go, by example as well as by precept. . . . She knew not by her own feelings what narrowness, selfishness, or any wrong affection was. . . . No



one throughout life was more beloved; her heart was soon touched with the hearing of distress, and her hand as immediately stretched out to relieve it. Her countenance itself shone with the purest benevolence, bespeaking that faith in the Gospel which was the principle firmly rooted at her heart." Mary Cocks was the most famous of the women of the house, but one hundred and forty years before her death another, Judith Cocks, passed away "much lamented for her exemplary piety and charity," while the parish register records that she was "buried to the greater grief of all her poore neighbors."

These old entries almost suggest the theory of reincarnation. If that is out of the question, there is undoubtedly in Lady Henry a clear case of reversion to the true type of these famous matrons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

### III.—AN ILL-STARRED MARRIAGE.

When Lady Isabel "came out," as the phrase goes—which, being interpreted, means that she had been presented at Court and was entered as an eligible for engagement in the matrimonial market—she created a mild stir of excitement among matchmaking mammas. For Lady Isabel was a great heiress. Eastnor Castle and Reigate and Somers Town were her destined heritage, and such a dowry would have redeemed the shortcomings of Cinderella's sisters. But Lady Isabel was much more like Cinderella herself—after the beneficent fairy had arrayed her for the ball. She was young, piquant, pretty, accomplished, capital company, and of the highest aristocracy. But pretty Lady Isabel had small notion of being made merchandise of even to the most eligible suitor who coveted her possessions.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE," ETC.

Lady Isabel had at that time but one dream; like many another girl of eighteen, she longed to meet Prince Charming, to marry him, and to live happily



LADY ISABEL, AGE NINETEEN.

ever afterwards. And now at the very threshold there stood a Prince Charming waiting for her. "They were made for each other," gossip said. The most eminent matchmakers of the day had conspired to bring about a union; but their efforts were destined to fail, and Lady Isabel, at this early period of her career, realized the relentless cruelty of a world that is before all things else opportunist in its view of marriage settlements. There is perhaps nothing that is destined to make a mind more cynical than the barefaced manner in which wealth is sought, whether it be in wife or husband. Every woman who has property in prospect realizes the humiliation of a proposal that occurs at the very outset of acquaintance. Lady Isabel was the pursuit of the marriageable youth. Among her other suitors was a younger son of the Beaufort family. He proposed, and Lady Isabel refused. But a course was pursued



by this by no means disconcerted aspirant that was likely to prove successful in the present emergency. He withdrew from the world, announced his intention to live for a philanthropic purpose, and seemed to scorn the idle life of the society lounge. Lady Somers was above all things anxious that her daughter should remain with her after marriage as before, and she saw in Lord Henry Somerset, who had no fortune of his own, a son gained and a daughter regained; and with the influence which such a mother naturally exerted over such a daughter, when Lord Henry Somerset renewed his suit, Lady Isabel passively acquiesced, and then it was that Lady Isabel Somers became Lady Henry Somerset.

#### THE LORDS OF BADMINTON.

From a worldly point of view it did not seem disadvantageous. The ducal family to which Lord Henry stood second in succession is one of the most distinguished in the West Country. The Duke of Beaufort is one of those remarkable men whose character M. Taine would have loved to delineate as the last surviving type of the Nimrod peer. Polished, agreeable, punctilious in the discharge of his duties in Church and in State—as he conceived them—the duke unites the morals of Charles the Second with the primitive tastes of Squire Western. Badminton, that princely pile, is a kind of Mecca of the hunting world, in which the chief end of man is the pursuit of the fox for six days a week. Eastnor is a library and a museum. There are books at Badminton, but they are of less account than spurs and stirrups: and as for relics—the armor of the Black Prince, forgotten in the garret, is as nothing compared with the brush of the latest fox. Lord Henry Somerset, the second—legitimate—son of the duke, was, as befitted a scion of such a house, in high favor in Court and in the counsels of the Conservative party. He was one of Mr. Disraeli's *protégés*; and when the Tories came in in 1874 he became Comptroller of the Royal Household, with fair prospect of one day becoming a member of the Cabinet. He was already a member of the House of Commons and a Privy Councillor.

#### MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.

For a time all went well, or fairly well. They were married in 1872. Tennyson sent the bride on her bridal day a basket of snowdrops which he had

gathered for her with his own hands. In 1874 Lady Henry, then twenty-three years of age, became the mother of a boy, her only child, in whom she found some consolation for the disappointments of an uncongenial marriage; for Lord Henry had few tastes in common with his wife. The law courts pronounced the mother the guardian of the boy, and an amicable separation was arranged.

#### ALONE.

Lady Henry, thus disembarassed of her husband, devoted herself assiduously to the upbringing of her boy and the discharge of the usual social duties of a lady of her position. In addition to these she was, as she had always been, ever ready to help in any work of charity or of mercy. "I first saw Lady Henry," says one of her faithful and devoted domestics, "when she was lighting a fire in my mother's empty hearth in a London slum." That was before the departure of Lord Henry, when he was still Comptroller, and long before the practice of slumming had become fashionable. After Lord Henry went she naturally took a less active part in society, but she kept up the usual round of the woman of the world. Her sister had married the Marquis of Tavistock; her father was in delicate health and much abroad, and Lady Henry had many lonely hours at Reigate Priory, which she sought to enliven by diligent devotion to the management of the estate, the introduction of improved poultry farming, with incubators and the like. She was active, energetic and independent, but she had not yet felt the great impulse which was soon to transform her whole life.

#### IV.—THE VOICE UNDER THE ELM.

"The word of the Lord came to Elijah;" "The Lord spake unto Abraham, saying;" and Saul on his



REIGATE PRIORY.



way to Damascus heard a voice from heaven ; with all these formulas we are sufficiently familiar. But the possibility of similar utterances being audible to-day is scouted by the majority who have never heard voices or seen visions. The psychologist, however, who recognizes the existence of the sub-liminal consciousness equally with the devout of all ages who know nothing of psychology, knows that "heard are the voices," not merely in Canaan of old, but this day and every day where the soul is open on the Godward side. Joan of Arc and St. Teresa are but two of the more conspicuous of those the course of whose life has been determined by the promptings of an invisible monitor apparently speaking to the soul through other avenues than those of the senses, and there is nothing incredible that Lady Henry Somerset should at the fateful moment of her career have heard a voice the echoes of which have been distinctly audible in her life ever since.

#### THE PRIORY AT REIGATE.

She was at Reigate when it happened. Reigate Priory has always been the favorite retreat of Lady Henry. Seated on the southern side of the great chalk down which rises to the highest point at Box Hill, the Priory looks out upon the loveliest district in the fair county of Surrey. It is a homely, comfortable country house when compared with the stately splendor of Eastnor, but rejoicing in traditions which its more modern rival cannot boast. The estate in which it stands, with the Priory itself, was given by William of Orange to the Lord Chancellor Somers for his services in securing the expulsion of the Stuarts and the establishment of the constitutional kingship. Seldom was princely guerdon more nobly earned. But the associations of the Priory go much further back than the days of the glorious Revolution. It was, as its name implies, a monastic establishment in olden time, familiar to the pilgrim thousands who followed the ancient pilgrim way across Surrey to the shrine of Becket at Canterbury. The inn which Chaucer mentions in his "Canterbury Tales" as standing at Reigate has its direct lineal successor which occupies the same site and bears the same sign, although, alas ! it is no longer the identical hostelrie in its bricks and mortar. Tradition asserts that it was at the Priory of Reigate, or rather in a cave on the estate communicating by a secret passage with the Priory on one side and a neighboring castle on the other, that the draft of the Magna Charta was drawn up which was afterwards imposed upon the king at Runnymede. A great tithing barn of brick still standing at the rear of the house remains as a relic of the old institution which perished in Henry the Eighth's time. The estate is spacious, undulating, and well wooded ; its groves are notable as having been planted largely by Evelyn—as he mentioned in his diary—with fishpond, meadow land, gardens, and all the usual appurtenances of a country house. One of the special glories of the Priory is the Holbein mantelpiece, a photograph of which I reproduce here. The origi-

nal design is in the British Museum. It was made for the palace at Bletchingley that belonged to Catharine Howard. When that palace was pulled down some 200 years ago the carving was brought by the Howard family to Reigate, as the house at that time belonged to the Howard family. The Priory itself did not belong to the estate of the Chancel-



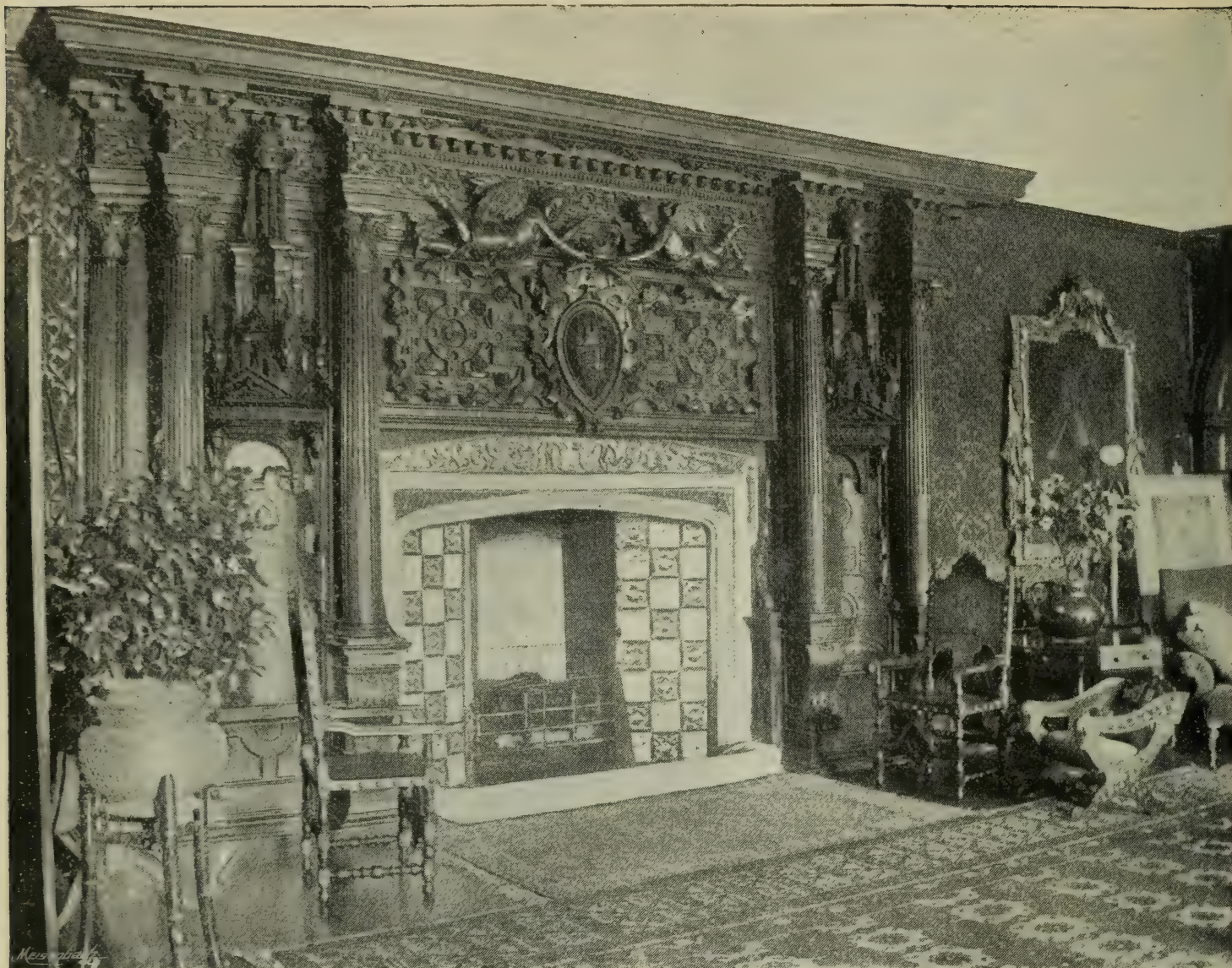
LADY HENRY AND HER INFANT SON.

lor, but was afterwards acquired by the family, as the castle was uninhabitable.

#### THE MISTS OF UNBELIEF.

It was here that Lady Henry lived in comparative retreat, bringing up her boy. She read much, and thought more. Her father had accustomed her from earliest childhood to follow with keen interest the development of modern Biblical criticism. When a mere child she read Chrysostom and other early fathers with intense delight, although with an ever-deepening sense of wonder at the immense difference between the faith they preached and the conventional Christianity of her own day. When the great catastrophe of her life overtook her, she plunged still more deeply into theological or anti-theological speculation. Strauss, Renan, and other writers of that school, exercised a powerful influence over her mind. The old landmarks seemed to be dissolving away into the mist of myth. Who knew but that after all there had never been such a person as Our Lord : and as for





THE HOLBEIN AT REIGATE PRIORY.

Our Father, was there not enough of suggestion in her own lot without going to "nature red in tooth and claw" and "the iron laws" to justify a confused bewilderment as to whether there was any truth in it at all? Lady Henry was in the Valley of the Shadow, not of Death, but of Doubt; in the midst of a gray dimness that overclouded the sun and left all the old landmarks indistinct, and shadowy, and unreal.

#### THE VALLEY OF DECISION.

Lady Henry was still "in the swim" of society. She was, as she had always been, a woman of fashion and of the world. But as she declared long afterwards, "I can say that though I was long in society, and had enough to do to keep my head above water, and though I was a woman of the world, I have never been a worldly woman. I have never seen the day that I would not gladly have left parks and palaces for fields and woods." It was, therefore, not a violent change so much as a sudden and well-defined stage in the process of spiritual evolution that was marked by the voice under the elm. So it was with St. Teresa. Long before she had her visions and heard her voices she had been a *religieuse* dedicated to the life

of faith. But, as Mr. Froude says in his sketch of the Spanish saint :

"In the life of every one who has really tried to make a worthy use of existence there is always a point—a point never afterwards forgotten—when the road has ceased to be down hill and the climb upward commenced. There has been some accident, perhaps; or some one has died or one has been disappointed in something on which the heart has been fixed; or some earnest words have arrested attention—at any rate, some seed has fallen into a soil prepared to receive it. This is called, in religious language conversion; the turning away from sin and folly to duty and righteousness."

The moment, in Lady Henry's case, had almost come, when, one fine summer afternoon, she went out into her garden at Reigate Priory and took her seat at the foot of the great elm which is the most conspicuous tree in the grounds. For to her, as to Joan of Arc, it was in a garden when the summons came, nor was she more unmindful of the mysterious word.

#### THE VOICE FROM THE UNSEEN.

Luther heard the fateful voice which changed his life as he was toiling on his knees up the sacred stairs



at Rome. Lady Henry was seated under the shade of the elm tree one summer afternoon, thinking once more of the old insoluble enigma, "Was He? Was He not? If He was not, from whence came I? If He is, what am I, and what am I doing with my life?" Lady Henry had a party of friends at the Priory. She had strolled out into the garden in a somewhat listless fashion before afternoon tea, not dreaming that anything would happen. But as she sat at the foot of the elm tree, meditating, she heard a voice, not with her bodily ear, but in the inner depths of the soul, which has no need of such material mechanism. And the voice said: "*Act as if I were, and thou shalt know I Am!*"

Lady Henry was somewhat startled. The voice came from no visible speaker. She heard it plainly and unmistakably. What did it mean? From whence did it come? She repeated it over in her mind: "Act as if I were, and thou shalt know I am."

The more she repeated it the more she was impressed with the wisdom of the counsel. Agitated and somewhat thrilled by the strange monition, she rose from the foot of the elm tree and began to walk to and fro up and down a *parterre* of lovely roses, which filled the summer air with fragrance. And ever as she walked a sense of the soundness of the advice impressed itself more and more deeply, and there gleamed before her a far-off welcome hope of peace and confidence and the assured presence of the Christ.

#### THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN.

That night Lady Henry retired early to her room and read through the Gospel according to St. John. She had long been familiar with the controversy as to its authorship; but the contents of the Gospel were comparatively fresh to her—as they are to many who spend years in asking, Whence and by Whom, but who often forget to ask What? As she read chapter after chapter the light of hope that glimmered fitfully in the rose garden grew clearer and brighter, until it became a radiance suffusing all the sky. And in the enthusiasm of her new-found hope she decided, there and then, to obey the Voice—to act, to the best of her ability, as if He were; and to trust that the promise might be fulfilled to her, and that he might reveal Himself to her in due season.

Next morning when she met her guests she told them simply but decidedly that she was going into retirement. She was leaving society for solitude, if haply she might in privacy find peace and joy in believing. Her friends were amazed. "But you know you never could be quite sure of Isabel," and so with more or less courteously veiled expressions of sarcastic regret they took their leave. Her fashionable friends fell from her fast enough. She had no difficulty in dropping them. They dropped her. And then she betook herself to Eastnor with her boy to carry out her appointed plan.

#### IN RETREAT.

Ignatius Loyola and Mohammed, and many another of the makers of the world's history, have thus



THE COTTAGE, REIGATE.

gone into retreat after the first great awakening, and remained there they did not exactly know why, being made ready for a warfare the nature of which they saw but dimly or not at all. It is a natural instinct. The old world has crumbled to pieces beneath your feet. Of the new heaven and the new earth you do not feel sure. There must be meditation in the wilderness, wrestling in silent prayer, and serious waiting upon the Lord, if so be He will graciously make plain our path before us.

#### ENCHANTED EASTNOR.

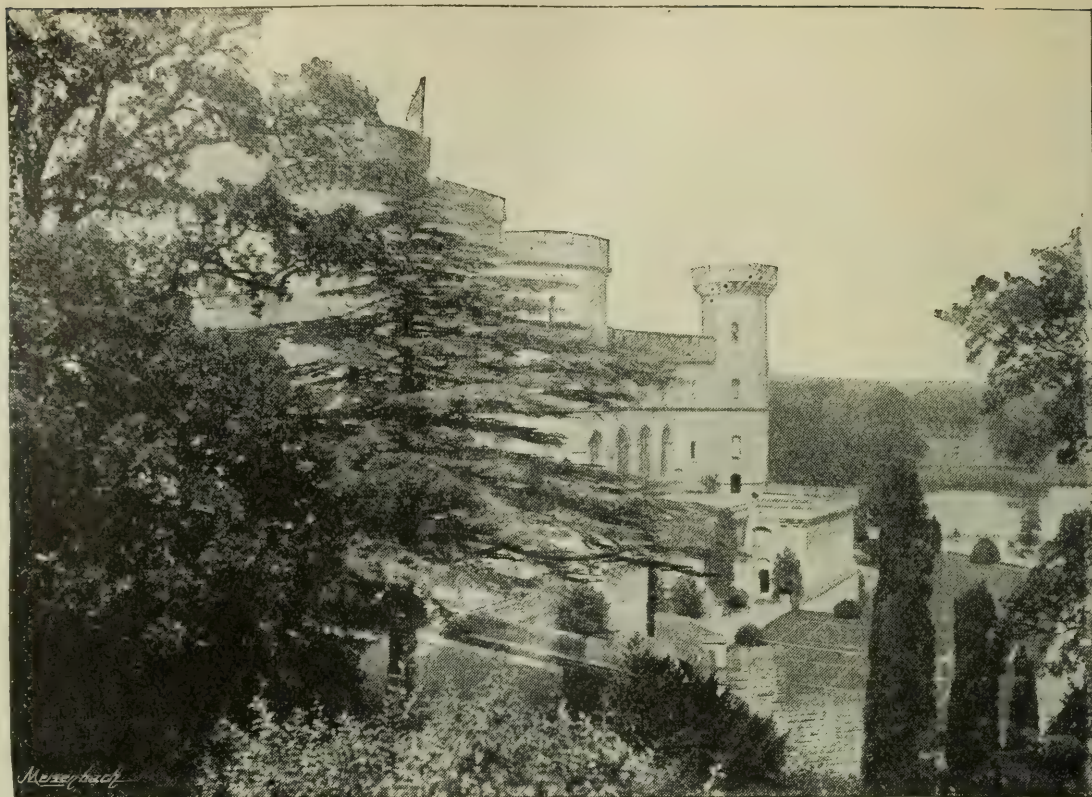
Lady Henry could nowhere have found a pleasanter or more secluded Patmos than that which welcomed her at Eastnor. The castle is like a dream of old romance. Standing at the foot of the storied Malvern hills, its stately towers rise high above the trees, the embodiment of strength and security, in the midst of all that is loveliest in nature. Eastnor Castle has every charm but one, and that the rapidly moving years are steadily supplying. The mysterious charm of eld, the associations of hoar antiquity, are denied to a pile which does not date back further than the beginning of the present century. But with that exception Eastnor possesses every charm of the lordly pleasure house of the poet's dream. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole country side, the castle rises high above one of the most lovely miniature lakes that ever gladdened a landscape. The view from the terrace over the lake, which fills the wooded basin, is like a scene in fairyland. As the swan sails stately across the mere, making long ripples across the glassy water in which the foliage of a hundred trees is reflected as in a burnished mirror, you seem to be transported to the region which the bards of chivalry have made their own. Ariosto dreamed of nothing more lovely than this combination of wood and water, of the great green slope of the mountain on which the deer are browsing, and the lofty turrets and loftier keep which form the background to a perfect picture. Up such a glade as that, beneath the embowering trees, Lancelot rode on his knightly quest; or from such enchanted palace issued forth



the jocund throng of knights and squires and ladies fair on their way to the tournament. There is nothing to break the illusion. It might be the palace of the faerie queen; and the whirling work-a-day world of the nineteenth century seems to have furled off like the thunder-clouds of last July, leaving only the wide, infinite expanse of azure sky.

#### ALONE WITH THE ONE BOOK.

It was at this delightful abode that Lady Henry retired to study and to think. For the most part of the years she spent here her Bible was her chief counsellor. Occasionally she endeavored to ascertain what kind of counsel or of guidance others had to offer. Lord Radstock's kindly proffered suggestions were listened to as attentively as she had inquired into the teachings of Dr. Pusey. But the genial theology of the great-hearted Quaker preacher, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, found a truer echo in her own nature and experience. Mrs. Josephine Butler, who had always been among her heroines, and whom she met later on, was sympathetic and full of affectionate tenderness. But Lady Henry did not dream at that time that she was ever destined to be as a daughter to that Mother in Israel in her arduous and painful task. Lady Henry lived alone, educating her boy, adored by her domestics, but seeing few visitors; working out for herself, step by step, the duty to which she was called. What it was she knew not, nor could any one tell her. She was oppressed by a hideous sense of the wrongness of things. Sin and sorrow, vice and crime, marred the scene wherever she turned. What could she do to mend it? Was it any good trying to do anything? It all seemed so hopeless. Who was she, indeed, that she could dare to hope to do anything? A deep depressing sense of her own unworthiness and helplessness weighed her down. At times, when suffering from one of her many agonizing headaches, the burden seemed greater than she could bear. But out of that blackness of thick darkness she was delivered by the light that streamed from the sacred Book. His word was a lamp to her feet and a light to her path. The passion of motherhood stayed by her and stayed her. Whatever else she was called or was not called to do, she was called to save the little lad who was growing



EASTNOR CASTLE.

up bright and slight by her side. Behind them lowered what curse of heredity; and between him and it what was there if she failed?

And besides her boy there were those faithful retainers who for years have formed the loyal garrison and bodyguard of the chatelaine of Eastnor. And beyond the castle gates there were the villagers. Each class brought its own duties and responsibilities; and as Lady Henry timidly essayed to be faithful in small things to do each, she was gradually led on and on until she at last arrived at her present position.

#### V.—FINDING HER WORK.

Lady Henry, although not possessing much genius for detail, has a strong executive instinct. When she wants a thing done, she will, if others fail, do it herself. All men who have done anything have done it in that way. But women have usually been debarred from doing things themselves—no matter how capable they might be; the fatal original sin of their sex has been held to disqualify them from putting their own hand to the plough. The monarchical and aristocratic system has at least the virtue of opening a clear road to the women born in great positions to the exercise of great functions. Only under a monarchy could a woman be installed in the very head and front of the political and administrative management of affairs. Only in a semi-feudal system could women exercise the authority and wield the influence of the chatelaine who reigns as the little queen in her own domains. The recognition of the right of women in such positions to act as freely as if they were men in spheres usually



monopolized by the other sex, facilitates the extension of woman's activity into other spheres from which it was a short time ago shut out.

#### AS LADY CLARA VERE DE VERE.

Lady Henry began by playing Lady Clara Vere de Vere among the poor at her gates. But being of a practical turn of mind, and with the hereditary instinct for examining into the causes of things, she soon discovered that it was of little use dispensing charity unless you could build up character; and in building up character the first thing to be done was to prevent the perpetual undermining of character which was due to the drinking habits of society. She found intemperance everywhere the first foe with which she had to combat.

High and low the vice seemed almost universal. Servants imitated their masters, maids their mistresses. Of this Lady Henry tells an amusing story. Before her marriage, after Lord Somers and the family had been absent for a long time on the Continent, they returned to Eastnor. They had left behind them a favorite parrot with the servants, and when they returned Lady Isabel sent for her pet. To her great amusement the bird would do nothing but imitate the sounds with which it had been familiarized during their absence. "Pop," it said, emulating with ludicrous fidelity the popping of a wine cork. "Pop! take a glass of sherry, take another glass." But now the time was coming when the popping of the wine cork was to cease in Eastnor Castle.

#### APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

For Lady Henry started a small temperance society in the village, and began to make proselytes for total abstinence. Her first speech was delivered to the villagers in a little schoolroom close to the castle gates. It was carefully prepared, just fifteen minutes long, and at its close she signed the pledge and invited them to follow her example. For she practiced what she preached, and became herself a total abstainer. That was the first decided step on the road which has led her to the presidency of the most active temperance association in Britain.

From speaking to a few villagers, the transition was not difficult to addressing a public meeting. She held Bible readings in the kitchens of the farmers on her estate, and held mothers' meetings in the billiard room of the castle. People heard that her Bible readings were effective, and invited her here and there. Lady Henry has a voice that in itself might do much toward making any woman speaker's fame; and she did not disdain to take trouble in training it. When she began, she used to station her maid in the gallery with instructions that she must raise her handkerchief whenever her mistress dropped her voice. By these and other means, together with the aid of great self-possession, native and acquired, Lady Henry became one of the most successful platform speakers of our time. At first no one took much notice of her speaking, and for some time little was known of her outside the immediate neighborhood of Eastnor. Past events in her history had combined

with certain natural tendencies to make her shy almost to pain. Whenever she entered a social circle she was always conscious that certain whispered histories were associated with the name she bore, and this extreme shrinking from publicity made her determination to speak on public platforms doubly difficult. In the earlier days of her public work she often said that to stand before an audience amounted to acute physical suffering.

#### THE EXCOMMUNICATED LAWN-TENNIS PARTY.

Lady Henry, finding that some of her neighboring villagers were left, owing to circumstances into which it is needless to enter here, without any spiritual ministrations, put up for them several iron mission houses on different parts of her estate and arranged for the supply of both resident and visiting evangelists. The need was admitted. The regular ecclesiastical authorities would or could do nothing. Lady Henry took the bull by the horns and met the difficulty. But old fogeydom of the clerical persuasion stood aghast. The parochial system, the recognized conventionalities and all the ecclesiastical frippery-froppery—which have come to be to so many clergymen as the Urim and Thummim of the chief priest—were outraged. It was necessary to protest. Lady Henry could not be allowed to go on in this scandalous fashion. But how? She was not amenable to Episcopal discipline. Over the mistress of Eastnor Castle not even a diocesan council could sit in judgment. At last, however, the benignant Fates opened up a way for meting out to lady Henry the punishment due for all her sins. It is the custom in that part of the country for the local gentry, by way of promoting brotherly union among the clergy, to give in turn clerical lawn-tennis parties, to which all the clerics are bidden and which all the clerics attended. Lady Henry's turn came round; invitations were duly sent out; the lawn was made ready, and an ample store of refreshment laid in for the expected guests. But that afternoon in place of the expected brigade of clerics there only arrived one solitary shamefaced emissary. He came to explain that the clergy had decided that on account of her action in erecting these conventicles it would not be right or seemly for them to appear to countenance her conduct by putting in an appearance at her lawn-tennis party. They were, therefore, not coming. Lady Henry, much amused at this self-denying ordinance, summoned the village cricket club to the feast prepared for the parsons, and there was more merriment that day at Eastnor than if the expected guests had arrived. Next time the lawn-tennis party came round Lady Henry sent out her invitations as if nothing had happened, and the clergy came trooping in as if nothing had happened. The excommunication was for that one occasion only.

Lady Henry persevered. Beginning with temperance, she gradually advanced. Perhaps it was the memory of John Stuart Mill; perhaps it was the natural influence of her own surroundings; but whatever it was, Lady Henry began to discern more and more clearly that the whole moral movement



was inextricably wrapped up with the cause of woman and the cause of labor. In her own terse phrase she discovered that she who is the "Life-giver" should also be the "Lawgiver."

#### MISS WILLARD.

It was about this stage in her development when one day at Eastnor she came across Miss Willard's touching tribute to her sister Mary, entitled "Nineteen Beautiful Years." "It was a rainy Sunday, some seven years ago," Lady Henry told me, "that I went down as usual at the castle to have tea with my capable and faithful housekeeper. We usually sat together on Sunday afternoon and discussed the affairs of the village and the wants of the people, as she conducted large mothers' meetings for me in the village. I saw on her table a little blue book, and taking it up read the title, 'Nineteen Beautiful Years.' It was the well-known memorial volume written by Frances E. Willard after the death of her sister Mary. I sat down by the fire and soon became so engrossed that my old housekeeper could get nothing out of me that day, nor did I move until I had finished the little volume. From that time on I was impressed by that personality that has meant so much to so many women. The simplicity, the quaint candor, and the delicate touches of humor and pathos were a revelation to me of a character that remained on my mind as belonging to one whom I placed in a niche among the ideal lives of whom I hoped to know more, and at whose shrines I worshiped. My first visit to America was as much to see and know Miss Willard as for any other purpose, and to understand from her the principle upon which she had worked the marvelous organization of which she has long been president." Lady Henry's son, who was now growing up to early manhood, had a craving to shoot the great moose deer that wander on the hills north of the Yellowstone. He made up a shooting party for the Far West, and Lady Henry accompanied them as far as Chicago. There she met Miss Willard, and found all her anticipations more than realized. In the Willard household she found for the first time the realization of her ideal of Woman's Christian Temperance work. Mrs. Willard took to the English stranger as if she had been a re-incarnation of her lost daughter Mary. "Lady Henry has the unobtrusiveness of perfect culture," said the old saint; "she shall be loved always for her sweet ways." In America Lady Henry found much readier appreciation than in her own country. Not only did she find in Miss Willard a sister beloved, but she found everywhere in America the most enthusiastic welcome.

#### HER RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

Our American kinsfolk were the first to discover her genius, capacity and charm, and their recognition did much to pave the way for her success in this country on her return. No one born outside the United States since the days of Lafayette ever received so enthusiastic a welcome from Americans as did Lady Henry Somerset when she visited the West.

It was not merely that the greatest halls were crowded wherever she was announced to speak, and that the overflow of those unable to get in blocked the streets and stopped the tramcars; it was much more than that. She was welcomed to the hearts of the best people everywhere, and, most marvelous of all, the newspapers from Maine to California were uniformly civil. Usually the mere craze to do something out of the regular run secures an occasional and exceptional outburst of vulgar rudeness, but Lady Henry was spared even this usual exception to the uniform cordiality of the American press. She made good use of her time. She attended Moody's School for Evangelists, and studied still more closely at the feet of the President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and served her apprenticeship in journalism as one of the editors of the *Union Signal*. What with public meetings, private receptions, interviews, journalism and studying, Lady Henry may be said to have succeeded in acclimatizing herself as an American more completely and more rapidly than any English noble has ever done before.

#### WORK AT CHICAGO.

Lady Henry remained some time at Chicago and took part in editing the *Union Signal*, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was her first journalistic apprenticeship. She was associated with Miss Willard also in editing a memorial volume to the memory of Julia Ames, under the title "A Young Woman Journalist." Miss Ames, who had been one of the editors of the *Union Signal*--a young woman of singularly beautiful character, and of devoted Christian enthusiasm, had been one of Miss Willard's most capable lieutenants. It was in this way that there was begun that close intimacy between the leaders of temperance work in America and England which is of the happiest augury for the future of the two branches of the English-speaking race.

#### THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

Miss Willard has naturally exercised over Lady Henry the ascendancy which the elder woman who has arrived exercises over the younger who has her position still to make. Miss Willard, although starting from the opposite extreme of politics, had arrived at pretty much the same conclusions as those to which Lady Henry had been driven. They were both broadly evangelical in their conception of Christianity, without any of that repugnance and antipathy to Roman Catholicism which so often accompanies evangelical zeal. Both were enthusiastic total abstainers, putting temperance in this age only second to the Gospel. Both also were profoundly convinced that, while beginning with the Gospel, the work of social regeneration must be as comprehensive and many-sided as are the evils which they sought to combat; and both saw--what, indeed, it does not need a very profound perception to discover--that the approaching advent of woman in the political sphere affords the chief ground for hoping that the future times will be better than these. So far it is probable that these two good ladies did more to confirm each other



in the faith than anything else. What Miss Willard taught Lady Henry was the importance of the labor movement to the temperance and other social questions, and the immense possibilities that lay before the Associated Moral Reformers if America and Britain undertook the leadership of the progressive forces of the world.

#### AN INCIDENT IN SKYE.

Not that Lady Henry has been indifferent to the condition of the people question. She looks back with gratitude to the year 1880, when she was able to take a practical part in the redressing of the crofters' grievances in the Isle of Skye. She was there with some friends, with whom she had rented twenty thousand acres of shooting, when she discovered that the crofters, maddened by the oppression of some factors, were almost on the verge of a revolt of despair. There had been some rioting, and there was a prospect of more. Lady Henry, with her strong practical sense, set to work to remedy matters. She helped the minister of the kirk to raise a loan fund to get boats for the fishery, and then she posted off to see the landlord whose factors had caused the trouble. He was at first skeptical, but on making inquiries he found that she had correctly represented matters, and the abuses for a time were removed. This was almost at the beginning of the crofters' agitation, and the incident has long since been forgotten. But it left a deep impression on Lady Henry's mind, and filled her with an abiding conviction that a good deal might be done to ameliorate the hardship of life if only those who had the means would use the opportunity. Miss Willard entirely shares this conviction, and believes that in the labor movement there is to be discerned the promise and potency of a lever strong enough to right many wrongs and clear away much social injustice; and she succeeded in implanting this conviction in Lady Henry's mind, where it is likely to bear good fruit in time to come.

#### MISSIONING IN WALES.

Her knowledge of the working classes is not derived from theory, nor is it that superficial acquaintance which is gained by the short visits paid by the great lady to the village folk. She was at once impressed that to understand their needs meant to live their life. Her temperance work had led her through the smoke-grimed valleys of South Wales, and she there realized the neglect and miserable monotony of the lives of thousands who toil that others may be rich. She set to work to establish missions in those great centers of darkness where life and death seem brought together with such vivid reality. Her greatest difficulty at the outset was how best to judge the people's needs. She arranged for tents or halls to be hired, and for ten or twelve days' missions to be carried on in each place, herself finding lodgings with some workingman's family and living as one of themselves. On one occasion she said that she was walking through the grimy streets of a great iron manufacturing town seeking rooms, when she was directed to the house of a coal weigher, whose wife, they told

her, would let her lodgings. Lady Henry called at the house and told the woman her errand—a lady who was coming for a mission wanted rooms. After much hesitation the woman said: "If it was for you I would not mind, but ladies give so much trouble." Lady Henry finally persuaded her to relent, and without giving any name secured the rooms. On her return she said to her landlady: "You see I have come instead of 'the lady,' but I will not give you any trouble." She has had wonderful meetings through those Welsh valleys, often addressing five or six hundred men, who seemed as little children in their gentle eagerness to show their appreciation and love in return for her intense desire for their betterment morally and spiritually. She has often said that no hall in which she has ever spoken impressed her so much as the black darkness of the pits in which she has held meetings among the colliers during their dinner hour, their seamed and grimy faces often bathed in tears as they spoke together of the life beyond that is often so near, for the veil is thin, and death is present often in the dense darkness where they toil.

#### THE WIDER OUTLOOK.

The wider outlook over the whole world as the sphere of operations for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union naturally fascinated Lady Henry. She is a woman of an Imperial mood, and she constantly marvels at the indifference with which Englishmen and Englishwomen regard the Empire which they have created. The Americans have a keener appreciation of the opportunities for usefulness created by the world-girdling achievements of the English-speaking race, and it is not surprising that Lady Henry came back from the States with a determination to do what she could to help to federate the moral reform movements throughout the English-speaking world. Yet by the irony of things this enterprise of hers, prompted as it was by the purest and loftiest feelings of patriotism, was misrepresented by all her opponents as a monstrous attempt to Americanize Britain! In reality, the whole question at issue was whether or not the British Women's Temperance Association possessed sufficient political acumen and patriotic ambition to aspire to the leadership of the moral movement in our own Empire. At present, both in Australia, Africa and India, earnest workers are looking rather to Chicago than to London for the inspiration of leadership and practical direction in the aggressive work to which they have been called. Lady Henry wished to change that. It remains to be seen how far she will succeed. But whether she succeeds or fails, the last reproach that ought to be brought against her is that of Americanizing our institutions.

#### THE BRITISH WOMEN AND THEIR PRESIDENT.

Lady Henry was elected president of the British Women's Temperance Association in 1891. She has held the office ever since. But it was not until the last twelve months that she has had, as it were, to fight for her life against the reactionary section of



her own supporters. She fought the good fight, however, with commendable pertinacity and good humor, and ultimately at the late council meeting succeeded in receiving a decisive triumph. There is no need to go into the details of this controversy, now happily ended; but it is due to Lady Henry to set forth briefly the nature of the dispute, which, while it lasted, generated an extraordinary amount of heat. Lady Henry, as president, took her office seriously. The majority of the executive committee—now fortunately the minority—wished her to be a mere figure-head. To this Lady Henry objected. In this no doubt she Americanized, while her critics wished her to accept the position of a Constitutional British sovereign. But it is obvious that Lady Henry, upon whom falls the greatest part of the work—last year she was on the platform nearly every other night—should be vested with a corresponding degree of authority. When Lady Henry and the majority of the executive committee differed, the majority suggested that she should resign. Lady Henry flatly refused. "To his own master he standeth or falleth," she said, "and I refuse to recognize any master save the representative Council of the Association." The result justified her attitude, for when the Council met it emphatically approved Lady Henry's policy. Below were surface squabbles; the root question at issue between the two parties was whether the British Women's Temperance Association should stick solely to the propaganda of Total Abstinence or whether it should develop, as its American forerunner had done, into an association charged with the oversight of all branches of moral, social and political reform, which are radically connected with the cause of temperance. After a prolonged and stormy meeting the representatives of the branches of the association came to a decisive vote, settling once for all that Lady Henry had correctly interpreted the mind of the British women.

#### "THE JESUIT IN DISGUISE."

The controversy towards the close was enlivened by the familiar apparition of the Jesuit in disguise. Lady Henry, you see, lives in a priory, and is very Catholic in her sympathies, and at one time her boy had a Roman Catholic as a coach. She had also at various times resided in Italy and other popish countries, and the hall at Eastnor is full of altar pieces and other paintings by artists who were popish, as well as old masters—what better evidence could be required to prove that Lady Henry was a Jesuit in petticoats, commissioned by the Pope for the purpose of subjugating Britain to Rome by means of the British temperance women? That, of course, is the mere drivel of impotent stupidity. What was really interesting was the immense amount of emotion which was general at the meeting of the Council. It is something new in political assemblies to suspend the business to hold prayer meetings and to sing the "Rock of Ages;" and it seems to the unprejudiced male observer an unjustifiable refinement of cruelty to sing the "Doxology" in the ears of your defeated opponents. The women in Council did these things, and after the

victory was over an enthusiastic deputation made their way to her house in Gordon Square to serenade Lady Henry with the familiar strains of "The Lion of Judah." Whatever else women may bring into politics, they are not likely to leave out emotion, music or religion.

#### THE WHITE AS WELL AS THE BLUE RIBBON.

It would be a mistake, however, to regard Lady Henry solely from the point of view of the temperance reformer. She has been not less brave and true in other departments of moral reform. Before the misfortune that terminated her married life, she had repeatedly testified silently, but not the less effectively, against the lax morals in favor in high places. It sometimes requires more moral grit to refuse to invite a king's mistress to dinner than to face a stormy public meeting, and to leave the room of a prince rather than tolerate a *double entendre* is an ordeal from which most people would shrink. Lady Henry, although an ardent Liberal and temperance woman, did not hesitate to appear on the platform of the Tory candidate in the Forest of Dean, who was not only a Tory but a brewer to boot, in order to protest against the scandal of Sir Charles Dilke's candidature. The scene was a memorable one—memorable alike for the brutal savagery of those who broke up the meeting and hunted Lady Henry to the station, stoning her carriage, and cursing her as she went, and for the calm courage and imperturbable self-possession with which she comported herself throughout. Lady Henry, from her earliest childhood, never seems to have known what fear meant. The outrage, however, was none the less a scandalous one, only too thoroughly in keeping with the scandal of the candidature against which Lady Henry went to protest.

#### AT HOME: LADY BOUNTIFUL.

But Lady Henry's life is not spent in public demonstrations, protests and platform disputations. These things, after all, constitute but a fraction of her existence. She is much engaged in the administration of her estates, and a never-failing effort to be faithful to her stewardship. She has made her seats at Eastnor and at Reigate into guest houses for the recruiting of the weary and heavy laden of every rank, but chiefly of the poorest. Hundreds of convalescents from the most squalid regions of London have found themselves, through her bounty, treated as the guests of a peeress in castle or in priory. At Reigate Lady Henry has long maintained a home of the otherwise unmanageable orphan girls, taking over often the ne'er-do-wells of the workhouse, and turning them out well-trained laundry maids and domestic servants. Of her private benefactions it is impossible to speak. They are unobtrusive and silent, but constantly exercised within the range of her influence. Many there are who will rise up and call her blessed of whom the world has never heard, and never will hear.



## RECREATION.

Lady Henry is a capital horsewoman, being, as it were, born in the saddle, and never so much at home as when driving a couple of more or less unmanageable steeds. There is plenty of game on her estates, which her son shoots, for the Beaufort hunting strain is strong in his blood, and he will go to the uttermost ends of the earth after great game. The Eastnor estate is well stocked with deer, great herds of which may be seen browsing along the slope of the Malvern. Lady Henry religiously abjures the use of all intoxicants for herself, but she is obliged so far to bow the knee in the house of Rimmon as to supply the accursed things to her son's guests, some of whom are not yet educated up to the high standard of the Blue Ribbon. Smoking also is permitted in the castle, for the American habit of regarding the cigarette as almost as pernicious as the cocktail has not made much progress on this side the Atlantic. When making a long speech—and at the last convention she spoke two hours and a half on end—she says she finds a cup of tea beaten up with an egg the best refresher.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Of the caste feeling which is so strong among many of her order Lady Henry has not a trace. She is more French than English in many respects; and this accounts for many things, including, among others, a gayness of manner and a lucidity of perception which is not the usual characteristic of the British matron. Lady Henry and Miss Willard are like sisters, and the two undoubtedly form a very strong combination, as remarkable for its contrasts as for its resemblances. To help Miss Willard, who was far from well, at the Denver convention she crossed the Atlantic last autumn, postponing many meetings which had been arranged for until her return. Some of those whose engagements had been postponed were irate, and visited their wrath upon Miss Willard, of whom they were jealous, by displaying their state of mind in mean little ways which only redounded to their own discredit. All that is over and done, and henceforth the banded forces of the moral reform movement here and in the States will march under leaders as perfectly united in heart and in mind as it is possible for leaders to be.

## THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Lady Henry is vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., with which the British Women's Temperance Association is now organically federated. From this society may come the seed of the first world-wide federation of the whole English-speaking race, which will hold its conventions alternately in each of the great divisions of Englishdom. Miss Helen Hood, a devoted and experienced American organizer, is on the spot for the development of the World's W. C. T. U. The worst thing about these excellent associations is their titles, which display an alarming tendency to annex all the letters of the alphabet. Lady Henry has this year undertaken to edit half of the *Woman's Herald*, as one of the organs of the World's W. C. T. U., which is useful to her as

a medium of communication pending the full development of what may be described as an English *Union Signal* on this side of the Atlantic. Lady Henry writes well in prose and verse, and has made the most of the admirable opportunities of culture which came to her by her birth. Therein she differs little from other members of her order. Where the difference comes in is that they use their talents to please themselves, whereas Lady Henry uses hers for the benefit of others.

As I have stated, Lady Henry comes of an artistic line, her father being one of the finest amateur artists in England, and her father's cousin, the Marchioness of Waterford, was among the finest amateur artists that England has ever produced. Lady Henry had a strong bent for a similar career to that of her distinguished relatives, and evinced remarkable gifts in that direction. She desired to study painting in oils, but her family considered such a career out of keeping with their plans of life for her, and she remains a water-colorist to this day.

## A BUNDLE OF CHARPI.

Lady Henry is too easy by natural disposition to be a good disciplinarian. Being a declared philanthropist, every one seems to consider they have a chartered right to demand whatever they need of time, money or help, on penalty of denouncing her as a whited sepulchre. Do what you can for some people, there are other people who are still waiting to be helped, and discontented that their turn has not come. As a landlord, Lady Henry, in the opinion of many, exists to be put upon, and they consider it monstrous if she should press them to discharge their freely-contracted obligations. Although her subscriptions to temperance and other causes have made her lawyer look aghast, until she rallied him into acquiescence by telling him that this was her mode of racing—an illustration the sporting turfite in time appreciated—she is constantly being levied on in a fashion that is enough to deter any person of title and of fortune from throwing in their lot with the cause of reform. To be at the beck and call of every Tom, Dick, or Harry; to have to subscribe to every trumpery institution that can tack itself on to the sacred cause; to be fawned on by snobs and abused by ingrates—all this is in the day's work. But what Lady Henry should not allow is the frittering away of her strength by endless calls for all manner of trivial duties. She is now, as when she was Lady Isabel, afflicted in having too many *parents*. But she is now a woman, and in a position to hold her own. As commander-in-chief she must not allow herself to do sentry-go on every platform throughout the country. I remember Madame Novikoff lamenting once that her life was but a bundle of charpi, from which every acquaintance and friend felt free to pull off a piece, until at the end of the day there was none left. Lady Henry is very much like that bundle of charpi at present, and it is neither good for her nor for the passers-by.

## MOTHER AND SON.

On one thing Lady Henry may, however, congratulate herself, and that is her son. It is a common



fallacy among the fashionable that public work, occupying say one hour, incapacitates a woman for the duties of motherhood much more than private dissipation that consumes six hours. Lady Henry has never neglected her duties as mother in the discharge of her more public functions. Her son, a fine, tall, manly young fellow, who combines the hunting genius of the Beauforts with the higher enthusiasm of his mother and her father, is as devoted to her as she is to him. He is a bright, clever, kindly, high-principled young Englishman. Without any passionate predilection for Latin and Greek, young Somers has a shrewd wit, and a style which, if he finds time to cultivate it so that he may write as well as he talks, will give him a place in English letters. At present, in his twentieth year, he, in company with a good specimen of a young Englishman, is roughing it in the unexplored regions of the old Hudson Bay territory, in search of grizzlies—a pursuit which can hardly be regarded as indicating any degeneration of the Badminton strain of Nimrod under the influence of Lady Henry. That boy may have a great career if things are not made too easy for him, and from that point of view the grizzlies and the wilderness may be more useful to him than Balliol.

#### THE FUTURE — ?

It is impossible to conclude this sketch without casting a glance ahead and wondering what kind of a position Lady Henry Somerset will have at the dawn of the twentieth century? One thing is certain, and that is, that whatever her position will be it will be at least as great in the English-speaking world beyond the sea as in England itself. Lady Henry and Miss Willard have come to be, more than any other living persons, the type and symbol of Anglo-American alliance which ought to be the next new birth of time. They contemplate making the round of the world in a year or two, and presenting their "Polyglot Petition of White Ribboners" against the alcohol and opium trades and licensed impurity (signed in fifty languages by millions of people), and they will not visit any town or city in the Queen's dominions where they will not find enthusiastic welcome and trained workers who for the first time will find that they are thought worthy of attention and consideration by British reformers. Hitherto the only world's women missionaries have come from America. We British are so insular. We create an empire, as Seeley says, in absence of mind, and we cannot be induced to think of it afterwards. But so far as Lady Henry can, all this is to be changed.

Hitherto there has only been one among the younger women whose chances of leadership were equal or superior to those of Lady Henry Somerset. Lady Aberdeen, being happily married and ensconced in the very heart of the Liberal party, apart from all natural gifts and graces, might have aspired to the premier place among our women. But Lady Aberdeen for the next five years is to live in Canada, where her husband is Governor-General. Lady Aberdeen need not regret the fact. It is a great position,

full of magnificent opportunities, in which she will also be a great and potent factor in the promotion of the Anglo-American *entente*, on which the future peace and progress of the world so largely depend. But not even the most brilliant and accomplished of ladies can be in two places at one time, and if Lady Aberdeen is in Canada, the place she might have occupied in London necessarily becomes vacant.

#### LORD SHAFTESBURY'S SUCCESSOR?

Of our leading women, Mrs. Butler is well up in years and frail in health. Mrs. Booth is dead. Mrs. Bramwell Booth is so immersed in rescue work as hardly to have time to take much part in the political field. Mrs. Fawcett is given over, body, soul and spirit, to combating Home Rule. Mrs. Besant, who might have played a great rôle in politics, for which she possesses almost every aptitude and every gift, both of character and of talent, is dedicated to the service of theosophy. The Duchess Adeline of Bedford, Lady Henry's sister, while a most gifted woman,



HENRY C. S. A. SOMERSET.

an accomplished Greek scholar and a remarkable writer, is a trifle too superior ever to do much in the leadership of a cause, although she has undoubtedly helped to mould the minds of women of her class to a truer view of their responsibilities. Where then shall we look for any one who has right of way before Lady Henry to the leading place? I know of none. Of possible rivals some have the talent, but have not the inspiring ambition to serve their fellows; others have ambition enough without the capacity. Long ago, when Lord Shaftesbury died, every one went about anxiously asking where we were to find his successor. They said, "Lo here and lo there!" but no man was discovered who was worthy to wear his mantle. But now, after all these years, it seems as if his mantle had fallen upon the shoulders of a woman.



# THE MIRACLE OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

I ARRIVED at Orleans on Saturday evening, June 3, 1893. At midday I had read the inscription on the wreath affixed to the well-known statue of Jeanne d'Arc in Paris, proclaiming that Jeanne had been burnt as a heretic by the Bishop of Beauvais, on May 30, 1429. The motive of the reference was obvious. To honor the Maid of Orleans was well; but to have a fling at the Church was better. I was destined, however, to have at Orleans a still more remarkable illustration of the tendency in modern France to make the career of the Maid of Orleans the battleground of contending factions.

Sunday, June 4, was one of the glorious days which have been so numerous this summer. The great Cathedral was crowded in the morning with a congregation of which about one-sixth were men. The service, choral throughout, was exquisitely beautiful. How marvelous that with such melody in the "poor man's opera house," the poor man for the most part seemed to prefer the brazen clangor of the machine-ground music of the great fair, with its switchbacks, circuses, theatres and merry-go-rounds!

## THE FÊTE DIEU AT ORLEANS.

In the afternoon the procession of the Fête Dieu was to start from the Cathedral and make the tour of the city. The front of the minster was gay with bannerettes and escutcheons; a great altar draped in crimson was dressed in the porch, and everywhere there was a profusion of flowers and evergreens. It was one of the great fête days of the Church. The residents along the line of route of the procession decorated their houses, festooning the streets with evergreens, covering the walls with carpets and tapestries, and, where those failed, stretching white sheets, to which they pinned rosebuds. A devout baroness had set up a shrine in her garden, and at the foot of the main street leading down to the river an altar was erected, its scarlet canopy looking very bright and pretty beneath the green trees, with the blue waters and yellow sands of the Loire stretching far behind. From all the parishes of the city children, flower-garlanded, in their Sunday finery, preceded by the young girls who had celebrated their first communion, in long gauzy veils of muslin, were hurrying to the afternoon service in the Cathedral, where they filled the nave with a billowy expanse of lawn-like purity.

## THE ANTI-CLERICAL PROCESSION.

While watching the preparations for the procession my attention was suddenly arrested by a line of processionists crossing the great bridge that unites Orleans with the southern bank of the Loire. There seemed to be about 200 or 300, with banners and band, and we judged that they were a belated contingent

from one of the smaller parishes making their way to the Cathedral. It was not till next day that we discovered, from the local papers, that this was a rival procession, got up nominally in honor of Jeanne d'Arc, but really as a protest against the Catholic Church. It was a very small affair. The clerical organ disdainfully declares that only eighty-three persons took part in the demonstration, which was reported to the length of three columns in the Republican organ; a fact which perhaps explains how it was the same journal could not even find room for a paragraph describing the procession of the Fête Dieu, in which some 5,000 persons took part.

## A CATHOLIC PAGEANT.

This latter procession was, to the unaccustomed eye of the English visitor, worth coming to Orleans to see. There was such brilliance, such harmonious yet vividly contrasted color, such poetry of motion, such melody of song. The flower-garlanded white-surpliced boys who, walking backwards, sprinkled with red rose-leaves the path of the advancing procession; the gorgeously-habited ecclesiastics pacing slowly before the Bishop, holding reverently the sacred pyx under the scarlet catafalque with its nodding plumes; and the long lines of white-veiled maidens, broken here and there by the sombre black of the motherly-faced nuns, made the tree-shaded quay of the Loire a scene of beauty that recalled far-away memories of the pageants of pagan Rome. There were emblazoned banners from all the parishes, heavy gilt crosses, gorgeous Swiss beadles resplendent in gold epaulets and facings, lines of young school boys in scarlet petticoats with lawn sleeves, and everywhere lovely girls whose bronzed features and flower-decked hair gleamed through clouds of tulle. Here and there, at long intervals, bands were playing, but for the most part nothing was heard but the singing of the children. "*Je suis chrétien*" was the refrain of one hymn constantly repeated. It was a dream of artistic beauty; eye and ear alike were at once rested and inspired. When the host passed by every head was uncovered and every knee was bowed. After the Bishop came about 500 or 1,000 men singing reverently, singing all the time until the long procession wound its way back to the Cathedral door, where the crowd massed in the great square, was very imposing and beautiful to look upon. Whatever else the Old Church knows or does not know, the experience of centuries has at least given it an unrivaled instinct for stage management.

## JEANNE D'ARC AND THE FACTIONS.

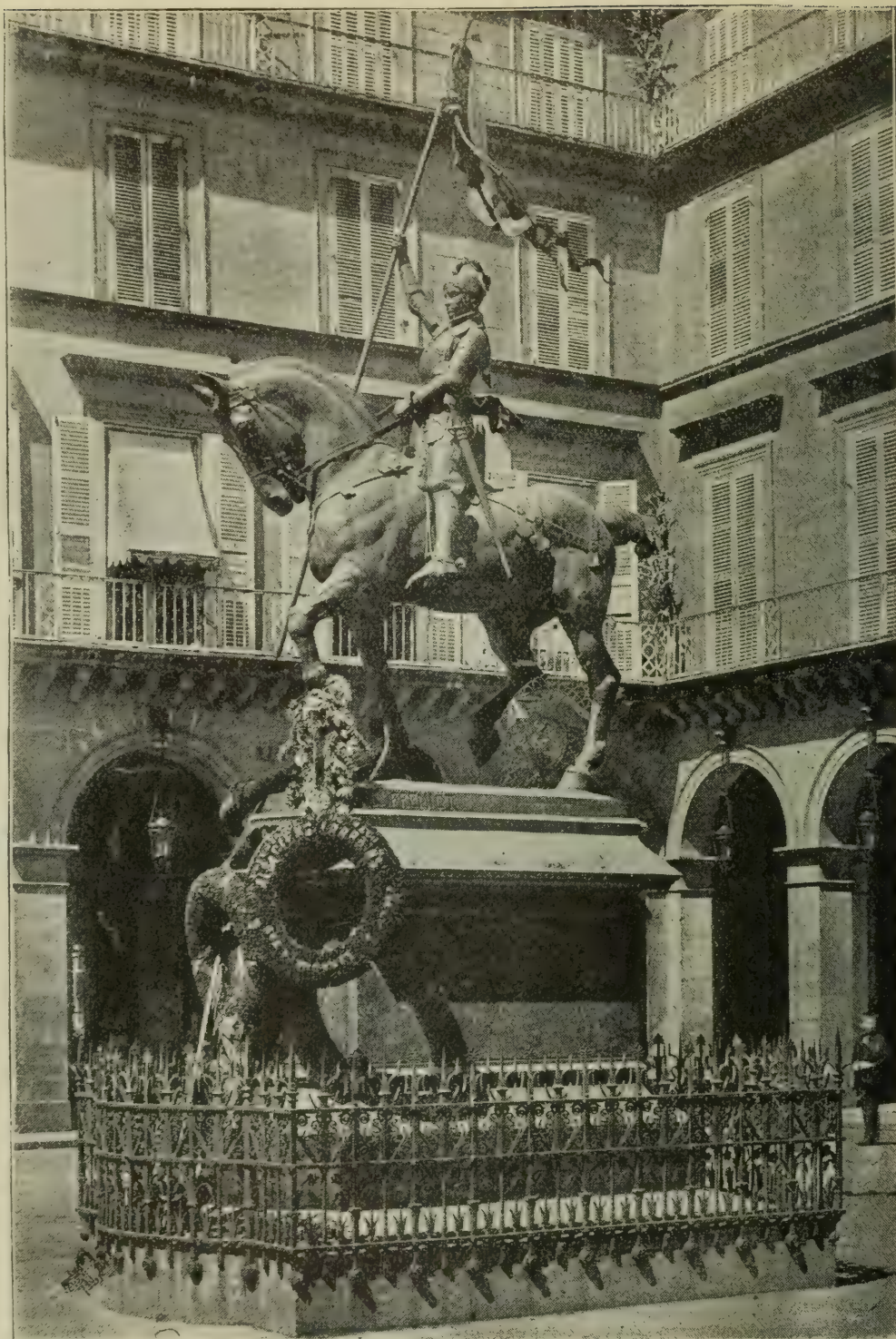
Next day, looking over the *Républicain Orléannais*, I found the report of the proceedings at the rival demonstration, and learned then for the first time



how fiercely the battle promises to rage over the memory of the famous Maid of Orleans. Republican committees have been formed in Paris, Orleans and Rouen for the purpose of celebrating by a civic fête the martyrdom of the Maid. These civic fêtes are set on foot with the avowed object of pushing the anti-clerical propaganda—that is to say an anti-Christian propaganda. It must be admitted that as a weapon against the priests and the Church which is organized under the Pope, they could not have made a better choice than Jeanne d'Arc; but as a weapon against Christianity they could not have made a worse; for while the Church burnt her, her faith in Christ sustained her in spite of the Church. Jeanne was before everything a Christian, not in word only, but in deed; nor was Dumas blaspheming when he styled her "the Christ of France." She would have shrunk in horror from Dumas; but he expressed bluntly what all must feel who study her life. She was not the second person of the Trinity, but she was a Christ if ever woman was. She had all the distinctive notes of Jesus of Nazareth—regarding the carpenter's Son, of course, merely from His human side. Not merely was her life a sacrifice and her death a martyrdom, but her story is saturated through and through with the same miraculous element which leads so many critics to distrust the narratives of the four evangelists. She lived and died in the constant presence of the invisible world, hearing the voices of angels and of just men and women long deceased. She had the gift of prophecy, and she worked miracles—not less miraculous because she never shrank from the use of human means to accomplish her end.

#### THE THESIS OF THE RATIONALIZERS.

It is this element of the so-called supernatural about the Maid of Orleans which makes her story at this moment, even more than formerly, so supremely fascinating. Here we have the question raised by the rationalists brought to the test of science and history and the human conscience. If we may have Chris-



STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC AT PARIS.

tianity without the miracles, we may have Jeanne d'Arc without her Voices. Those who claim, as did the orators of the civic fête, that science and the democratic spirit have dissipated the Christian legend, naturally apply the same process to the story of their national heroine. But many of those who hold zealously to the miraculous element in the Gospel, yet do not see that there is much more legal and unimpeachable evidence in favor of the miraculous element in Jeanne d'Arc's story, are inclined to rationalize Jeanne all the more ruthlessly because of their reluctance to rationalize Christ.





JEANNE D'ARC AT DOMREMY.





STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC BEFORE ORLEANS.

M. Emile Corra, speaking at the base of Jeanne's statue, proclaimed that "in our time, when the theological spirit disappears before reason and the democratic spirit, scientific criticism has banished the marvelous from history as well as from all other domains of thought." The other orators denied the supernatural mission of Jeanne. They denied that she was inspired by Providence or by any intelligence outside her own heart, and they protested against her being converted into a personage of the "old Catholic mythology." So far as they are concerned they do not intend to leave to the representatives of those who butchered Jeanne the exclusive right to exploit her glories for the benefit of the Church. With the last sentiment every one must sympathize. But it is another matter when we are asked to believe that Jeanne, the peasant girl of Domremy, enjoyed no inspiration from on high, had no communication with invisible beings, and, in short, had no providential or Divine mission intrusted to her care. "Jeanne," said M. Corra, "was not a mere rough peasant girl upon whom Providence had breathed. She was a woman of a beautiful intelligence and a great heart who devoted herself to her country, and who has a

right to a place in our history like Louis XI, Henry VI, Richelieu, Danton and Gambetta."

## THE ISSUE.

There the issue is clearly defined. Was Jeanne a stone cut without hands from the mountain side for the purpose of being used in the hands of the Almighty to accomplish His chosen ends and manifest His omnipotent power by her very weakness and natural unsuitability for the task; or was she a woman of genius whose achievements were the natural result of the application of her native unaided powers to the accomplishment of a task that lay within range of mortal capacity? That is the issue which the French are debating among themselves. That is the issue to which, in the lull of polemical discussions over the authenticity of Gospels and the nature of Christian evidences, we in England may profitably devote some little thought. If the former hypothesis be correct, then Jeanne d'Arc and her mission belong rightly to the order of the so-called miraculous as much as Moses or David or Jesus Himself. Their range differs, but their action within the range in which they did operate is as inexplicable by what men regard as the ordinary laws of Nature and of life as the firing of a



STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC AT ORLEANS.



cannon ball can be explained by the hurling of a stone from a sling.

WHAT IS "SUPERNATURAL?"

Here let me interpose, for fear of misunderstanding, to premise that I use the word miraculous in the popular vulgar sense which would justify the application of the term miraculous to an explosion of gunpowder by those totally ignorant of the uses of villainous saltpeter. To me there is nothing supernatural, nor is there any miracle, in the sense of an arbitrary infraction of Divine law. One is the Law and one is the Lawgiver. Nor does the best authenticated miracle in Holy Writ speak to me so forcibly of Divine wisdom and omnipotence as the silent operation of the cosmic force by which, in a few short weeks, a tiny seed blossoms out into square feet of fragrance and beauty; or a small package of albumen and yolk inside a fragile shell is converted into the iridescent plumage of the humming bird, or a living mechanism of flesh and feathers which is capable of producing the song of the nightingale. Whether Jeanne be accounted for on one hypothesis or the other, she is to me equally the instrument and handmaid of our Father. These discussions, therefore, whether of Jeanne or of Jesus, for me merely relate solely to the means He saw best to employ, and, whichever conclusion is arrived at, does not affect the central fact.

#### THE MIRACLE AS ADVERTISEMENT.

But there are others—possibly in all ages the majority of men—to whom if you can prove that anything has happened according to natural law, familiarly functioning around them to-day as yesterday the same, it is as if you shut out God from His universe. They will only begin to admit the reality of His existence when startled by the occurrence of something outside the regular and unwonted sequence of events. The phenomenon of birth is more marvelous than the mere return of life to a body from which the breath has departed. But births occur so constantly under certain conditions as to enable them to be generalized into the working hypothesis which we call a



JEANNE D'ARC AT THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE DE FIERBOIS.

law of nature. Whereas the raising of a body from the dead—although it also might, had we but sufficient data, be reduced to its proper place among phenomena naturally recurring under certain conditions at present unknown—has occurred so seldom, and is so opposed to the working hypothesis which we call laws, that it has usually been the supreme advertisement of the founders of new religions. The quality of advertisement which it possesses in a supreme degree is possessed more or less by all the so-called supernatural or miraculous phenomena, so hateful to the narrower scientists, who are only a shade less bigoted and ridiculous than their predecessors in dogmatism who asserted with equal vehemence that the Thirty-nine Articles were a comprehensive solution of the mystery of the universe. These advertisements of Providence startle men out of their smug complacency, and compel them to recognize the birth of the





From a Bas-relief at Orleans.

## JEANNE D'ARC DEPARTS TO SEEK THE KING AND TO SAVE ORLEANS.

Infinite Invisible, of the nature of which we know about as much by our microscopes and spectroscopes and other meteyards of science as the dwellers on the European coast-line knew in Jeanne's time of the American continent.

## WHAT DOES JEANNE PROVE?

Was Jeanne such an advertisement? Was her career a proof of the existence of a higher power, of an Invisible Intelligence operating apparently from outside the material visible universe; a power with volition apart from our own; a power not ourselves, and yet a power which makes for righteousness? These questions, if answered in the affirmative in Jeanne's case, have an obvious importance from their bearing upon the whole question of Christian evidence. There are obvious advantages in changing the venue, so to speak, of the trial of the case from Palestine to France. The events are nearer to our own time. When St. Augustine began his Christian apostolate in Canterbury, about as many years had elapsed since the Crucifixion as have passed since the deliverance of Orleans. The facts are beyond dispute. All the conditions which are insisted upon as indispensable to valid evidence by those who repudiate as insufficient the testimony of the witnesses of the Resurrection and Ascension are supplied in the case of Jeanne. No one disputes the resurrection of France which was brought about by her mission. As little doubt exists as to her character, and as to the exact words in which she explained her own idea of the nat-

ure of her mission. A prolonged and painstakingly malevolent inquisition into her acts and deeds and thoughts has supplied us with the most unimpeachable evidence, her enemies and executioners being both collectors of the testimony and the custodians of the records. The work was not done in a corner; it was accomplished under the eyes of the world. It gave an immediate and definite change to the whole course of the historical development of the two greatest of civilized nations. It is so living and palpable a force to this day that the contending factions in France wrangle over her name, and celebrate the anniversaries of victories and of her martyrdom as if they were red letter days in the calendar of France.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE QUESTION.

It is therefore evident that much may be gained in the way of elimination of doubtful and non-evidenced matter if for a while we leave the well-worn arena of the Annunciation and the Resurrection, and consider seriously whether Jeanne d'Arc is not sufficient to prove the existence of a higher Power in communication with mortals whose presence is not cognizable by the ordinary senses. If Jeanne's career proves this, the demonstration will be to the general combat be-



From a Bas-relief at Orleans.

## JEANNE D'ARC RECOGNIZES THE KING AT CHINON.



tween the forces of Belief and Unbelief what Jeanne's capture of the Tourelles was to the relief of Orleans. The Tourelles was only an outwork, but when the Maid ejected its garrison the siege of Orleans was raised.

The story of the Maid of Orleans—which Lord Ronald Gower has just told in English in the delightful volume published last month by Mr. J. C. Nimmo—has long been recognized as one of the most fascinating and enthralling of all the tragedies of history; not inferior in pathos to any narrative in any literature, sacred or profane, and the whole drama pivots upon one single point—the reality of the Voices heard by Jeanne. Deny that, and the whole narrative becomes simply incredible.

#### IN THE CHURCH AT JARGEAU.

I began this article in Orleans, beneath the shadow of the Cathedral in which Jeanne rendered thanks to God. I am finishing it in the Church of Jargeau, where she achieved one of her most famous victories. Sitting in the choir of the old church, I see emblazoned before me, in windows gorgeous with color, the great saints and warriors of the Church. There is St. Michael, with his spear transfixing the dragon; St. Eustache, with the sword and the pen; Francis Xavier, missionary of the cross; St. Veranus, chaining a dragon; St. Antanus, St. Maculfus, St. Vincentius, St. Prosper, and the Virgin proclaiming the Immaculate Conception. But none among the whole bejeweled and behaloed hierarchy appeals to me as does the window of Jeanne d'Arc, which looks down upon me as I write in one of the carved oak stalls of the spacious choir. Alone among the saints and martyrs she has no halo. St. Prosper is upon her right hand, with his mitre and his episcopal staff; St. Eustache upon her left, with his quill and his weapon of war; while in front glows with eternal youth the great St. Michael, archangel of the hosts of heaven, patron saint of the armies of France, and special guide and inspirer of Jeanne d'Arc. The Maid is not unworthily placed. She clasps her sword in her left hand, while in her right she holds the standard which she loved forty times more than her sword. And the light streams in, through her patient eyes and firm set features, upon the church which, 464 years ago this very day of June, she captured for France.

#### THE VOICES OF THE PAST.

June 12, 1429, was the day of the storming of Jargeau on the Loire. June 12, 1893, I have cycled over from Orleans, and alone in the great old church am writing these concluding words. It is fair and bright outside. The Loire runs low with the endless drought; the barley is ripe in the fields; the old windmills are whirling their arms briskly in the pleasant wind, and the swallows flit around the old church tower, which stands almost the only surviving monument of that ancient time. Of Jeanne in Jargeau there seems no trace or living remembrance save this window of stained glass; nor is there any sign that man, woman, or child remembers that it was June 12 when the Maid drove out the English and freed Jargeau from the foreign yoke.

But in the silence of this stately nave, silence unbroken save by the twittering of the swallows who now, as five hundred years ago, unaffected by wars and revolutions, hawk for flies around the church, I seem to hear the voices of the past, full of meaning for the present and of promise for the future.

#### WHAT THINK YE OF THE MAID?

And these voices issuing from the dusky expanse of the past centuries ask: "What now think ye of the Maid? Explain this miracle by your psychology and your sciences! Say how was the deliverance of Orleans effected and France freed from the English yoke by a letterless lass of eighteen years? Who gave her the fore-knowledge of things to come which enabled her to read the future as an open book? Who taught her the art of war and enabled her to transform a huddled mob of sheep into wolves of war, so that the victors of a hundred years were humbled in the dust before the standard of a peasant maid, and the leopards of England were chased before the Maid bearing the white standard of the lilies of France?"

And I can only answer to this appeal by admitting that Jeanne was the agent in the hand of invisible powers, and that her miracles were accomplished by the agency of spiritual forces, whose potency and range cannot be measured by the dynamics of material science. I do not say necessarily either of God the Infinite, the Almighty, and the Omniscient, or of Satan the Anti-God, as if outside the domain surveyed



From a Bas-relief at Orleans.

RAISING THE SIEGE OF ORLEANS AND THE CAPTURE OF THE TOURELLES.



by our five senses there remained but two agencies or powers—the Infinite Holy One that inhabiteth Eternity, and the almost Infinite Unholy whose abode is in the Abyss. Such a conclusion would be to the last degree unscientific. All that we can say of a certainty is that the Maid of Orleans was endued with gifts and graces and capacities which were not natural to the shepherdess of Domremy, nor, indeed, could be acquired by an unlettered peasant girl, any more than the apostles could have attained by aid of the grammar and the dictionary the gift of tongues which they received at Pentecost.

#### WHENCE HER CAPACITY?

Whatever else is uncertain, this at least is clear—military genius, the supreme gift of great commanders, the technical mastery of the art of directing artillery fire, of planning campaigns, and the gift of foreseeing their exact duration and result, these things can by no theory of psychology be supposed to be latent in the mind of an enthusiastic village girl, who had neither learnt to read, to ride, nor to command

before she was launched against the English, to their utter undoing. Mr. Myers is fond of ascribing genius to the uprush of the subliminal consciousness; but no uprush from subliminal regions will explain the sudden possession by a peasant girl of the technical knowledge of a master of artillery. Of the fact that Jeanne had these gifts there is no dispute. Apart from the fundamental and unmistakable fact that she brushed away the English masters of France as if they had been flies, the ablest generals on the French side formally testified on oath to the process of rehabilitation to the extraordinary genius which she displayed in war. The Duc d'Alençon made the cam-



JEANNE D'ARC AT THE TAKING OF THE TOURELLES, 1429.

paign of the Loire by her side. "In everything," he said, "excepting the making of war, she was as simple as any other young girl. But in war she was very skillful, either in the bearing of the spear or in mustering an army, in appointing the order of battle, or in disposing of artillery. All were astounded to see her display the skill and foresight of a captain exercised by a practice of twenty or thirty years of war. But they admired above all her use of artillery, where she had a consummate ability." Now, a supreme capacity to use artillery is no more latent in the subliminal consciousness than a master of Greek or Latin or Hebrew. Neither is the ability to ma-



nœuvre thousands of troops of all arms in such fashion as to secure victory, when the ablest tacticians of the day deemed it hopeless, explicable upon any other theory than that of the direct communication to the mind of Jeanne of the superior wisdom of a higher mind. If your servant maid were to return from marketing with her pockets stuffed with gold and jewels, it would be as reasonable to attribute their presence on her person to the spontaneous generation of some latent power of the mind as to explain the military genius of Jeanne to the uprush of the subliminal consciousness.

#### WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

Whence then came these gifts? To say that they came from God is not to answer, but to evade the question. All good gifts come from God, but they reach us usually by intermediaries, whose action can be traced with some degree of precision. How then did Jeanne receive her sudden and miraculous accession of military genius? I lay stress at present solely upon her admitted capacity to lead troops, to use artillery, to direct campaigns. I say nothing for the moment of her prophetic gifts. If a Suffolk ploughboy, fresh from the ploughtail, were to be suddenly put on board a modern ironclad on the eve of a great battle, every one would admit that it could only be by a miracle if he should display, in manœuvring and fighting that great conglomerate of complex machinery, the naval genius of Nelson or the skill of Admiral Hornby. Yet for an illiterate maiden of eighteen, who had never sat in a saddle or worn armor, to command an army of 10,000 men, with such consummate success as to destroy the established power of the English in France, was not less extraordinary, not less demanding a miraculous or supernatural explanation. What then is that explanation?

#### A HOMELY ANALOGY.

I referred just now to the analogy of a servant maid going a-marketing with a few pence and returning with her pockets stuffed with gold and jewels. What course would be adopted in such a case to ascertain the source of this extraordinary accession of wealth? Clearly the first and most obvious step would be to interrogate the girl herself! How came she to be in possession of such treasures? And in default of better evidence as to their source, her testimony, however incredible, would deservedly be accepted. Suppose she said that they dropped down from the skies, or that she found them growing in a cabbage, the natural conclusion would be that she had stolen them and was lying to conceal the fact. But if, after the most careful and minute examination of



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF JEANNE D'ARC INTO ORLEANS.

all the witnesses who could possibly throw any light upon her movements, it was proved incontestably that there was no other possible source from which she could have received them, except direct from the sky or from the heart of a cabbage, then, if the existence of the treasure were undisputed, we should be driven to accept the testimony not as necessarily true, but as supplying the only hypothesis by which her possession of the treasure could be accounted for. So it is with Jeanne. No one denies that she suddenly became possessed of an altogether abnormal genius for war. The proof that this was the case is overwhelming. It is supplied, in the first place, by the fact that, at the outset of her career, she was uniformly opposed by all the experts and veterans who commanded the King's troops, and that she as uniformly succeeded, by a dint of a series of almost unprecedented victories, in convincing all these experts that they had been mistaken. And it is attested, in the second place, by the fact that the English, the bravest and most victorious fighters of the century, were so absolutely convinced that Jeanne wielded supernatural power that not all the authority of their King, expressed by repeated ordinances, could induce soldiery to take the field against the Maid. It may be said that these were superstitious days, and that a reputation for sorcery was easily established. But Jeanne's reputation was established, not by magical incantations or any occult pretensions, but by the matter-of-fact method of driving conviction into the national heart—the simple but effective method of chasing the English armies in headlong rout, whether they fought in the open or sheltered themselves behind all-but impregnable ramparts. Two nations, her own and the enemy's, agreed five hundred years ago in believing that Jeanne's capacity and Jeanne's achievements could not possibly be due to any but a supernatural source. France held that they came from God, England from the Devil. Both agreed in



believing that they were not and could not be the natural endowment of a Domremy shepherdess.

#### WHAT IS THE RATIONALIST HYPOTHESIS?

A hundred years have elapsed since the worship of Reason was established in France on the ruins of the old religion which Jeanne loved. In our own day, as the authoress of "*Robert Elsmere*" glibly teaches, all belief in the miraculous has disappeared from intelligent circles. But, as I see in the stained window of the church in which I am writing, the old religion still holds its own, and exalts the heroic Maid among the saints and fathers of the Church; and, at the same time, Atheists vie with Churchmen in making processions and orations in her honor. How comes it that these factions, bitterly hostile in all things else, should agree in the cult of Jeanne d'Arc? That in itself, after the lapse of five centuries, is almost as remarkable as the deliverance of Orleans or the victory of Patay. But what explanation can the rationalists and materialists of our time give of Jeanne's suddenly acquired military genius—a thing as inexplicable, surely, as the gift of tongues? There is no explanation. Natural genius may count for much, religious enthusiasm for more; but as neither natural genius nor religious enthusiasm will teach the unlearned how to conjugate irregular verbs, so these great qualities are as incapable of imparting to a village lass the art and mystery of the profession of arms.

#### WHAT JEANNE DID.

Remember that the English in France at the beginning of 1429 were to the French what the Germans were at the beginning of 1871, only more so. Talbot, the English Achilles, was as great a military authority as Moltke, and the victories of Verneuil and Poitiers and Agincourt and the Herrings were as decisive as those of Sedan and of Metz. After a war of a hundred years the dominance of England had been accepted almost as a decree of destiny. Only eight years before a solemn treaty made over the crown of France to the English king. English garrisons were in Paris and Rouen and Bordeaux. English authority was supreme over more territory than the Germans covered even in their most venturesome marches. The French had neither money nor men nor sovereign nor prestige. Their nominal king was a vascillating incapable. His councillors dreaded success even more than defeat. Yet out of the midst of this hopeless prostration Jeanne arose, and in the course of a single year she had transformed everything. She delivered Orleans, crowned the king, broke the prestige of English victory, and in short re-created and regenerated France. How can we account for this incredible series of achievements wrought by the hand of this peasant girl, who, in her own phrase, did not know A from B, but who accomplished the salvation of France?

#### HOW JEANNE EXPLAINED IT.

Ask Jeanne, and hear what she says! Jeanne has no doubt, no indecision. Jeanne knows. She knows that it was not in her own strength she did her great

marvel; she shrinks from the assertion as a blasphemy. She was enabled to do it by an invisible intelligence whom she called My Lord the King of Heaven, who communicated His will to her by the direct word of St. Michael the Archangel, St. Catherine of Alexandria, and St. Margaret of Scotland. Jeanne may have been mad, but she delivered Orleans. She may have been a mystic, a visionary, and a superstitious fanatic, but she rid France of the English conqueror. And Jeanne, the Maid of Orleans, the victor of Jargeau and Patay, never ceased to affirm that she received all her knowledge and all her capacity direct from St. Michael and the other saints. And as no one to this day has ventured to suggest any other possible hypothesis to account for this incredible phenomenon, is it unreasonable to ask that in this matter we should believe Jeanne?

#### HER VOICES.

I do not say that it is necessary that we should believe that Jeanne was correctly informed as to the identity of the invisible Guides who gave her the counsel which enabled her to baffle the sagest of the English captains. All that I ask is that it is evident, seeing Jeanne had not the knowledge in herself, she must have received it from some one else, and as there was no visible being who could communicate it, are we not of necessity driven by a strictly scientific process of induction to believe that she must have received the information from invisible beings? Jeanne believed that she could identify them, and named them with the utmost confidence. They were not, she declared, either invisible or intangible to her. She heard them at first as voices, but then she saw them as persons, and afterwards embraced them as friends. But I am not concerned to demonstrate the accuracy of her nomenclature. All that I ask is that it should be admitted that some power not her own, and not discoverable by the five senses of mortal man, did communicate to her the capacity by which she astonished the world.

#### HER PROPHECIES.

The argument in favor of this conclusion is much strengthened when we come to consider not merely the capacity of Jeanne to do, but the ability of Jeanne to foresee. Here we are on firm ground. It is admitted by no one more than the most confirmed materialist that the gift of prophecy is not innate in the human mind. But Jeanne undoubtedly had the gift of prophecy. She prophesied not after, but long before the event, and her prophecies came true—with one or two exceptions. The evidence in her case is certainly quite as irresistible, to say the very least, as that of any of the prophecies which figure so largely in evidences of Christianity, down to quite recent times. Nor does she prophesy probable things. To state the fact in vulgar parlance, no one would have been so mad as to risk a bet on the chance of their fulfillment, even at a hundred to one. When she was a child by the spinning-wheel she foretold her journey to the king, and her mission to deliver France. When





JEANNE D'ARC IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.



she was not eighteen she foretold that she would deliver Orleans and conduct the king to Rheims to be crowned. Before she went to Orleans she predicted that she would be wounded, and on the evening before she specified that the wound would be above her breast. When the operations began for raising the siege, she predicted that she would clear out the English in five days, which was fulfilled to the letter. When the most experienced captains declared that the Tourelles could not be reduced in less than a month, she foretold its capture next day, and it took place. She foresaw the death of a horseman of the guard at Chinon a few hours before it happened; of Lord Scales two days before he fell, and she foretold her own decease at the end of a year. She warned the Duke d'Alençon to avoid a cannon ball, which slew the gentleman who took his place, and she predicted with the utmost confidence the result of the battle of Patay before a shot had been fired. For a similar series of prophecies so well attested, so precise and so incredible at the time they were delivered, we may search in vain in sacred or profane history.

#### HER LIMITATIONS.

Nor is her claim to forevision at all vitiated by the fact that she declared she would enter Paris and drive the English from France, whereas it was not until seven years after her death that the spirit which she had evoked in France secured the expulsion of the English. Nothing is more notorious in all prophetic writings than the difficulty of fixing time. Clairvoyants in every age, and in our own time, see things of the past, the present and the future as it were inextricably intermingled. Time, in our sense, does not exist on the other side. Only very rarely, and more frequently in Jeanne's case than in any other, the gift is added of discerning times and seasons. I need not allude to the absurd objection that Jeanne was not a prophetess because she did not foresee that she would be burned to death, for such a cavil is only possible to those who have not grasped the fundamental difference between a person to whose gaze all future things lie exposed, and one to whom from time to time certain specific events still in futurity are revealed. No one has ever claimed, and Jeanne least of all, that she had drawn aside the veil of the future. All that she asserted was that her Voices, or her Guide (*conseil*), did from time to time make definite communications as to what was about to happen, and that the event proved that she was right.

#### IF TO SAMUEL, WHY NOT TO JEANNE?

Was she wrong? I do not care to argue this question with those who say that they believe not on authority, but as a matter of reason, that communications from the invisible world were made to the prophets and apostles and saints and seers of whom we read in Holy Writ. I am not now arguing the question of the quality or the importance of these communications. I am only concerned with the fact of their occurrence, and it seems to me that the evidence that voices out of the invisible spoke to Jeanne d'Arc, and that she saw angels and the forms of holy

women long since dead is, to say the very least, quite as well evidenced as the fact that Moses heard the voice of God from out the burning bush, that Samuel, as a child, heard the voice that foretold the destruction of Eli's sons, or that Peter and John saw the sainted forms of Moses and Elias on the Mount of Transfiguration.

#### EXPLAIN THIS MIRACLE.

But I am concerned to press this matter home to those who reject all miracle and all inspiration, and who deny that there is any world other than this ma-



THE MAID AND HER STANDARD.

terial sphere of which we take cognizance by our five senses; and who affirm that there are no intelligences with which man can communicate other than those he can see with his eye, hear with his ears, and touch with his hands. To them I would say, account for Jeanne d'Arc! Explain the miracle of the Maid of Orleans! On her own hypothesis, which assumes the existence of a world which you deny, and of intelligences which you ignore, it is not difficult to account for what occurred. Some spirit, or spirits, of higher than mortal intelligence, with a capacity more than human of seeing into the future, were in constant communication with her. She spoke their words and acted upon



their counsel. We have, in short, not to deal with Jeanne d'Arc as a single personality, but Jeanne d'Arc inspired, directed and controlled by a higher mind, or minds, of whose existence and whose influence upon her she was constantly conscious. On that assumption, her hypothesis explains everything. But deny that assumption, and what remains? A manifest miracle, an inexplicable incredibility, in which, nevertheless, with the facts of history before us, we must believe.

## JEANNE.

From such a conclusion human reason recoils. Better a thousand times accept any working hypothesis provisionally that will account for the facts than give up the whole problem as insoluble, merely because we have an inveterate prejudice against admitting the existence of another world than that whose inhabitants, though invisible to mortal eye, nevertheless exercise a constant and sometimes dominant influence upon the affairs of men. It is this which gives the story of Jeanne d'Arc its incomparable fascination to modern times. In itself it is a history of unequalled pathos. No myth of Greece or Rome, no fairy tale of the Christian hagiology can vie with the tragic horror and transcendent beauty of the story of the Maid of Orleans. Jeanne incarnates all that is loveliest in womanhood with all that is most admirable in man; she unites the virtues of the cloister with the romance of the camp. She was as tender and true as our own Douglas, but as brave as Deborah. She bore herself with equal charm in the cottage by her spinning-wheel and in the Court of the King. Misfortune did not disturb the serenity, nor victory spoil the humility of this superb soul. To have given birth to such a woman was an atonement in advance even for the crime of producing the author of *La Pucelle*, or Napoleon the devastator of Europe. As long as the human heart endures, the narrative of her captivity and her burning will rouse feelings that lie too deep for tears, and compel the English people and the Roman Church to admit that they have shared in the greatest crime in history since that which stands to the account of the Jewish Sanhedrim and the Roman proconsul for the Crucifixion. But all that is as a tale that is told, interesting, mournful, tragic enough, but it is a thing of the past.

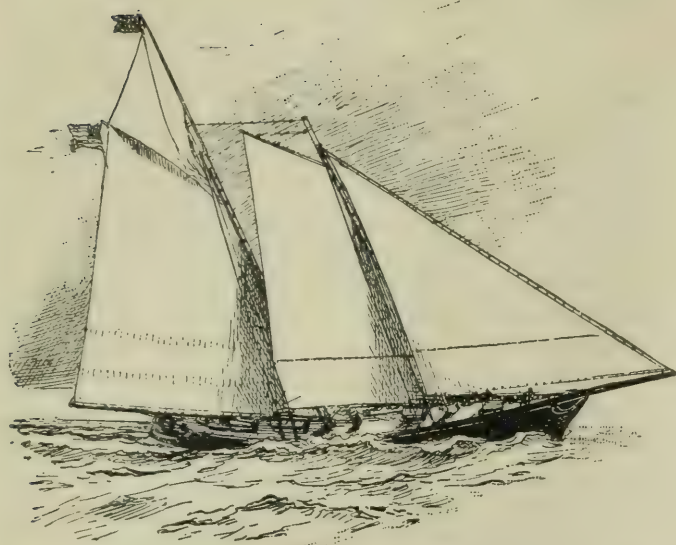
## THE LESSON OF IT ALL.

What is not of the past but of the ever-living present is the light which Jeanne's story throws upon the absorbing problem of life in this world and the next. For if Jeanne was correct, we who live, and move, and have our being in the midst of these temporal things, which are but for a day, are all the while in the constant presence and within possible communication of spiritual Intelligences infinitely higher than ourselves. With these Intelligences it is permitted and even commanded that we should enter into closer relations, as it is through them that our Lord the King of Heaven may design to give us those directions necessary for our well-being and for the deliverance of those about us. Nor must we be deterred by the fact that those who said of Our Lord that He cast out devils by Beelzebub the Prince of the Devils, and who burnt alive as a sorceress the purest and noblest and most pious of women, will also invoke against those who keep their soul's eye open on the Godward side, the familiar cry of Sanhedrim and of council, that it is all of the devil or that they are mad. For if there be a God, Lord not only of all the Earth but of the Heaven and of the Heaven of Heavens, who is encompassed about by an infinite multitude of pure and lofty Intelligences, who are all ministering spirits to those who are called to be sons of God and heirs of heaven, what unfaith is there not latent in the shallow and empty cry that everything that is manifestly inexplicable on material grounds is of the Evil One! Is He who inhabiteth Eternity limited solely to the governance of material things, or is He not rather the Lord of all the spirits of all the worlds? Evil spirits there are no doubt, as there are evil men on this earth; and for those who dare not face the influence of their fellow-men the Roman Church has prepared the cloister, in order that they live retired and apart from the world. But why should we carry this cowardice of the cloister into the region from which, in the future as in the past, it may please the Almighty to reveal His will to the children of men? As for those who cry *cui bono*? it is enough to ask, What would have become of France if Jeanne d'Arc had closed her ears to her Voices, and rejected their counsel as temptations from hell?





## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.



"AMERICA."

### THE RACE FOR THE YACHT "AMERICA'S" CUP.

IT was forty-two years ago that the schooner "America" crossed the Atlantic as the representative of the New York Yacht Club, and entered the open regatta at Cowes, England. She was contemptuously referred to by British cracks as that "American pilot boat," but she walked away in the most unexpected fashion from her fourteen competitors. It was the first international yacht race of any consequence, and it led to great results in the yachting world. There was immediately a perfect craze for "America" bows on all yachts. She was of a type quite distinct from the "cod's head and mackerel tail" model which had held supremacy. Her designer, George Steers, had made her bows finer and her stern fuller than the prevailing type.

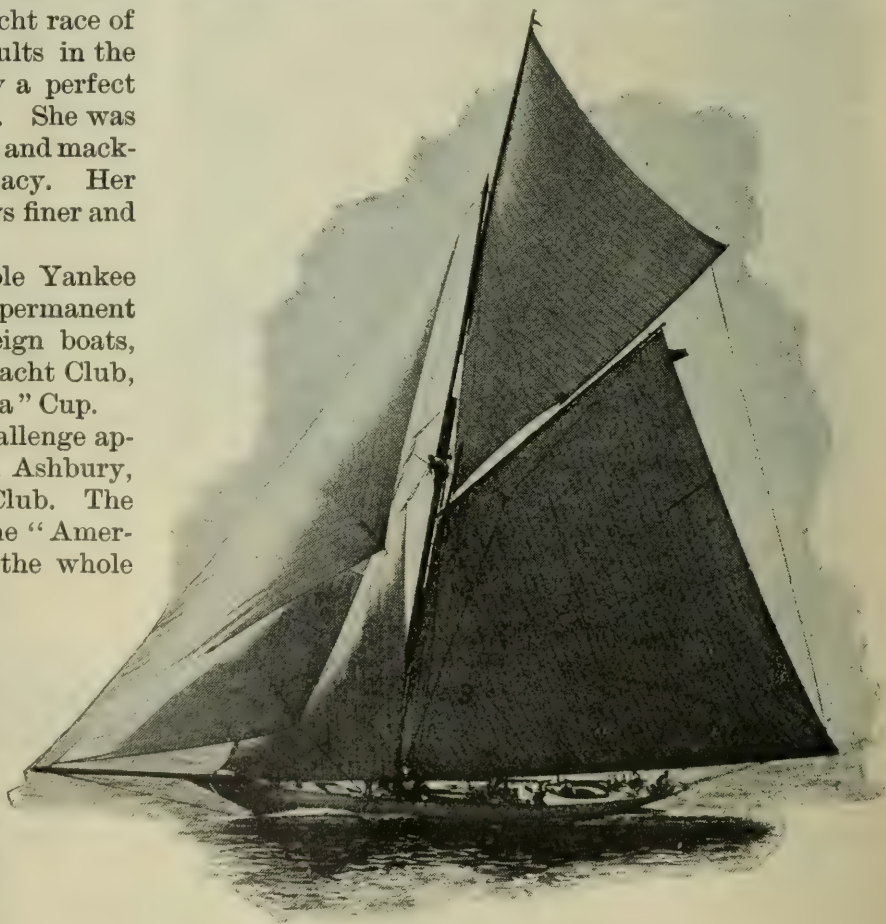
As a further consequence of this notable Yankee victory, there was established in 1857 a permanent challenge cup to be competed for by foreign boats, and this trophy, held by the New York Yacht Club, has been known ever since as the "America" Cup.

It was not until 1870 that the first challenge appeared in the "Cambria," owned by a Mr. Ashbury, representing the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The New York Yacht Club decided that as the "America" had, nineteen years before, won over the whole British fleet, that now their whole fleet should be pitted against the newcomer. The "Cambria" came in no better than tenth. Since then several English and Canadian vessels have tried unsuccessfully to wrest the trophy from the Americans. The plan of the competition has been changed, the New York Yacht Club's vessels deciding by preliminary races what boat shall have the honor of defeating the challenger, instead of putting the latter in a large fleet of hostiles.

No such landmark in yacht construction as the "America" made came again until in 1891 Mr. Herreshoff, the blind Rhode Island designer, brought out the "Gloriana," a 46-footer, to defeat everything of her class on both sides of the water.

In the August *Century* Mr. W. P. Stephens, in an article entitled "Cup Defenders Old and New," tells in detail of this important new type in yacht construction.

"A great part of the 'Gloriana's' fame was due to the peculiar and striking features of her design, which were exaggerated with each succeeding race in the popular reports. Apart from all exaggeration, the new yacht was remarkable as a daring and original departure from the accepted theories of the leading designers, and we must go back to George Steers and the old 'America' for a parallel. The radical points of difference between the 'America' and the yachts of her day lay in the fineness of the forward ends of her successive water lines, giving her a long and easy bow compared with her short bluff entrance. In the case of the 'Gloriana,' as compared with her immediate predecessors on both sides of the ocean, the difference lay in the radical cutting away of the bulk under water, while preserving the full area of the load water-plane, and even an excess of bulk above water; the result being a maximum of stability through the extended area of the load water-plane,



"GLORIANA."



aided by the very low position of the ballast in the deep keel; the reduction of all useless frictional surface through the cutting away of the dead-wood forward, and the production of a form which through its smooth round diagonals was easy to drive, and which changed but little as the yacht pitched and rolled. Coupled with these important features was another which by its instant appeal to the eye attracted a degree of attention which it did not deserve, and claimed a credit which by no means belonged to it. The ends of the boat, not only aft but forward, were carried out to an extravagant length. the total overhang of bow and stern being over 25 feet on a water line length of but 45 feet. Two important factors in the 'Gloriana's' success were the very light construction of the hull, a double skin of thin wood on steel frames, and the perfection of every detail of her rigging and canvas; the yacht being not merely well handled, principally by her designer, Mr.



"VALKYRIE."

N. G. Herreshoff, but kept up to perfect racing form all the season."

Mr. Herreshoff was called on next season to beat the "Gloriana," which he did in the "Wasp." An elaboration of the peculiarities of these two boats gave rise to the "fin-keel" model which is now exciting the adepts in yachting. This type has a deep lead fin, looking like and taking the place of the centreboard.

As for the season of 1893, the newspapers have told us of the Earl of Dunraven's challenge for the



"VIGILANT."

"America's" cup, which he hopes to win with the cutter "Valkyrie," of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's visit to England with the new Herreshoff yacht "Navahoe," very like a large "Wasp" or "Gloriana," to battle for the trophies there; and of our preliminary races in New England waters to decide on the best defender of the "America's" cup against the "Valkyrie." Two of these possible cup defenders are Boston boats, the "Pilgrim" and "Jubilee," designed by General Paine; the other two are built by the Herreshoffs—the "Colonia" and "Vigilant." The cruise of the New York Yacht Club now taking place is largely for the purpose of deciding which of this quartette shall meet the "Valkyrie." Capt. A. J. Kenealy, writing of "The Racers for the 'America's' Cup" in *Outing*, says: "The record of each yacht during the whole of the season will be carefully taken into consideration by the committee, and the winner of the trial races may not be chosen to defend the cup. It is fair to presume that the yacht with the best general average of successes during the season will be the one selected. The committee has a difficult task to perform, but it is composed of men perfectly competent to come to a wise and sound conclusion. Their verdict is sure to meet with the approval of every level-headed yachtsman in the country."

"Should the 'Valkyrie' win the 'America's' cup it would be a capital stimulant and would tend to the eventual benefit of American yachting. It would spur on our designers to more ambitious endeavors, and international rivalry would become still more intense. Many of our best yachtsmen, bearing this in mind, hope that Lord Dunraven may be successful. They are confident that the grand old trophy would not remain long in Britain, but that American pluck and enterprise would soon wrest it from the grasp of our sportsmanlike rivals."



## ARCHITECTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. BARR FERREE writes in the *Engineering Magazine* on "Architecture at the World's Fair." Mr. Ferree is one of the most competent writers on architectural subjects in the country, and what he has to say in criticism of the buildings of the Fair is for this reason especially interesting. He first takes up the Court of Honor, which has been made the central point for architectural display. Except those of Agriculture and Machinery Halls, he finds none of the buildings in the court in any way remarkable, the most successful pieces of architecture, in his opinion, being the sculptures and not the building. "The Administration Building," he says, "is a serious attempt to surround a dome with utilitarian offices, but the dome loses much in being octagonal instead of square. Its perspective is consequently out of proportion and is distorted in consequence and lacking in finish. A lantern or even a statue would have helped it very materially.

## MACHINERY HALL.

"Machinery Hall is one of the few pleasant disappointments of the Fair. No drawing does this building justice, one shown by the architects in the Fine Arts Palace being, if anything, especially bad. Seen in the reality, it shows itself to have great dignity and beauty of design. The lateral colonnades are very well done, though the coloring of the walls behind them is lighter in tint than it need have been. The towers and domes are vastly more successful and pleasing in the structure than in the drawings. The architectural decoration of these parts is rich and effective, and is in striking contrast with the sculptural decoration of its near neighbor, the Agriculture Building. The towers and the building in general are, perhaps, rather too plentifully decorated with figures of angels, but they do not detract from the general satisfactory result. The porches are the most unfortunate part of the design. They are ornamental appendages, very good in themselves, but without organic connection with the structure they decorate.

## AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

"More than any other building on the ground, the Agriculture Building impresses one by its sculpture. Architecturally the building is very successful, and the design lends itself to a rich sculptural ornamentation that has been applied wherever available. And this sculpture is not architectural decoration, but groups that, most of them, would look as well off the building as on it. In this respect the building stands alone among those on the grounds, for here the sculptor has been given his greatest freedom, and here he has most amply availed himself of his opportunities. It is a most interesting experiment in decorative architecture, if such a term may properly express the coördination of architecture, painting and sculpture in an external effect."

## MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The Manufactures Building he regards as one of the least successful. The roof is too high and the design of the exterior is ruined by attempting to

carry two series of arches one over the other. Of the two remaining structures upon the court, the Mining and Electricity Buildings, he says, neither does justice to its authors.

## SOME BUILDINGS WITHOUT THE COURT.

Mr. Ferree sees little to praise in the architecture of the principal buildings without the Court, except that of the Transportation Building. The Government Building and the Illinois State Building he characterizes as abominations: "The strange thing about these buildings is not that they were erected, but that it was in the capacity of human brains to conceive of anything so dreadful. The rotunda of the Government Building is a miracle of the absurd in architecture, and that of the Illinois State Building a good seconder."

Nor does he bow down before the "crowning glory of the exhibition," the Palace of Fine Arts: "The design is good, but it by no means warrants the extravagant praise gushed out for it. Its chief strength lies in its quietness, in the subdued manner in which the parts have been treated, and the harmony with which they have been brought together. The dome, at which both criticism and the building culminate, is marred by its base, consisting of two semicircular rings, one of less diameter than the other, and which unpleasantly suggest two low bandboxes placed one on top of the other, and an inverted soup plate over all. The annexes attached to the building, and which are really an integral part of it, stretch away in the rear in an alarming fashion and detract very much from the design. It is an earnest effort to produce a purely Greek building, but it is very far from warranting the absurd praise that has been given to it."

## TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

In boldness of conception and in individuality, he thinks that of transportation surpasses all the other buildings on the grounds: "Somewhat removed from the other chief buildings, it stands alone both in location and in art. It is not too much to say that, without any exception whatever, this is the most ambitious and successful example of polychromatic architecture in America. For in this building, unlike any of the others, the color decoration has been carried out on a most elaborate scale, and, while it is decorated with some pieces of sculpture, and its great Golden Doorway is itself a masterpiece of the sculptor's art, it is the color decoration that gives it its character and its beauty, lifts it out of the rut of classicism, into which the other fair buildings drift, and makes it the most remarkable and interesting structure upon the grounds. No bolder scheme than this richly-colored building has been undertaken in American architecture, and the fair teaches no more notable lesson than is impressed by this great work of art.

"But it is to the polychrome decorations of the wings of the building that the attention of the architect will be chiefly directed. The boldness of the conception startles one at first, for the idea of a building completely decorated with color is a novelty



in our latitude. Yet Mr. Sullivan has shown himself a man not only of genius but of courage, and his work justifies him in its complete and rare beauty. The chief feature of the design is a very broad band of painted ornament carried around the building immediately under the molded cornice. This is a rich and beautiful conception, of complicated, yet well arranged design, and exquisitely colored; though including a great variety of tints and tones, it is wholly harmonious. Between the windows is a series of angels with extended wings, each carrying a streamer with the name of some man great in transportation painted on it. These are exceedingly dignified, well-conceived figures, and their white robes admirably relieve the brilliant color of the frieze. The exposition contains nothing nobler, nothing more successful than this building, and there is nothing upon the Fair grounds that will more amply repay study. It is unjust to compare it with the other buildings or to place the other buildings in comparison with it. The architecture of the Court of Honor is wholly distinct in conception from the architecture of the Transportation Building. The beauty of the one is not the beauty of the other, and by endeavoring to impress a single standard of measurement upon their excellences one loses the value of each. Those will profit most who, in seeing the white buildings, will forget the polychrome structure, and in viewing the latter will see only it."

#### The Architecture of the State Buildings.

In the *Architectural Record* Mr. Montgomery Schuyler discusses the architecture of the State Buildings at the Fair. He says: "By far the most pretentious and costly of all the State buildings is that of Illinois, and unfortunately it is the least successful of any. Indeed, it is so unsuccessful as to dispute with the building of the United States the bad eminence of being the most incongruous and intrusive of all the edifices by which a noble architectural scheme has been balked and marred. In point of intrusiveness it has clearly the better of this unworthy competition. For whereas one does not see the Government Building unless he looks at it he cannot possibly help seeing the Illinois Building, which not only forces itself upon his notice but is so placed as to interrupt and spoil what was meant to be and ought to be one of the most impressive vistas of the Fair—the view northward from the watercourt up the canal. Upon the whole, while a very much better general result might have been reached had the State architects taken counsel together, or submitted themselves to a general supervision, as the architects of the exposition buildings did, the individual buildings are highly creditable. They show a marked advance upon the similar buildings at the Centennial, and the advance corresponds fairly to the national advance in knowledge of the art of architecture and skill in its practice. It is shown in a most gratifying way by the absence of freaks and monstrosities. There is but one in the list that can fairly be described as vulgar or offensive; and surely this is a great deliverance."

#### ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

IN the August number of the *North American Review*, Professor Goldwin Smith replies to Mr. Carnegie's plea for a British-American confederation which was presented in the June number of that magazine.

#### A BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION IMPOSSIBLE.

The moral reunion of the English-speaking race with a common pride in its common history seems to Professor Smith not very far from realization. But such a thing as a political or even a diplomatic unity of the English-speaking communities scattered over the globe he holds to be inconceivable. "Supposing such a union possible," he asks, "what definite object would it have? Where would its center be? Who would direct its policy? By its irresistible power, we are told, it would impose peace upon the world. Unfortunately, consciousness of irresistible power is more apt to incline to aggression than to the enforcement of peace, while the jealousy which such combination would excite could hardly fail to lead to counter combination and call the rest of the world to arms. Besides, while there are important elements of unity in the race, there are also important elements of diversity arising from the local admixture in unequal proportions of alien blood, from variety of circumstances attendant on dispersion over two hemispheres, and from the shades of character produced by living under institutions radically, perhaps, the same, yet modified in important ways. Mutual privilege in respect to naturalization laws might not be impracticable; otherwise to nothing beyond a moral reunion, it would seem, can we rationally aspire."

#### ADVANTAGES OF A NORTH AMERICAN UNION.

Having disposed in this summary manner of Anglo-Saxon federation, Professor Smith takes up his favorite theme, that of the union of the United States and Canada, which he regards as the only natural relation between these countries: "The advantages of reunion to both parties are manifest and are hardly denied by those who, on what they think higher grounds, oppose the measure. It would exclude war from North America and dedicate the whole continent securely to peaceful industry and progress. It would remove all internal customs lines and impediments to trade. It would make the St. Lawrence, the fisheries, the sealing grounds, and all the privileges which are now the subject of perpetual disputes the undisputed heritage of all. It would open the whole field, including Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, to the free flow of population. It would call forth the mineral wealth, now dormant, of the North by admitting Canadian capital and enterprise to a region which they are now prevented from freely entering by mistrust of a foreign jurisdiction. The commercial benefits which it would confer on Canada by putting an end to the commercial atrophy necessarily attendant on her present state of isolation need not be rehearsed. Not only is the home market of Canada small as a whole, but it is divided into four,



with wide spaces, involving heavy freights, between them. Commercially the position of Ontario and Quebec is what that of two not very wealthy American States if taken out of the Union would be. The existing States of the Union, on the other hand, would gain commercially by the accession of Canadian States, just as they have gained by the admission of any other new States, say of Minnesota or Dakota. Those who protest against giving a market of sixty-five millions for a market of five millions fall into the singular fallacy of imagining that an addition is a subtraction when the less is added to the greater.

"Another advantage of union which presents itself strongly at the present moment is the power which it would afford of dealing uniformly with continental problems. Of those problems the most urgent is immigration. We need not here discuss the Chinese question. It is sufficient that, as nobody will deny, the question whether the Pacific coast of this continent shall be opened, with a prospect of its being at last socially ceded, to a race radically, perhaps unalterably, alien to our civilization, is on any hypothesis one of the most vital kind. But it cannot be solved, nor can an immigration of Chinese or of any other alien nationality be effectually controlled unless the whole continent is brought under one jurisdiction. At present, when the front door is closed by Congressional legislation, a back door is opened in Canada, and the practical result of American interdiction is that the Canadian Government raises a small revenue by the transmission of Chinese through its territory into the United States."

#### THE OBSTACLES NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

The fear that the Canadian vote would be solid, and upset the balance of the American party system, is, in Professor Smith's opinion, baseless. There is, he says, among the provinces no natural unity, geographical, commercial or ethnological, that would form a basis for a solid Canadian vote as against an American, and as for the Roman Catholic population of French Canada, which it is supposed from its religious character and reactionary tendencies would form a dangerous element in the Republic, the Professor says: "The continent would be fortunate if it were not likely to receive any worse addition to its inhabitants than the French of Quebec. They are backward, it is true, in education, in intelligence, and in industrial activity, because they have been kept back by the influences, ecclesiastical and social, to which they are subjected in their state of isolation. But they are good people, kindly by nature, courteous, eminently domestic like the country people of France, frugal and generally moral, their clergy having, to do it justice, taken great care of their morality. Politically, they have been the victims of systematic corruption, which has not failed to affect their character. But they are free from any tendency to political conspiracy or cabal. They are also free from the tendency to industrial wars, and make, it appears, good and tractable workmen in the factories

of New England." Professor Smith further seeks to show that the two democracies are in all essential respects identical, that the organized party is the real power under both constitutions, and that its machinery and kinds of action are the same.

#### FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SIAM.

##### On Risks, Rights and Responsibilities.

MR. GEORGE CURZON, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on "India Between Two Fires," pleads for the careful preservation of buffer States, for the safety and tranquility of India. He thus summarizes the story of the French attack upon Siam:

##### HOW IT BEGAN.

"The French have had disputes and conflict with the Siamese. Claiming a large extent of territory (adjoining their protectorate of Annam), which up till a few years ago was colored in their own official maps as Siamese, which is inhabited by people of the Siamese stock, and which has been occupied by Siamese troops and administered by Siamese governors during the greater part of the present century, they anticipated the discussion and delimitation that were innocently proffered by the Siamese government by the dispatch of a series of marauding expeditions, which proceeded to expel the various Siamese posts and to annex the entire country in dispute.

##### THE ULTIMATUM.

"When in the course of these operations one Frenchman was killed and another taken prisoner, they abruptly shifted the scene of action to a larger stage, seized a number of islands in the Gulf of Siam, moved the French fleet to Bangkok, and, in despite of assurances, pledges, orders and treaties, forced with two gunboats the passage of the Menam river, and menaced the capital. From this vantage-ground they then hurled at the head of the Siamese monarch an ultimatum, the severity of which excited the indignation and pity of all civilized observers. Exorbitant pecuniary indemnities were required; and at the same time that M. Develle was assuring the French Chamber and the British public of his sympathetic regard for the integrity of Siam, she was called upon within forty-eight hours to submit to a territorial dismemberment, of which, as I write, it is still doubtful whether it involves the surrender of one fourth or of one half of the entire Siamese dominions.

##### HOW IT AFFECTS ENGLAND.

"If the French demand for the cession of the left bank of the Mekong be held to apply to the entire course of that river from China to Cambogia, such appropriation, quite apart from its wanton and exorbitant character in relation to Siam, would materialize and call into existence those very British responsibilities which I have argued that even informal buffer States have the tendency to create. No British Government can acquiesce in an arrangement that would involve the cession by Siam of States which became British by the conquest of Burmah, and have



only been ceded to Siam by ourselves, subject to a condition that they shall not be handed over to any other power. No British Parliament can tolerate the wholesale extinction of a great and yearly increasing British trade with Yunnan and the provinces of Southwest China. No section of British public opinion can desire that the buffer State should not merely be crippled, but squeezed out of existence, and that possible rivals, such as England and France, should be planted face to face in the distant recesses of the Asian continent, with nothing but a river or a malarial forest strip to separate them. France is on the brink of occupying—she is frankly desirous to occupy—such a position. Let our eyes not be shut to the fact."

#### What China May Do.

Mr. D. G. Boulger, writing in the same review, thus discusses the probability of Chinese intervention: "It is possible that the desire to recover what was lost in Tonquin may operate as an inducement in the eyes of Chinese statesmen to act with exceptional vigor in regard to Siam, which has special claims on their consideration. In the first place, Siam has paid tribute to China every three years for at least six centuries; and in the second place, one of the most flourishing Chinese colonies is located in that country. It has been estimated that half, and the richest and most prosperous half, of the population of the Menam Valley is Chinese; and, considering this fact, it is not surprising that an ancestor of the present Chinese Emperor should have specially named it "The Happy State of the South." The fate of Siam is not likely to be regarded with indifference at either Peking or Canton, and France will be undeceived if she fancies that the opposition of England, whether it prove feeble or vigorous, will be all that she has to encounter. No doubt China does not yet feel sufficiently strong to be precipitate in taking up the cause of Siam by delivering to France in her turn an ultimatum, more especially as she may reasonably think that England is equally interested in the matter; but the attempt to execute M. de Lanessan's programme will sooner or later bring China into the field, and her opposition may prove more serious than the Parisians affect to believe. Every year adds to China's power for war; and our information must be singularly at fault if she has not very skillfully undermined the French position in Tonquin."

THE reviewer in the *Edinburgh* concludes a political article by demanding that the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords should be followed by a dissolution. He says: "According to every maxim of the Constitution, it will then be the duty of the Prime Minister either to resign or to dissolve Parliament. Upon the adoption of a 'new Constitution' it is for the people to decide. And we cannot believe that any desire to prolong the stay of a Ministry in office will be allowed to prevail over the sense of duty which in such a crisis ought to guide the Prime Minister in the advice he has to give to the Queen."

#### SIAM AND ITS CAPITAL.

THE *Californian* is lucky in getting its article on "The Land of the White Elephant" into the August number at a time when the French investiture of Bangkok is drawing so disproportionate an amount of interest to that usually recondite country of Siam. Mr. S. E. Carrington writes a pleasant, informational article, in which he tells the details of the elaborate worship of the White Elephant and of the less *bizarre* usages of the land. The children are educated in 5,000 temples, and although the unenlightened Siamese do not teach their women to read at all, no less than half of that enterprising set has taught itself. The King wears a cumbersome solid gold crown, and more titles than our space will allow us to reproduce. His wives, too, are an uncertain quantity, there being no census to determine whether they are numbered by the hundred or by the thousand. But only two of them are queens. He resides in the city of Bangkok, in which dwell 300,000 of the total Siamese population of 1,200,000.

"Bangkok is a strange city, totally unlike other places one may have visited. The city wall is a turreted battlement fifteen feet high and twelve feet broad. Its many beautiful gates are guarded day and night by policemen. Most of the streets are narrow, but are kept in good order, being frequently watered and swept by Chinamen. The shops and houses are peculiarly interesting.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF SIAM.

"Siam has been found a fertile country when properly cultivated, and is able to export large quantities of her products. There are many steamers constantly plying from one point to another with large cargoes of rice, fish, teak work, ivory, betel-nut, hides, sugar and fruit. Many of the modern improvements of western countries are found in the cities, and they seem almost a mark of vandalism upon the picturesqueness of the ancient manners, customs and habits of life. There are telephones, telegraph systems, electric cars and tram cars in Bangkok; also gheries, carriages with liveried *syces* driving at break-neck speed through the crowded, narrow streets. The cars come and go with dangerous rapidity accompanied by the noise of a warning trumpeter, who blows sometimes simply to make a noise. The thoroughfares are crowded, and it is surprising that many are not killed and maimed, for the people walk along as indifferently as if they were on country roads.

"The country owes much to the American missionaries, who have materially aided in establishing a feeling of friendship and confidence among the people with foreign powers, and Americans have been instrumental in introducing many inventions and improvements. The first steam rice mill, telegraph, electric cars, hospitals, dispensaries, typewriter in the Siamese language, and medical class were established by Americans, and they are hoping to do still more for this industrious and appreciative people. In the King's own words: 'The Americans have brought peace and good will.'"



## THE EFFETE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"THE Useless House of Lords" is the subject and the keynote of an article by Justin McCarthy, M.P., in the *North American Review*. In his opinion the House of Lords is not only of no advantage to Great Britain, but is a positive obstruction. He says: "What could the American public think of an institution that has resisted and delayed every great reform proposed by English statesmanship? For that is not an exaggerated description of the career of the House of Lords. Every measure carried by the Commons to extend the franchise, to protect the humble voter in his discharge of his electoral duty, to make education national, to make the transfer of land free, to release the tenant from actual servitude to his landlord, to introduce peace into Ireland by any process less stupid and brutal than that of a new coercion bill—every such measure has been resisted in the first instance by the House of Lords.

## A BODY OF LANDLORDS.

"The House of Lords is a chamber composed almost exclusively of one class—the landlord class. Writing in the ordinary way, and expecting to be understood by reasonable human beings, one would be fairly warranted in describing the House of Lords as exclusively made up out of the landlord class. But, to anticipate small criticism on my own side of the water, I shall describe it as almost thus composed. Then, being a house of landlords, they are naturally a house interested in the maintenance of an Established Church with its system of presentation to livings as part of a landlord's personal property. Now, land reforms, franchise reforms, educational reforms, and reforms abolishing class privileges of any kind are the main objects of English Liberal legislation. Therefore, we have a House of Lords, a permanent institution of the state, with a very large majority of Tories in it, and a majority of landlords so great as to be absolutely overwhelming and to leave the tiny non-landlord minority of no account at all,—we have that House of Lords set up as a permanent tribunal to revise and reject the measures of the representative chamber, the House of Commons. I have already admitted that the Lords always have to give in to the House of Commons in the end. But this very fact is only one other argument to show the absurdity of such an institution. If the House of Lords must knuckle down at last to the House of Commons, what becomes of the theory of a saving upper chamber?

"But, although the House of Lords cannot finally resist or reject, it can delay, it can obstruct, it can annoy and even exasperate, it can tamper with and mutilate and spoil good measures, and so make necessary the introduction of supplementary measures to repair the harm the Lords have done. Let us take some illustrations of this faculty which it undoubtedly possesses. I begin with the action of the House of Lords in regard to Mr. Gladstone's measure for the repeal of the paper duty."

He holds the House of Lords directly responsible for the disturbances which prevailed in Ireland during the years from 1881 to 1885, and looks upon this body as the only barrier to Home Rule for Ireland.

## HOW TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA.

## Opinions of Experts.

ARTICLES dealing with the cholera are again making their appearance in the monthly periodicals. Most of the writers, if not all of them, express the opinion that the best means of checking the spread of this disease is through better sanitary regulations.

Mr. Ernest Hart, Chairman of the National Health Society of England, reviews in the *North American Review* the experiences of European countries with cholera, and in conclusion urges every responsible authority in America to at once put their houses in order and to secure purity of water especially, but also of soil, of air and of habits. This, he says, is the only successful weapon wherewith to protect ourselves against cholera. Mr. Hart is convinced that polluted water is the cause of almost every great epidemic of Asiatic cholera, and it has been his observation that when the use of defective water has been abandoned or cut off, the epidemic has ceased. This opinion is borne out by the experience which he presents in his article.

In a scientific article in the *Medico-Legal Journal* Dr. George M. Sternberg holds that cholera is a preventable disease, the extension of which can easily be controlled by the rigid enforcement of certain well-known sanitary measures. These measures are: "The exclusion of the exotic germ by medical inspection, isolation of the sick, detention of suspected individuals, and disinfection of baggage at ports of entry—quarantine. Careful sanitary supervision of all seaport cities, prompt isolation of the sick and of those exposed to infection, disinfection of excreta and of all articles liable to contamination by the infectious discharge of those suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. Sanitary police of exposed cities and towns; prevention of contamination of the water supply, if practicable, and, if not, the use of boiled water for drinking purposes during the prevalence of an epidemic, or when there is reason to apprehend that the water supply may become contaminated by cholera germs."

The conclusion to which Dr. A. C. Abbott comes in an article in the *Sanitarian* is that "if cholera is not already in the household, much can be done to prevent its invasion by total abstinence from all uncooked food or drink; if cholera is present, we can rest with an easy conscience if each and every evacuation, all vomited matters, and all soiled underclothing and bed-clothing are disinfected by any of the methods recommended as soon as they are passed or removed from the patient, for we shall then know that all has been done that can be done by us as individuals in preventing the spread of the disease to those not affected."



## THE BERLIN SEWAGE FARMS.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW advocates in the most forcible manner, in the pages of the *August Cosmopolitan*, the system of sewage farming which has obtained in the City of Berlin for twenty years. In addition to the gain of the sewage as a fertilizer, and much more important than that advantage, is the cleanliness and purity of the method. Indeed, Mr. Bigelow heads his paper, "How to Keep a City Cholera Proof." He states that such is the cleansing influence of the earth on which the sewage is dispersed that the water in the ditches on the farms themselves is perfectly pure and sweet, and that it is only a sentimental precaution that makes a regulation against using it. Mr. Bigelow describes as follows his visit to the Berlin sewage farms:

## THE CROPS.

"After a short railway ride we dismounted at the station Blankenburg, immediately adjoining this great sewage farm of about 2,700 acres. The road along which we walked was deep with sand. On either side of us, however, were fields, rich with a most luxurious growth—fields which, but for the irrigation to which they are subjected, would be as fruitless as the road on which we walked.

"I noted magnificent artichokes, tomatoes, lilies of the valley, violets, apples, pears, gooseberries, roses, beets, in short, every variety of flower, fruit and vegetable, growing upon soil which, ten years ago, would hardly hold the coarsest shrubs.

"The various sewage farms surrounding Berlin have under irrigation so far about 13,000 acres. The city is, however, acquiring more land for this purpose, as funds become available, and for some years to come we may expect an annual addition to the irrigated system.

"There were, in the official year 1885, some 10,000 acres under irrigation, for a variety of purposes, including experimental agricultural purposes, nurseries and flower raising. The staple crops, however, were summer and winter rape, mustard, hemp, winter and summer wheat, winter and summer rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, clover, grasses, potatoes, beets, cabbage, chicory and turnips. Cereals alone took up nearly 4,000 acres.

## SOME RESULTS.

"In its original condition—that is to say, before the city of Berlin adopted the present method of cleansing itself—this land was worth \$182 per acre. As soon, however, as sewerage is applied to it, the value rises to over \$400 per acre.

"In order to realize what a great work Berlin has accomplished, not merely for the cleanliness and health of the city, but also for the benefit of the surrounding country, and the reduction of taxes, we must bear in mind that her position is in the centre of a vast sandy plain, diversified by morass and swamp. The dreariest stretches of sandy Long Island are picturesque, if not luxuriant, in comparison with the country about the German capital. Yet on this soil

are now being raised crops that would astonish an Iowa State fair. I was told that, on some fields that we passed, seven crops of grass had been cut in one year, off of one piece of land, two acres having yielded alone twenty-five tons. And this grass is of a most excellent quality, as is attested by all the farmers of the neighborhood, who seek to get it for their cows."

These results have been achieved not only without additional cost to the taxpayer, but with actually a net gain of 2 per cent. on the capital invested. Mr. Bigelow draws up a scheme by which the method would be applied to New York City with, he thinks, revolutionary results in cleanliness and in the fertility of Queens and Kings counties. He would have all of our city refuse collected on the east side and pumped out through great pipes into the sterile regions of those counties.

## FLIES AND INFECTION.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MOORE, in the *Medical Magazine* for July, publishes an article on "Flies and Disease," which is not very pleasant reading. He says: "I cannot avoid thinking that one medium by which diseases are spread has been regarded with too much indifference, or has been altogether ignored. This is the dissemination of diseases by flies."

In proof of this he begins by telling us that on one occasion "a dead dog was thrown into a ditch in the parish of Cortal, and left there. The carcass was soon covered with flies, which then spread over the place, an epidemic of anthrax being the consequence."

Among the diseases which he believes are spread by flies, especially in the East, are leprosy, mange, cholera and ophthalmia, and worms in the nose is another horrible disease which flies convey from camels to human beings. Sir William Moore writes chiefly concerning the plague of flies in India: "In most Indian towns when exposed for sale the meat is black with clustered flies, and a fly may have recently come from something not less dirty and disgusting than the evacuations of a cholera-stricken person. In India, especially during famine seasons, I have seen cholera-stricken persons on the road sides surrounded by flies. Sawtschenko has investigated this subject. He found that in the bowels and excrement of common flies, fed with pure culture of cholera, the bacilli could be demonstrated as late as the fourth day. Similar results were obtained when flies were fed on cholera excrement. Also that when flies were fed upon sterilized broth, after the bacilli had been supplied to them, immense quantities of bacilli were found, indicating that they had multiplied in the body of the flies.

"That ophthalmia is spread by flies there can be no manner of doubt. Every traveler in the East must have seen people walking or sitting about with inflamed eyes, not even troubling to brush the flies away which swarm round the eyes. This is especially the case with children."



Unfortunately, Sir William Moore does not seem to have any suggestion to make as to how the flies can be prevented doing their evil work.

## HOW TO DEAL WITH THE POOR.

### A Lesson from Japan.

THE Rev. S. A. Barnett, in the *Fortnightly Review*, has an article concerning the poor of India, Japan, and the United States. The condition of the poor in India he thinks is very bad, and in America it is rather worse. He says: "The Americans have tried to relieve the poor, but they have let their government become corrupt, and the penalty is written on the broken lives and bitter passions of the poor."

It is only in Japan that he finds any consolation in the course of his tour: "In India we had been depressed by the hopelessness, in China by the ugliness, and in America we were to be depressed by the wickedness which accompanies poverty; in Japan we found the poor touched by friendship into hope, and real sharers in the national life.

"What is the reason that Japan has no poverty problem? One reason is probably to be found in the land system, which has given to every worker a holding and encouraged him to supply his wants by his own labor. Effort has thus been developed and wants are limited. Another reason lies in the national taste for country beauty. Nowhere else are parties formed to visit the blossom trees, and nowhere else are pilgrimages simply for the sake of natural beauty. A country life has, therefore, its own interest, and men do not crowd the cities for the sake of excitement. There is, too, in Japan a curious absence of ostentatious luxury. The habits of living are in all classes much the same, and the rich do not outshine the poor by carriage, palaces and jewelry. The rich spend their money on curios, which, if costly, are limited; and the most popular agitation is that against the big European houses which ministers build for themselves. Wealth is thus not absorbed, and is more ready for investment in remunerative labor. The last reason which occurs to the mind of a traveler with comparatively few opportunities for forming opinions is the equality of manners in all classes. Rich and poor are alike courteous. It is not possible to distinguish employer from laborer by their behavior; all are clean; all are easy; all are restrained. The governor lets his child go to the common school and sit next to the child of the casual laborer, certain that his child will pick up no bad manners and get no contamination in thought or in person. This equality enables rich and poor to meet as friends, and gifts can pass without degradation. The rich nobles in the country, just as the university men whom we met in Tokio, are thus able to give to those whom they know to be in need, and friendship becomes the channel of charity. The question is, will this survive the introduction of the industrial system? It is possible that some may, and that Japan may teach the West how to deal with the poor."

## A PLEA FOR PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Meath has a paper in which he pleads for the establishment of public playgrounds for children in every city. He gives the following account as to what has already been done: "London alone has, since the formation of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association in 1882, increased her open spaces by 157, containing 4,998 acres, whilst the entire number of public parks and gardens within easy reach of the inhabitants of the metropolis is 271, containing 17,876 acres, which include 6,380 acres acquired and maintained by the Corporation of the City of London. We may roughly say that the cities and towns of the United Kingdom, including the metropolis, possess some 500 open spaces over 40,000 acres in extent."

He points out that it does not suffice to lay out the playground. Arrangements should also be made for providing amusements for the children. "Years ago I remember to have seen them in Manchester and Salford. I believe now there are many in the towns of Britain. One of the first open-air playgrounds ever constructed was at Manchester; it was made and maintained by Messrs. Armitage for the use of their workpeople. Following their example, some years ago I constructed two for the use of the tenants on my property in the city of Dublin. The largest is divided by a railing into two portions, one for boys and the other for girls. It contains a giant stride, climbing mast, horizontal and parallel bars, swings, jumping-board and cat-gallows, skittle-ground, swings, skipping-ropes attached to a central post, horizontal ladder, trapeze and swinging rings, and a sandpit in which the little children dig and play, whilst their mothers and nurses can sit round on benches watching them or chatting. The other ground is too small to be divided, and is therefore on alternate days devoted to the exclusive use of boys and girls, as the case may be. A large painted board informs all whether it is a boys' or a girls' day. In each playground there is a caretaker attired in uniform. The rush of children when these grounds were first open was so great that it was almost impossible, though two caretakers were employed in each ground, to keep any order for the first week, and consequently a few accidents occurred; but since then I have had no complaint, nor have I heard of any further accident, though the grounds have now been opened for five years. They are in constant use, and, the novelty of the thing having worn off, are not so inconveniently crowded as formerly."

IN the *Sunday at Home* Mrs. Brewer has a couple of papers on "Foreigners in London," describing the Asiatics and Africans who are to be found in that city. About ten or twelve thousand Asiatics enter London yearly; a few hundreds are Parsees and Japanese, the rest are mostly Chinese, Malays and Indians. In religion they are mostly Mohammedans, Buddhists and Hindoos. Two thousand five hundred of them are Chinese.



## WANTED, A POPULAR POLITICAL ECONOMY.

**M**R. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, publishes an article on the problem of economic education, in which he sets forth what he considers to be the fallacies which vitiate the popular political economy of the American voter :

"The popular political economy, not being based upon wide study of any sort, but upon a few simple principles, can best be met on its own ground by showing the fallacies on which those principles are based. In the very fact that education and intelligence do not seem to have weakened the hold of the popular political economy on the public mind we have good evidence that mere increase of intelligence will not suffice to eradicate it. What we want is better training in the art of right thinking.

"The direction which the present writer believes that elementary economic teaching should take may be made more evident by some examples of the propositions which he holds should be taught to or discussed by students. Such propositions are :

"That the exports of a country will, in the long run, approximately balance the imports, no matter what restrictions may be placed upon the latter.

"That the ultimate effect of such restrictions is to make exports less profitable ; hence that the so-called balance of trade needs no regulation, and that there is no danger of our interests suffering from an excess of imports.

"That no raising of wages is of permanent benefit to the masses unless accompanied by an increase in the production of things for the masses to eat, drink and wear.

"That every increase in the production of those necessities of life which the masses find it hard to obtain makes their command easier to some, and places them within the reach of others ; while every cause which has the effect of diminishing such production will compel some class to go with less of them than they would otherwise enjoy.

"That the value of every industry is to be measured, not by the employment it gives to labor, but by the usefulness of its product ; in fact, that the employment shows the cost of the industry, not its utility.

"That the employment of the unemployed at the public expense would be of no permanent benefit, unless the result of their labor could be sold for at least its cost.

"That there is plenty of employment for everybody, if men only had the wages to pay them, so that what is called want of work really means want of money to pay for the work.

"That the lower the wages demanded in any employment, the greater the number of people who can find employment at those wages ; and the higher the wages demanded the less the number.

"That the supposed beneficial effects of an increase of currency upon business would only prove temporary, and would be followed by a depression corre-

sponding to the stimulus which business had received.

"That prices are determined, in the general average and the long run, by the quantity of any article produced and the demand of the public for it ; that any attempt to artificially raise the price of any service whatever above the limit thus fixed will result in a diminished consumption, and hence in a diminished production,—in other words, that you cannot get the public to accept more than a certain quantity of service or goods at any definite price, which quantity diminishes with the price.

"That there is no possibility of a general increase in the demand for labor except by measures which would speedily neutralize their own effects, and that attempts to promote or encourage one branch of industry by making it more necessary only result in an equal discouragement to other branches.

"That a commercial marine is of no benefit to us except through bringing to our shores the products of other nations which we wish to enjoy.

"In general, that industry is of no use to us except by producing things that we need ; and that, if we can get those things without the industry, so much the better, because we shall then have more time to produce yet other things which we had not previously enjoyed.

"That a Chinaman who should work for nothing would therefore be a benefactor to us all, being, in fact, so far as we are concerned, a sort of labor-saving machine.

"In fine, that the great improvements which the present generation has witnessed in the condition of the laborer are due to cheapened production, whereby everything we need is gained with less industry than was formerly necessary."

## POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE GOSPEL.

**T**HE *Nouvelle Revue* contains an article by M. Funck Brentano on "The Connection Between Political Economy and the Gospel," which is worth noting though almost too subtle. He opens fire upon the two English economists, Jeremy Bentham and Adam Smith, oddly enough putting Bentham first in order of time. His comprehension of their theories, however, is clear, and so is his exposition of the works of Karl Marx, which he takes as the inevitable result of the intolerable burden imposed by the older school. He puts very clearly Marx's division of the product of labor : the small part paid to the laborer, the large part paid to the man with the capital ; and he shows further that even on the ultimate distribution of the wages fund, the capitalist who provides food and clothes for the laborer lays a heavy hand. The workman pays extra to the landlord, to the butcher, to the man who makes his boots : he pays for the use of their money as well as for their actual work.

M. Brentano also puts very clearly the indubitable truth that if somebody buys in the cheapest market and sells in the dearest (which is the way in which modern fortunes are made), another somebody sells



in the cheapest and buys in the dearest market. In the markets of the world people do not do what they would wish to be done unto them.

The writer appears to think that in any given circle or neighborhood a system of mutual help and forbearance should obtain. Some of his remarks point to protection. Very striking are his remarks on the economics of the Crusades: "Our ancestors flung themselves, without any centralized administration, without military organization, without suitable means of transport, into a colossal and chimerical enterprise which nevertheless succeeded. All reasons which have been alleged for the success of the First Crusade are insufficient. Faith, devotion, account for the way in which the men of the twelfth century left their homes for this wandering expedition, tramping the roads like the Athenians of old, braving the deserts like the children of Israel. We understand their patience, their sufferings, their cruel privations. But also day by day this multitude had to be fed; all these feudal lords and their vassals from the old home farms; all those merchants and purveyors who followed the men at arms. Had they not been sustained by a common hope and a common principle, the Crusaders would never have crossed the frontier of France. If any lord concerned had bought in the cheapest and sold in the dearest market the Crusades would have degenerated into a civil war.

"And the great cathedrals—the great public buildings of the Middle Ages; had the materials and the labor been bought in the cheapest and sold in the dearest market, where would they be after six hundred years?"

#### NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER.

MR. PEARSON'S book on "National Life and Character" has attracted such widespread attention that most readers will turn to his answer to critics with which Mr. Pearson begins the current number of the *Fortnightly*. Mr. Pearson retorts to the *Spectator*, which has accused him of despairing of God's providence, by reminding his critic that such a thing is different from a belief in national or personal prosperity. He then elaborates once more the reasons which he has for believing that the armaments and commerce and forces of China and India may yet dominate the world. He repudiates the accusation that he has failed to recognize the possibilities of North America and of Australia, but the chief part of his article is devoted to a vindication of his contention "that a Church recognizing the existence of believers only and working for a life beyond the grave is bound to be inexorable in its ideal, and to admit of no compromises with human frailty, and that precisely on this account it is unfitted for the task of governing fallible men and women."

#### THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Replying to the objections of some of his clerical critics, he asks: "What has the great political influence which the Church wields been employed to effect during the present century? Did the bishops

or the Church support the removal of religious disabilities from Protestant Nonconformists, or from Roman Catholics, or from Hebrews? Did they help to carry negro emancipation? Did they lend their aid to the cause of national education? Were they on the side of liberty in the one critical struggle of our own times, the war of North against South in America? Is it in them the Temperance party finds its chief allies, or to them that the Labor party looks for advocacy? Scores of admirable clergymen have helped in every one of these great battles for right, but the mass of their clerical brethren have been steadily on the side of vested interests, and half unconsciously no doubt, for whatever commended their organization to favor with the classes. Therefore, if it is a question whether the State may not advantageously supersede the Churches in some matters that seem to be rather moral than political, it is surely a possible conclusion from past history that the Churches have not deserved so well of society that they should divide the ordering of life with the civil power."

#### HOW THE STATE IS SUPERSEDING THE CHURCH.

He is careful to point out, however, that while deprecating the substitution of the Church for the State as the governing authority, his objection is purely political. He says: "I believe the Church, in its true sense—that is, the great body of Christians bound together by a living faith—can never be superseded by the civil order for the discharge of peculiar work. Where I hesitate is from a purely political point of view. I have seen a system of primary education made so perfect as very much to destroy even the desire for the higher culture; and it is a commonplace of criticism that work which has every distinction but that of genius may be so excellent that the world acquiesces in it as sufficient. Would it be so very unnatural if the State that has gradually assimilated much of Christianity into its own system should end by appearing to the mass of men to give them all that they need? All those functions which civil society has gradually, and often reluctantly, taken into its own hands—education, the relief of poverty, the ordering of the marriage laws, the protection of women and children, the opening up of careers to honorable ambition—are a large part of what constituted the strength of the Church in old times."

#### THE APOLOGIST PLEA OF THE PESSIMIST.

Mr. Pearson concludes his article as follows: "Let us bear in mind that changes for good may sometimes assist in producing results which it is usual to ascribe to a laxer morality. The cry for divorce in our own times has been raised partly because the higher ideal of marriage which public morality enforces does not allow it to be relieved even in the man by occasional libertinage; and partly because the modern wife is very properly not as tolerant of rivals as the ladies of only a century ago were. It is impossible to regret the higher tone of public opinion among ourselves; but surely it is allowable to point out that society is losing something which, on the



whole, worked well in past times, as it gradually parts with the old conception of the family. Neither here nor in the very similar case of the decreasing influence of religion can I suggest a remedy. The State, though it seems to me to deserve all reverence and love when it lives up to its magnificent possibilities, cannot even hold the highest ideal, much less attempt to force it upon men and women. They must be left to order household life very much as they will, to think fearlessly, to believe, to doubt, or to deny, as their reasoning powers and their conscience demand of them. May not a man, who does not presume to say how society should be reconstructed or faith purified, do a little good work if he shows that we are not destined to stumble upon a millennium by mere effluxion of time, or by some blind force which we call 'progress' impelling us?"

#### Mr. Pearson as a Prophet.

Mr. Pearson's famous book is the text of an essay upon "National Life and Character" in the *Quarterly Review*. The reviewer cannot accept Mr. Pearson's forecast as a true prophecy. Speaking of his book, he says: "Instructive and suggestive as it is, in many ways, it seems to us chiefly notable as a sign of the times. That so candid, considerate and comprehensive an intellect should take it for granted that Christianity is behind the age, that it has done its work, and can no longer be reckoned a great power in the world's order, surely may make us pause. We want a deeper, a broader, a more vital, a more ideal apprehension of Christianity than is common among us. We want an exposition of it which will harmonize and consecrate all that is new and undeniable in the current knowledge. Thus, and thus only, can its teachers satisfy that craving after law which has driven so many into Atheism, and that longing for a personal union with the Infinite and Eternal which is the root of Pantheism."

#### A Church View of Mr. Pearson.

The writer of the article in the *Church Quarterly Review*, on "The Hope of Humanity," says that Mr. Pearson's forecast of national life and character is one of the most pessimistic volumes that has appeared of late years, although at the same time one of the most interesting. The reviewer says: "His 'open eyes,' like those of Freedom, 'desire the truth,' and nothing but the truth. We may, however, be permitted to doubt whether some regenerating influences, and some factors moral and physical, too complex, perhaps, to be visible until a few more pages in the book of destiny have been turned, have not eluded his scrutiny. However, our thanks are due to Mr. Pearson for having produced a most suggestive and valuable work. It is a book every page of which teems with thought, and raises many more questions of vital interest than could be dealt with adequately within these limits. It is a serious attempt to foreshadow some of the next scenes in the world's drama, and to weigh exactly the probable losses of modern life and character against their gains."

#### THE LOSS OF THE "VICTORIA."

MOST readers of the *Fortnightly* will turn first to the article by Admiral Hornby on the loss of the "Victoria." It is, however, rather a slight paper; the drift of which is to minimize the feelings of dismay and of misery caused by the catastrophe. Admiral Hornby is quite sure that the best admiral in the British "Navy List" could not possibly have forgotten the paramount necessity for keeping the columns of the fleet at their proper distance, excepting on the hypothesis of sudden illness. Notwithstanding the danger to which the policy of implicit obedience is liable, Admiral Hornby is certain that if the whole navy were polled, they would prefer to stick to one admiral and one order. Admiral Hornby thinks that if the "Camperdown" had turned so as to form close to the "Victoria," astern of her or on her quarter, she would have obeyed the admiral's signal and also the signal book's instructions. No such manœuvring as Sir George ordered is to be found in the signal book, and the use of the special signals employed on that occasion seems to show how far Sir George must have been from himself. He maintains that the gridiron movement is quite safe. As to the moral of the disaster, he thinks it does not prove anything against the stability of the ship, which was built in order to give seamen steady platforms from which to fight the guns in sea-way. As for the vulnerability to ramming, that also concerns him little; ships are built to ram, not to be rammed, and they ought to trust to their skill in manœuvring to avoid that danger.

#### LACK OF CO-OPERATION.

Admiral Hornby does not confine himself to the *Fortnightly Review*. He has a much better article in the *United Service Magazine*. In this he repeats his conviction that Sir George Tryon must have been ill of the fever; but even as it was he cannot understand how the captain of the "Camperdown" failed to avoid the "Victoria." He is much impressed with the absence of that spirit of mutual assistance and friendly banter that used to characterize the Mediterranean when he commanded the fleet there. He says he is sure that if he had made Admiral Tryon's mistake, with hardly an exception each captain would have kept clear of the flagship and safe, and my good friend Admiral Tryon at the head would have shaved the flagship so near as to take a rise out of the chief.

The following reminiscences add a personal touch of interest to the article: "Knowing one another and interested in one another, it is surprising how casualties are avoided in fleets, and it is more likely to prevent them, or minimize them, than anything else. I carry two such instances very pleasantly in the memory of my last commission in the Mediterranean. It was the custom there from time to time to order the lieutenants of ships to handle them during tactics, and signal was made desiring the captains 'not to interfere except to avoid collisions.' One day, when this had been done, a lieutenant of the 'Achilles' misunderstood a signal, and placed his ship in such a position that a collision with the flagship was inevita-



ble. Then the two captains resumed charge, and showed the whole squadron a little bit of sailing that must have delighted every seaman in it. Quietly and gently the two big ships were laid alongside one another, as if the most practiced home port pilot had been laying each alongside a jetty. The damage done was trifling—a boat squeezed, the rail of a ladder broken, and a plate in the ‘Achilles’ side split by the blade of the flagship’s screw. It showed how accurately the ships could work together. On another occasion the flagship got on a shoal in the Dardanelles in a snow storm. Without delay her next astern, the ‘Sultan,’ ranged up alongside, let go her anchor and sent the cable to the stranded ship to heave off by. Such friendly competition and assistance gives that complete confidence in one another, that sense of solidarity, of being bound together, that adds so much to the moral strength of the whole and makes squadron life so pleasant. It is, in my opinion, in that direction that the efforts of every officer in the Mediterranean fleet should be turned, to restore the mutual confidence that late events may have impaired. They have lost a chief who they know can never be surpassed, but he may be equaled. The Admiralty have taken the best means in their power to insure such a consummation.”

#### LACK OF DECISION.

Sir G. Phipps Hornby’s conclusion is as follows: “At present I submit that there is a blot to be wiped out. The disaster might have been avoided by more confidence and decision, as it was avoided in one of the cases I have mentioned. Officers are expected to have opinions of their own, and to act on them when emergencies may arise. The possibility of doing serious damage to a consort is a chief emergency, and any step promptly taken that averted the collision would have been in accord with the instructions of the signal book.

“It looks to an old Mediterranean cruiser as if two things were wanting: first, the quick appreciation of facts that comes from continuous work in large squadrons; and secondly, the celerity of individual movement for which Sir George was striving.”

#### Lessons of the Disaster.

In an article in the *North American Review* Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, draws for us two lessons from the late “Victoria” disaster.

“The first is the necessity for squadron drills, and the practical manœuvring of fleets. There is no amount of theoretical learning which will give the same results as this experience. Many of our ablest naval officers in the United States are very deeply impressed with the lack of practice of our own men in these practical evolutions. It would, in my judgment, be of great value to the country and the service could we have a series of practical manœuvres such as those in which the late Admiral Tryon distinguished himself in the British fleet movements in 1888. At any rate, it is to be hoped that our

officers and men in the future will have more frequent opportunity for fleet drill, as it is the only practical way to acquire great skill and ability to handle ships in time of action, and is, moreover, the surest method of acquiring precision in that most important of things in the navy, the art of signaling.

“This leads to the second and greatest consideration, the importance of the personnel. With all his learning, persistence, skill and experience, with all the secrets he has wrenched from nature and learned from art, man has as yet made no machine superior to himself. The best powers of invention, the persistent study of science, can beget no substitute for the human intelligence, which, in battle, is to control and direct the movements of these monster fighting machines on the water. In the day of trial that nation will be most fortunate whose officers possess, in a large degree, the best qualities of mind and body and a well-balanced combination of learning and experience, to which should be added the greatest possible devotion to the flag, begetting the highest blending of moral and physical courage.”

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE first pages of the *North American Review* are given to a discussion of the present financial situation by the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer, Governor of Oregon.

#### Two Decades of Special Legislation the Cause of the Crisis.

Comptroller Eckels clears the way for his discussion of the question proper by pointing out that a large per cent. of the institutions which have recently failed are in sections of the country where booms have been the order of the day and legitimate business growth looked upon as quite out of date, and that in the more conservative parts of the country, especially in the New England and Middle States, there have been either no failures or very few. At the time his article was written not a national bank within the borders of New England had closed its doors, and but two had gone into liquidation in New York, one through misuse of its privileges, the other because of mismanagement.

The present crisis is attributed by Comptroller Eckels not to any one, two or three measures enacted by Congress, but to the whole financial legislation of the last twenty or more years, which, he contends, has been promoted in the interest of classes rather than that of people. The ailment from which our financial system is suffering, he says, “did not commence with the passage of the ‘Sherman Silver act,’ nor with the passage of the ‘Bland act.’ It found its origin long before either was enacted, at a time when Congress first assumed it to be the chief end of legislation to make, through enacted laws, certain individuals rich. It was with this end in view that protective tariff laws were passed and for this purpose was brought into being the Silver bill, which has not only now returned to plague its authors, but is de-



stroying the very interest it was designed to benefit. Such legislation is responsible for the spirit of speculation that would create something out of nothing; that organizes trusts for the purpose of enriching a few at the expense of many, and looks upon the general public, not less than the public's interests, as legitimate plunder. It has popularized an extravagance in public and private expenditure that has led the government in its public matters and the individual in his private affairs to live beyond their means. It has done more to strangle the life of legitimate trade than all else combined, and to-day the people are seeing the full effects of the evil in the menace to honest endeavors through the distrust bred by it."

He regards the passage of the Sherman act as a culmination of the idea of enriching through protective legislation. "It was avowedly, a measure of poor politics; and wretchedly bad politics."

Mr. Eckels concludes by saying that the Sherman act will be remembered as "the most costly piece of experimental legislation ever undertaken, and the last which juggled with the business interests of a whole nation for the sake of retaining the distribution of patronage."

#### Gold Alone Insufficient.

Governor Pennoyer declares that it is a piece of stupendous folly to undertake to carry on the world's trade with three billion, seven hundred million dollars of gold when the grand total of national indebtedness aggregates over thirty-five billion. In his own words "no mountebank ever imposed upon a credulous audience a more transparent fraud than the attempt to carry on the world's trade on a gold basis.

"The result of the policy of denying the use of silver as full legal tender money is seen," he declares, "in the steady decline in business; in the fall of prices and the constant accession to the already vast army of the unemployed. Gold alone, instead of both gold and silver, has become the measure of the value of property and the basis of business. And, as this is greatly insufficient to keep our ever-expanding industries in activity, they are being dwarfed to a conformity with the dwarfed basis. The prices of the farmer's produce, of the artisan's and mechanic's productions, and of the day-laborer's toil, are constantly falling, while the stoppage of industries and the enforced idleness of the laborer are the goals to which we are rapidly drifting.

"The silver dollar should be made a full legal tender. And there should be no quackery. It would be worse than folly to allow Shylock the unjust and unprecedented privilege of dishonoring the silver dollar, and then attempt to keep it at par with gold by the creation of a special fund or by the sale of bonds. Nor is there need of more metal in the dollar. Give it full legal tender qualities and a dollar of 412½ grains would be at par, just the same as would a dollar of 450 grains. Let Congress but return to the policy of the fathers, give to the silver dollar complete legal tender qualities, refuse to the money-loaner the disgraceful privilege of dishonoring any of the

coined money of the realm, and thenceforward 412½ grains of silver would be worth a dollar in every national mart, and the protective tariff now existing in favor of the gold producer would be forever completely removed."

#### The Doom of Silver.

The *Forum* also has two articles on the crisis, one by Mr. Horace White, of the New York *Evening Post*; the other by Hon. Edward O. Leech, formerly Director of the United States Mint.

The main point brought out by each of these writers is that India, in demonetizing her silver, has dealt the final blow to the use of that metal as a full, debt-paying power. As emphatically expressed by Mr. White: "A few years hence people will speak of the silver craze as they now speak of the Dutch tulip mania of 1634."

#### Arguments for Free Silver.

In the *Arena*, Hon. W. H. Standish, Attorney-General of North Dakota, contends that there is no half way to solve the present financial problem; that it must be either free coinage of silver or the extinction of all the silver money in existence, here and in Europe. He himself strongly favors the alternative of free coinage of silver; the establishment of which he holds "will stop the downward tendency of prices, give our struggling people a chance to live, and, under the decisions made in the legal-tender cases, will wipe out all the gold contracts that have been made in this country, and subject them to payment in gold, silver or greenbacks, either of which should be good enough for any American citizen, and equal to the others in value the world over, when free silver coinage shall be restored on the terms and ratio existing prior to 1873.

Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, writing in the same magazine, seeks to establish the point that the gradual tendency of European countries toward a single money standard has brought about distrust and lack of confidence in the business world. He says: "The commercial world is now beginning to realize that there is not gold enough to supply the legitimate demands for money of ultimate redemption, and that, if silver cannot be used for that purpose, disaster is inevitable.

"After gold appreciated and the market value of silver bullion declined as compared with gold, the banks and governments of the United States and all Europe, except France, ceased to treat silver as a part of their reserves.

"The fact that as much as 95 per cent. of the exchanges in the commercial world are effected without the transfer of coin misled the people while the pending disaster was sapping the foundation of credit and enterprise. Superficial observers contended that the volume of coin or money of ultimate redemption was immaterial, because most of the great transactions were effected by checks, bills of exchange and other credit devices. They did not investigate deeply enough to understand that credit can only exist while confidence remains."



## GO SLOW IN REVISING THE TARIFF.

POINTING out, in the *Forum*, the dangers in hasty tariff revision, Mr. Rafael H. Wolff suggests that the work of drawing a new tariff bill be intrusted to a carefully selected committee, consisting chiefly of competent and disinterested business men of high standing and a few Congressmen familiar with tariff legislation; this commission to meet "in the principal cities of the country and give the manufacturers and business men every opportunity to be heard before it, and due notice given that everybody who desires to appear before the commission must be prepared with figures and facts relating to the same kinds of business in Europe, and procure reasonable facts and information in reference to his own business as he may be asked to produce." Before any radical changes are made it is but fair, Mr. Wolff thinks, to fully and justly investigate the subject of the tariff in its bearings upon existing industries and wages, and through the proposed commission he thinks such investigation may be successfully conducted. "Is it advisable," he asks, "to threaten such vast interests scattered over the whole land by thrusting a change of duties on them devised by a handful of theorists, without a thorough investigation? Or would it be safer to follow a conservative course and make a thorough investigation by a specially appointed commission, with due regard to the enormous capital invested and the vast interests of the wage-earners involved? The rate of wages decides the fate of millions of our workingmen and the millions who depend upon them for their existence.

## DANGERS IN HASTY REVISION.

"It is fair to assume that wages, salaries and other expenses in producing finished goods from raw material range all the way from fifty to ninety per cent. of the entire cost, according to the class and nature of the goods produced; and three-quarters or more of this goes to wages and salaries of employees. Does it seem possible, considering the meagre profits at which manufacturers have now to market their goods, that a very low or mere revenue tariff, which should cause a violent change of values, would not more disastrously affect the wage-earners than any other class? Manufacturers cannot reduce their present margin of profit. I fail, therefore, to see how to reduce the present cost of production, unless it be taken off the wages and salaries of employees—with the exception, of course, of such industries as would be benefited by free raw materials. However, I do not mean to convey the idea that our present tariff system is what we want. Undoubtedly, some things are too highly protected, and the free list on raw material should be enlarged, but what I mean to say is that a change should be made only after a thorough and impartial investigation.

"In view of the tremendous responsibility implied in a great change of duties, it seems hardly probable that any party will be so reckless as to legislate according to the wishes of a few radicals, or seriously to consider tariff bills that are the mere guess-work of the theorists."

## NEWSPAPERS OF TO-DAY.

THE *Forum* groups under the heading "An Inside View of Daily Journalism" articles by three well-known journalists, Mr. J. W. Keller, president of the New York Press Club; Mr. C. R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*, and John Gilmer Speed.

## Journalism as a Career.

There is something tragic in the career of the present-day journalist, as described by Mr. Keller in the following paragraph: "There is no calling so alluring to the young and the uninitiated as newspaper work. The variety, the excitement, the constantly-recurring opportunities to visit new scenes, to meet famous people, to undergo novel experiences envelop this work in a novel glamour. The fact that behind its representative always stands the mighty power of the newspaper itself fills the novice with a delightful sensation that approximates intoxication. He assumes that he is a part of that vast, indefinite and mysterious potentiality which the public dreads and sometimes, not unreasonably, hates. To have men of years and wealth and station treat him with deferential consideration swells him with a sense of his own importance. To be paid to go where other people pay to go, to take precedence in public gatherings, to enter portals closed to others, to penetrate police and fire lines—in short, to experience all the advantages which policy rather than courtesy extends to the newspapers is a constant delight to the new reporter. Nor is it less gratifying to him to realize that he has stepped from the door of his *alma mater* into a new world which furnishes him with a living while it entertains him so royally. His classmate who chose the law is still digging in a law school or drudging in a lawyer's office, actually paying money to learn a profession, while he is paid to learn the newspaper business. His income for the first year is from five hundred dollars to seven hundred dollars. This is doubled in the second year. In the third year, or even sooner if he is at all clever, he is permitted to write for his newspaper 'on space,' that is, at a certain stipulated sum a column.

## THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE JOURNALIST.

"This is a glorious day for him. Still beardless and but little more than two years in journalism, he finds himself on a footing of equality, so far as opportunity to make money is concerned, with men who are twice his age and have grown gray in the service. His soul is filled with exultation; ambition spurs him to renewed effort, and the horizon of his future is bright with the rosy glow of hope. His income the next year is three thousand dollars. He works day and night, in fair weather and foul. Like the soldier, he stands ready to answer every call of duty and performs every task faithfully and well. But three thousand dollars is his income the next year and the next and the next, until he realizes one day that he has grown old. Young men are entering the business just as he entered it and are pushing him to the wall just as he pushed others. Novelty has ceased to at-



tract him, he no longer feels the spur of ambition, enthusiasm is dead, the glamour of journalism is gone. He fights stubbornly for a living for himself and his family. But with all his desperate struggling he sees his income dwindle just as it grew. The best work is given to younger men, to those who are nimbler on their feet and quicker with their pens. Unlike the soldier, he finds his years of faithful service count for nothing. He has grown old in a business which has no place for old men, where to grow old is accounted almost a crime. He is not dismissed, but he is starved out—not deliberately, but because the work must be done more quickly than he can do it. He cannot better his condition with any other newspaper, because every other newspaper recognizes that he is of as little value to it as he is to the journal which sapped his vitality and dropped him.

"The most pathetic figure in journalism is the man who has grown old in its service. Through no fault of his, he finds himself without a vocation when he most needs it. In any other business his experience would be of value. The accumulated knowledge of years would command a price commensurate with its worth. Here it is valueless, because in the first ten years of his journalistic career he has mastered the art of reporting, of copy reading, of any routine departmental work, and experience shows that celerity decreases with age after a certain period of years has been reached. Journalism is essentially a business for young men. They rush into it by hundreds, they remain in it by tens. Ninety per cent. of the men who enter journalism leave it before they become old. They remain in it only long enough to make it a stepping stone to something else less exacting, less limited in remuneration, less insecure in employment. On the staff of the daily newspaper with which I am connected there is only one man over fifty years of age, and the average age of the employees in the editorial department is less than thirty-five. A canvass of other metropolitan newspaper offices will show but a slight variation from these figures. There are more old men doing messenger service for telegraph companies than reporting for the daily newspapers."

#### JOURNALISM A TRADE.

The newspaper worker, continues Mr. Keller, "is simply a wage earner, a hired man. Journalism is a good trade, a grand and noble trade in brains, but it is a trade, and it is a mere hallucination to call it a profession in the sense that law and medicine are professions."

Insecurity of employment is one of the greatest evils encountered in the journalistic trade: "What a man does counts for little against what he does not do. One error in judgment, one serious mistake, will wipe out a record of years of faithful, conscientious and fruitful toil. A change in management or the whim of a proprietor may annul a position won by a lifetime of earnest endeavor and devotion to duty."

#### CERTAIN ADVANTAGES.

As against these drawbacks Mr. Keller sets forth as follows certain advantages to be secured in journal-

ism: "It is probable that the lower grades of physicians, lawyers and preachers do not earn greater monetary compensation for their labors than newspaper men. The same statement applies to the lower grades of men in commercial pursuits. Hence it will be seen that in the mere matter of furnishing a livelihood, journalism does not compare unfavorably with other vocations. But it is to the higher grades, to the boundless opportunities afforded to superior talents and unflagging industry, that a man must look in choosing his life-calling; and in these journalism without a proprietary interest suffers in comparison. Moreover, while there are innumerable worthless men in other vocations, men who lower the general average, there are no worthless men in journalism. It has no place for dullards or laggards. Such may enter, but they are speedily discovered and mercifully dropped. The result is that journalists as a class are intelligent, educated, earnest, industrious; and it is not the least advantage of the calling to be with these and of these. Another advantage of journalism lies in the character of the work the journalist has to do. The world is his field of labor, mankind his constant study. Under these conditions, labor never becomes insipid or uninteresting. Each rising sun brings with it a new turn of the kaleidoscope of human affairs, as rich in color, as wonderful in grouping, as that of the day which is gone. There is always an opportunity, even for the humblest, to do some good; and if the mighty power of the newspaper is only rightly directed and justly exercised, there is an exultation in achievement which is shared by every active agent in its production."

#### Do Newspapers Give the News?

Nothing could be falsier, says Mr. John Gilmer Speed in discussing the subject "Do Newspapers Give the News," than the belief that the newspaper is the history of the world for a day. He contends that they do not record the really serious happenings, but only the sensations and catastrophes of history: "If the New York newspapers, for instance, ever recorded history accurately and with any appreciation of the significance of the events occurring, they do it less now than heretofore, for now everything is so covered with the millinery of sensationalism that none but the wisest can detect the truth beneath. The depth of the headline conveys to the reader the editor's estimate of the importance and value of the news recorded; and if the editor be inspired only by the motive to amuse, entertain and excite his readers, it is readily to be seen how he leads his followers not only into the regions of disjointed thinking, but into absolutely wrong thinking. And that such is the motive of the editors in New York at the present time I believe the little table I have compiled and the analysis of it will show. Though the present tendency is in the wrong direction, I do not believe it will much longer continue so. In no other field of endeavor is cheapness—a sacrifice of quality for quantity—now esteemed of the first importance. In art, in architecture, in music, in the drama, the tendency is the other way; and we may expect before



very long that decent people will demand that the news be placed before them, not in sheets full of unclean things, but with the good taste and moderation characteristic of a high and pure civilization."

#### In Defense of the Newspaper.

Mr. Miller writes in defense of the newspaper of to-day. He admits that they are not what they should be, but believes they are entitled to much more respect than is given them by the critics: "The bitterness of some of the assailants of the press is due probably to a misconception of the province of a newspaper. If there were in the world no persons save those whose minds dwell constantly upon the loftier problems of society and the finer truths of philosophy, the newspaper would be very different from what it is now. But taking the world as it is, which is the way editors have to take it, the publication of a newspaper devoted entirely to exalted themes is commercially impossible. Personally, I am glad of it; for such a newspaper would be tough reading, and its writers would be the most miserable of men. Let me say, however, that a newspaper that intentionally and as a matter of policy purveys matter acceptable to low and vulgar tastes, a newspaper that is habitually unclean, sensational, untrustworthy and ill-bred, deserves all the denunciations that the most violent critics of the press may visit upon it. Lay on, gentlemen, and spare not. But pray discriminate. Don't accuse a newspaper of pandering to low tastes because it prints matter intended for the edification of persons not in your set. There are hundreds of persons in this city to whom tennis is a bore, baseball a weariness, yachting an unknown realm, and horse racing a gateway to the bottomless pit. But there are hundreds of thousands to whom all these or some of them are agreeable pastimes. Healthy Americans for the most part are interested in sports. A newspaper must take account of this great portion of the population who demand sporting news, and whose demand is so reasonable and innocent that every newspaper now prints this information fully and carefully. Yet this is one of the offenses that glare in the eyes of the critics."

#### The Newspaper Correspondent.

In *Scribner's* Julian Ralph takes the newspaper correspondent as the subject of his contribution to the series on men's occupations which *Scribner's* is running just now. Mr. Ralph, when speaking of the martinets who sometimes take charge of newspaper offices and try to enforce business rules of discipline, inveighs against the idea of any such proceeding:

"The average worker for wages begins a fixed routine at a certain hour every day, performs it, and goes back to his home and his own pleasures in eight or ten hours; but this queer creation of the period, the newspaper man, penetrates the wilds of Athabasca in midwinter to find a white girl who is said to be in the custody of Indians; floats about in the bay or ocean for days to meet a steamship; sees himself locked and battened in an untried submarine boat, as Stephen Bonsal did not long ago, to be shot down to the bottom of the harbor in that perambulating coffin;

or at a moment's notice goes to Hamburg, when it is the hot-bed of a cholera epidemic, to put up there and report what he sees. This singular creature can make no appointment with wife or friend, even a day in advance. He cannot predict where he will be living next year or next month. He is not surprised on coming back from a wearisome journey at midnight, to find that he is ordered to start on another expedition in five hours. He does not deal with his own kind or any special sort of men, but with all kinds, under all circumstances; and having written an account of a week's stay aboard the most luxurious steam yacht of the period, he goes post-haste to witness a miners' riot in the mountains of North Carolina. All that is a business, if you please, but it is not what men call 'business.' A newspaper is a co-operative concern in all except an equal division of the earnings; and since a good half of the newspapers do not more than pay their way, it is good for the writers that the co-operative tendency stops where it does."

#### Charles Dudley Warner on Newspaper Pictures.

The suddenly elaborated practice of illustrating the daily newspapers—a practice so scathingly condemned by the small conservative minority and so boldly espoused by the enterprising great dailies—is one of the subjects of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's editorial contribution to the August *Harper's*. He cannot but be worth hearing on a topic so bitterly discussed by the papers themselves.

"The public is wondering how much further the newspapers are going in transferring themselves into picture papers. There must be a limit somewhere, if it were merely on account of the expense, on the one hand, and the reader's patience on the other—unless reading is to be given up entirely for seeing; that is to say, if the busy man is to give up reading the head lines of news and try to grasp it by a hasty glance at the illustrations. The newspapers themselves cannot tell why they have been driven along in this direction; they suppose the people want pictures. Gradually the distinction has been almost effaced between the paper of news and the paper to amuse.

"The rapid growth of this sort of illustration is curious. At first it was only intended for information—to give the features of a person or scene referred to, or the plan of an invention or a piece of architecture described. It was not intended to give artistic pleasure. It is true that good illustration should give pleasure while it gives information. This is practically impossible for the newspapers, run off on lightning presses, to do. This is left to the impressions of the more leisurely magazines and books.

"New and wonderful processes, however, have permitted the attempt to be made by the use of colors, and prophets expect great things from these methods. The general effect so far is to vulgarize art and to diffuse false standards of taste. Those who believe that art is a matter of individual genius get little pleasure from mechanical engraving, or processes that sacrifice all poetic expression to mere



accuracy. In this case the cream does not have a chance to rise to the top or be separated. It is lost. Of course if people want pictures, and pictures of this kind, enterprising men will meet the demand, and the new industry is legitimate for what it pretends to be. But the demand may not continue long, for popular tastes change. Besides, there are already many people who want their news without sensational illustration or caricature, and these joined to those who are offended by base art may work a reaction in favor of the *newspaper*, pure and simple."

#### MR. WALTER BESANT AT HOME.

THE first place in the *Young Man* for August is given to an interview with Mr. Walter Besant, who, according to his interviewer, carries with ease his fifty-five years and his thirty books. A genial, fatherly, practical man, he would rather spend his time in doing useful work and making people happy in this world than in speculating about the next. He has several hobbies, among others that of collecting autographs, and he keeps the signatures of everybody neatly tied up in bundles.

#### THE PRIZES OF LITERATURE.

Speaking of the Author's Society and the earnings of literary men, Mr. Besant makes the following assertion as to the prizes of literature: "I cannot make people believe that there is such a thing existing as literary property. When, for instance, I stated that over fifty people in this country and in America were making more than a thousand a year by literature, my estimate was absolutely derided. We have since then ascertained that hundreds of people are making over a thousand a year by literature of various kinds; at least thirty in this country alone are making over two thousand; at least six or seven are making over three thousand, and I should say that at least one or two are this year making not less than four thousand. In every profession a thousand a year is a prize; two or three thousand a year is a great prize. From the peculiarity of the literary profession there can never be many of these great prizes at the same time; but there will always be opportunity for everybody, and there is plenty of room at the top."

#### MR. BESANT'S OUTPUT.

No doubt this is true, but it is frightfully crowded at the bottom. Speaking of his own experience as a writer, Mr. Besant said that he wrote eleven novels in collaboration with James Rice, eleven by himself since, besides four books on French literature, two books on London and a couple of biographies. He has written no fiction for the last nine months, but will be engaged for two years to come. He is to begin a new novel as soon as he returns to England. He dictates nothing, but writes all with his own hand; typewriting, he says, is like talking through a box. He writes everything three times over.

#### CONTEMPORARY FICTION.

Speaking of the novels of the present day, he maintains that the novels produced by Bentley, Chatto, Macmillan and Longman are far superior as an aver-

age to anything that has ever been done before. And of contemporary romance writers, he says: "I am sure that in fifty years time the world will put Stevenson, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling and Barrie—who to my mind are, intellectually, our four best living writers—on a level with any writers of fiction we have had. Especially I admire Kipling—I love Kipling—he is a real genius, that fellow. Barrie is a beautiful writer. Stevenson at his best is a wonderful writer—only he has got to be at his best. Apart from these men, we must not forget that Blackmore wrote 'Lorna Doone,' that Black wrote 'The Daughter of Heth,' which to my mind is one of the finest novels in the language—and, I would add, that Rider Haggard wrote 'She,' which as a piece of pure imagination is almost without parallel."

The modern novelist has at least a stimulus which his predecessors never possessed, owing to the expansion of the English-speaking world.

#### TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS.

Mr. Besant, "when asked concerning the pursuit of literature as a profession, replied as follows: 'I should strongly recommend the young writer to keep himself independent of literature,—to follow some profession, to become a journalist, or do anything in order to be independent. Because, to be dependent on literature, unless you are a very good man indeed, means a most wretched life.' In illustration of this Mr. Besant told me of a case, which came under his own observation, of a young man who started with very good prospects indeed. He brought out a book which was very well reviewed, and very well received, but being his first book he did not make much money out of it. Having begun life as a clerk in the city (his father was a clerk before him) he did not know much of the world of society; consequently, his range was limited, and his second book was quite a failure. 'Since then,' said Mr. Besant, 'he has been living (!) by literature. Two or three years ago, when I last heard of him, he was receiving from fifty to seventy shillings for a novelette of thirty thousand words, and was living with his wife and children on an income of less than a pound a week. Now, if he had kept his berth in the city and bided his time, he might have become a successful writer. But to cast yourself on the sea of literature in most cases means certain wreck.' Mr. Besant certainly has practiced what he preaches. His first novel in partnership was a success; every one afterwards was a success; he has been successful all along, but not until six or seven years ago did he feel justified, he told me, in giving up a post worth three hundred a year. 'I did not like to be on the sea of letters without any kind of anchorage. Three hundred a year is at least bread and cheese; with that you can be independent, and not obliged to write for a pittance.'"

#### THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Mr. Besant was evidently in a very genial mood, and not even the comparative failure of the People's Palace could disturb his optimistic mood. He said he



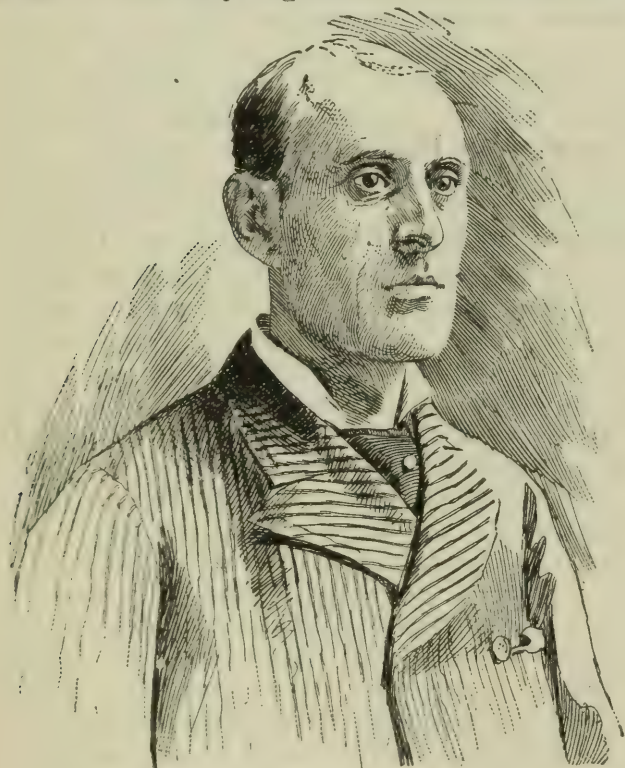
was not satisfied on all points, but he was satisfied on some: "The educational side is splendid, thanks to Mr. Low, the head of that department, and the musical side is very fine indeed. It wants at this moment, above all things, a head like Sir Edmund Currie, who would be always there directing and watching it; and I think on the recreative side it is languishing for want of such a head. Also, I wish that the library could be kept up with greater liberality. The place wants an income of two thousand pounds a year more than it has got."

#### EUGENE FIELD.

ONE day last June Mr. Hamlin Garland paid a visit to Mr. Eugene Field in the latter's Chicago home, and a report of the conversation which they had Mr. Garland gives in the August number of *McClure's Magazine*.

#### EUGENE'S BOYHOOD.

In the course of the conversation it transpired that Mr. Field's parents moved from Vermont to St. Louis, in which city Eugene was born in 1850. When



EUGENE FIELD.

the lad was seven years old the family moved to Amherst and lived there until he was nineteen. When he was nine years old his grandmother paid him ten cents for a sermon which he wrote on "Conscience," and afterwards the old lady gave him five dollars for committing to memory the Book of Acts. "I would not now exchange for any amount of money the acquaintance with the Bible that was drummed into me when I was a boy," Mr. Field exclaimed with enthusiasm. He attended college at Williams and the University of Missouri. At twenty-one he found himself an orphan with sixty thousand dollars to spend. He succeeded in spending it by taking a

friend to Europe and paying it out for "experience." "Experience was laying around loose."

#### JOURNALISM.

Being without money he had to go to work, and secured a position as reporter on the *St. Louis Journal*. He married, and in order to meet his new responsibilities went to St. Joseph to become city editor of a paper there. In 1877 he was recalled to the *St. Louis Journal* in the capacity of paragraph writer. Here he began to publish his "verses"—he insists that he doesn't write poetry. His first verses were entitled "Christmas Treasures." It was for the *Kansas City Times* that he wrote the "Little Peach," "which still chases me round the country." In 1883 he joined Melville Stone on the *Chicago News*.

#### EAST AND WEST.

"You've had offers to go East, according to the papers," said Mr. Garland.

"Yes, but I'm not going. I'm in my element here. They haven't any element there. They've got atmosphere there. I don't want literary atmosphere. I want to be in an *element*, where I can tumble around and yell without falling in a fit for lack of breath."

Field's mind then took a sudden turn, and he said:

"I'm a newspaper man. I don't claim to be anything else. I've never written a thing for the magazines, and I never was asked to till about four years ago. I never have put a high estimate upon my verse. That it's popular is because my sympathies and the public's happen to run on parallel lines just now. That's all. Not much of it will live."

"My best work has been along lines of satire. I've consistently made war upon shams. I've stood always in my work for decency and manliness and honesty. I think that'll remain true, you'll find. I'm not much physically, but morally I'm not a coward."

"Your life in New England and the South, and also in the West, has been of great help to you, I think," remarked his interlocuter.

"Yes, and a big disadvantage. When I go East, Stedman calls me a typical Westerner, and when I come West they call me a Yankee—so there I am!"

"There's no doubt of your being a Westerner."

"I hope not. I believe in the West. The West is the coming country. We ought to have a big magazine to develop the West. It's absurd to suppose we're going on always being tributary to the East!"

#### LITERARY WORK.

"Do you write rapidly?" This was one of Mr. Garland's questions.

"I write my verse easily, but my prose I sweat over. Inspiration is all right and pretty and a suggestion, but it's when a man gets a pen in his hand and sweats blood that inspiration begins to enter in."

In conclusion, Mr. Field said that he is going to write a sentimental life of Horace. "We know mighty little of him, but what I don't know I'll make up, I'll write such a life as he *must* have lived. The life we all live when boys."



## THE TWO GREAT SCANDINAVIAN NOVELISTS.

Henrik Ibsen.

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE has an interesting article in *Temple Bar* upon the two great Scandinavians—Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. In the early months of the present year Mrs. Tweedie called upon Ibsen at his own house in Christiania, and interviewed him there for the benefit of the readers of *Temple Bar*.

## IBSEN AS HE IS.

She says: "The doctor is a small man, thick set—one might almost say stout in build. His head is splendid. The long white hair is a tangled mass of glistening locks. It is brushed straight up from an unusually high forehead, and stands out as a sort of frame to the face; indeed, the face is completely framed by white hair, for Ibsen wears whiskers and a beard under the chin, the chin itself and upper lip being clean shaven. By this arrangement the mouth is clearly visible—and it is a very curious mouth. The upper lip is short, and the mouth is so thin and decided that the top lip hardly shows at all. The mouth is very determined, with a pleasant smile when talking. He always wears glasses; and whether from their use or from short-sightedness, the eyes themselves are somewhat sunken, and much hidden by the shaggy eyebrows. It is a keen face, not actually handsome, but impressive, and denotes power and penetration."

She adds that he wore a complete suit of shiny black, with a double-breasted top-coat, some of the buttons of which were the worse for wear. His tie was of white satin. In manner he is very quiet and reserved, speaking German very slowly and deliberately. He is of German descent, and very sympathetic with Germans, although he thinks Norway the most lovely country in the world.

## HIS MODE OF WORK.

Mrs. Tweedie says that Ibsen is almost as neat and as faddy as an old maid. Everything was in its place, and all the MSS. were fastened up in elastic bands. He is always punctual to a second; writes a clear, neat hand, walks and moves slowly, and is never in a hurry. He takes some two years to write a play, and he writes it out so often that, when it is finished, not a line of the original often remains. He is absolutely uninfluenced by the bustle and turmoil that he sees all around about him. As to his habits, Ibsen said that he was getting lazy, and did not read much. He looked over the papers every day, and read a book now and then.

## SOME ODD HOUSEHOLD GODS.

By the side of the ink pot, on the table on which he writes his book, there stands a little tray, and on that tray one of the small carved wooden bears so common in Switzerland. Beside it was a little black devil, holding a match, and two or three little cats and rabbits in copper, one of the former of which

was playing a violin. Mrs. Tweedie asked Ibsen what was the meaning of the strange group. He replied: "'I never write a single line of any of my dramas without having that tray and its occupants before me on the table. I could not write without them. It may seem strange—perhaps it is; but I cannot write without them,' he repeated; 'but why I use them is my own secret,' and he laughed quietly."

His writing room is bare and very unpretentious. The drawing room and dining room are covered with pictures which he carries about with him wherever he goes. Mrs. Tweedie says what is surely an exaggeration—that Ibsen has probably made more money with his pen than any other writer.

Ibsen now lives very quietly, taking no part in politics. After his morning work is done, he takes a little walk before dinner. After dinner, which is at three, he strolls down to the hotel, where he sits down to coffee or beer, and reads the newspapers for an hour or two.

Last year his son Sigurd married Bjørnson's eldest daughter, and last month the two eminent Norwegians became grandfathers.

## Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.

Following is Mrs. Tweedie's description of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson:

## THE MAN AS HE LOOKS.

"Bjørnson is a big man of powerful build. His well-knit form denotes great physical strength, and his splendid head signifies great mental power. The face is curiously round, and the high cheek bones and massive jaw have a peculiarly northern air. From his broad brow he wears his hair brushed straight up. The hair is now almost white, although it was red in his youth, and he still has great quantities of it. As he moves his head in his emphatic speech, the massive mane of hair moves and shakes and reminds one of a shaggy lion. His face is clean shaven, except for a small pair of reddish whiskers. He is a fine-looking man with his burly build and keen, piercing blue eyes. He is very short-sighted, and is never seen without spectacles. He has a very determined thin mouth, with a kindly smile, very characteristic of the man, who is stern and grave and very tender-hearted.

## HIS LOVE OF MUSIC.

"Bjørnson is devoted to music; although no performer himself, he is passionately fond of listening.

"'Nothing gives me keener enjoyment than listening to good music. Music I believe elevates the soul, instead of degrading it, as Leo Tolstoi would make us think. Anyway, music to me is happiness, relaxation, aye, and inspiration. Much of my best work has been written after listening to good music.'

"Several of his poems have been set to music by his friend and compatriot, Grieg, and Bjørnson has



even written oratorio to Grieg's music, with great success. Although Björnson has traveled much, he has only once been in England, and that was only for a week many years ago.

" 'Perhaps I may go again some day, for I am an apostle of Herbert Spencer's and a great reader of your literature, although I speak the language very badly. I am over sixty, and I am too old to make new friends, more especially when I do not talk their language. Besides, I have still a great deal of work to do before I die, and not much time to do it in. My work is my life; the more work I have in hand the happier I am. Music is my amusement and digging is my recreation. You smile when I say digging is my recreation; but it is so. Your Gladstone fells oaks; I dig with a spade, and I am much prouder of having my name on a spade than in a book.'

"He works with his own hands at his charming home at Gudbrandsdal, and he is very proud of having managed to bring into cultivation what was once only a crop of stones.

" 'You see I was brought up among our peasantry. My father was a parson, and I too was intended for the Church. Strangely enough my first literary productions were hymns; but that was very many years ago;' and he added, 'I think the most perfect and charming life is to be found in the simple peasant home. So-called educated society is not real, it is thoroughly artificial, artificial to the heart's core.'

#### HOW HE WORKS.

Of his method of working Mrs. Tweedie gives the following account: When the household is settled and things have assumed the usual routine, Björnson writes all the morning until about two o'clock, at which hour the family dines, and after that he considers the chief part of his day's work is done. He is not at all methodical and tidy like Ibsen; but then he has not so much time on his hands; his whole life is a rush from morn to night.

"Björnson always likes to be alone when he is writing, and in each of his little country seats he has his own writing room and a large plain table. He thinks out all his scenes and situations, and even decides upon the conversations of his characters before he puts pen to paper, and during all this planning and arranging of his chapters he always walks about. Up and down, backwards and forwards he trudges, muttering to himself; but when he has once decided on chapter and verse, he sits down and dashes it off with great rapidity, resulting in some very untidy and illegible MS., about which some very curious stories are told. But for his wife, the printer would probably never decipher what he writes; but Fru Björnson copies nearly everything for her husband, then he corrects and alters it, and she copies it all over again before it goes to press. She is of the greatest assistance to him in this way. How many wives have helped their husbands in their work, receiving no individual thanks from the world

outside, but happy and content in their husbands' reflected glory!"

#### A Confession of Faith by Björnson.

Professor Boyesen makes a very readable article in the August *Cosmopolitan* in the telling of his personal relations and conversations with the Norwegian sage and democrat, Bjørnstjerne Björnson. He describes himself bathing with Björnson in the Norwegian mountains and as dining with him in the Professor's New York home, where Björnson delivers himself on the subject of American women, and asks for turkey without *stopping*. One of the more important conversations has this little creedal speech from Björnson:

" 'You may squirm as much as you like,' he exclaimed; 'but the fact cannot be blinked that to socialism in some shape or other belongs the future. The present crude theories which the justly discontented of the earth are propounding are only significant as the first serious agitation of the greatest of problems. It is so pleasant to think that God made the earth for you and me who promenaded about in broadcloth, eat and drink our fill, and sip a moderate amount of pleasure from a variety of experiences. But have you ever known what it is to be hungry, my boy—to be so ravenous that your entrails scream, and yet not know where to turn for a bite of bread? Has it ever occurred to you how the world must look to the hungry man? We may lull our uneasy consciences to sleep with the idea that no man need be hungry who wants to work. But that is, after all, a very transparent lie. There are thousands who are hungry and who cannot get work, or only at wages which are but a modified form of starvation. Now, there is no doubt in my mind that the modern state, whether you call it monarchy or republic, is a mere league of the powerful to keep their hold upon the good things of life, because a wider distribution would result in a smaller share to each. I am not in favor of any wild spoliation scheme, but I am in favor of legislation which will not discriminate in favor of the strong, at the expense of the weak. Civilization must be judged, not by the splendor of your Rothschilds, your Vanderbilts and your Astors, but by the average intelligence, comfort and well-being of the great people itself, in field, in mine, and in factory. The progress of civilization is to be gauged by the admission of an ever larger and larger proportion of the population to that degree of prosperity which will enable them to live decent, laborious, but yet comfortable lives, and not be crushed into mere soulless machines of toil. I am so constituted that I must sympathize with the under dog. It is the many who toil and starve and suffer whose lot I have at heart, it is the poor, the small, who cannot rise and assert their rights—it is these I love; and I believe that that country is the strongest, the greatest and the most civilized which is covered with millions of modest but contented homes; not that in which the splendor of a few hundred palaces is supported by the wretchedness of a million hovels.'



## PAUL VERLAINE.

TILSKUEREN has a brightly written article by Sophus Claussen entitled "A Night with Paul Verlaine." From beginning to end it is so full of lively enthusiasm, and so vivid in its descriptiveness, that one walks along, step by step, with the light-hearted Sophus and his friend, through the mild damp January eve to the crowded *café Soleil d'or* in the Quartier Latin of Paris, and takes one's place with them at one of the little tables under the dim gas jets to sing and drink ale with the gifted Bohemian-hearted writers of *La Plume*—the very air pregnant with mirth and geniality, though it is one cloud of tobacco smoke and every one's clothes are wet or damp. It is the kingdom of Paul Verlaine, this "Golden Sun" café in the heart of the Latin Quarter. He is known and loved by all; even the gay, frivolous girls about lift their laughing lips bashfully for a kiss from Père Verlaine—the penniless writer hero who sleeps among vagabonds "too rich in soul to keep earthly goods above an hour—too great and good for the Academy!"

Paul Verlaine does not present himself this evening before his disciples and worshipers until late. But while we wait we get steeped to the fingertips in the liveliness about us. Over there in the distance we see Mons. Deschamps, the editor of *La Plume*, with a genial and a happy smile about his lips and everywhere some genius with an impossible frisure, and a sprinkling there is of the fair sex, too. All feet are lovingly beating time to the song that rolls boisterously up around us:

"Chantons, chantons comme Verlaine!  
En avant!  
Nous avons du talent!"

By-and-by, Paul Verlaine himself arrives. A wonderful head! In his face an expression of anxiety "older than the flood," but for the rest, a bearing and a personality so instinct with ease and glorification, that one thinks at once of some old Greek philosopher—Socrates, whom, indeed, he resembles in the massive brow and the little turned-up nose. White linen and dainty clothes he knows not of. His dress is all awry, with torn button holes minus the buttons, and from beneath the gray beard peeps a gray wool shirt by no means clean. He is at once the center of an adoring crowd. A sixty-two-year-old red-beard, with a disciple-mien such as may have belonged to Simon of the Scriptures, bends down and rubs the Master's back with his own coat-tails, for the great philosophical cloak—the only decent garment Père Verlaine carries—is soiled with two great patches of street dirt.

Père Verlaine takes no heed of him, save to shrug his shoulders between whiles when the cleansing operation becomes too violent: "That's enough, Bibi! that's enough!"

In a moment Sophus Claussen and his friend are brought forth by Mons. Deschamps to be introduced to this lion of lyrics as a couple of Danish admirers—Sophus Claussen being presented with a grave, earnest respect that makes him quite ashamed of

himself, as "the Danish translator of Baudelaire." But alas! Père Verlaine knows even less of Denmark than he knows of clean linen.

"I too," he observes politely, "have been in Holland. I lectured in Amsterdam—most lovable people!"

In vain do the two Danes seek to put him right and pilot his thoughts a little further north. If they are not Hollanders, "they are still Swedes all the same."

A long, enthusiastic talk of Baudelaire, and then it is time to quit "*Le Soleil d'or*," and red-bearded Bibi ventures to come forward and lay hold of Verlaine by the arm.

"Say good-night to me, *notre père*!"

"Good-night, Bibi!"

Bibi puts his cheek to him in good old French style.

"Kiss me, *notre père*!"

Verlaine kisses him; but when Bibi turns to him the other cheek, he elbows him off with some displeasure.

"*Nous aurions l'air*!"

From café then they drive, through the Students' Quarter, and from each are turned out at closing time. Everywhere the young folks swarm with loving reverence round the great poet. But he says to them, with a wounded pride: "Don't call me *notre père* or *cher maître*. Call me Paul Verlaine!"

Later on, leaning over a table in a little café, he tells his "Holland" friends some funny anecdotes about his women friends.

"There's one good girl—an old friend," he says, gesticulating with his arms, "who takes care of me at times, gives me clean linen and defends me when folks speak ill of me. 'Oh, now, really he is not so bad,' she says, '*he wears a high hat*.' One day this girl says to me: 'How like François you are!' 'Do you mean Frans the First?' I asked. No, she meant François Coppée, my colleague, member of the Academy, and she knew him well, too. 'He has spoken of you,' she says. 'Of me?' said I. 'Yes, of you,' answers this girl-child, '*for he's not a bit proud, you know*.'"

Full as this article is of breezy vivacity, there is, nevertheless, an undercurrent of poetry and pathos in it that is specially marked toward its conclusion.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS, who writes in the *Idler* about his first book, does not speak kindly of the United States. He says; "In speaking as I have done about America, I do not mean to praise it as a State or a society. In that respect it is perhaps worse than our own, more diseased, more under the heel of the money fiend, more recklessly and brutally acquisitive. But there are parts of it more or less free; nature reigns still over vast tracts in the West. As a democracy it is so far a failure, as democracies must be organized on a plutocratic basis, but it at any rate allows a man to think himself a man. Walt Whitman is the big expression of that thought, but his fervent belief in America was really but deep trust in man himself, in man's power of revolt, in his ultimate recognition of the beauty of the truth. The



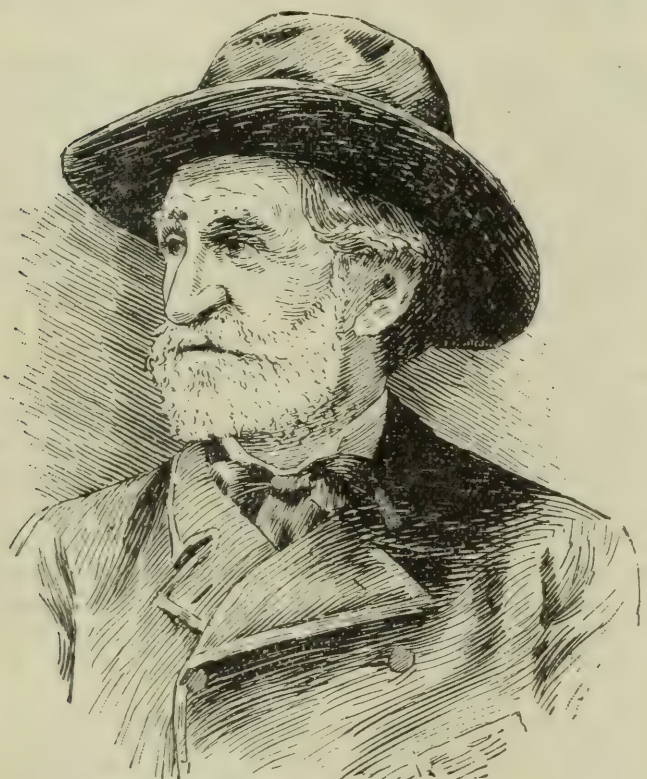
power of America to teach lies in the fact that a great part of her fertile and barren soil has not yet been taught, not yet cultivated for the bread which of itself can feed no man wholly."

### VERDI AT HOME.

THE *Gartenlaube* (Heft 7) contains an article on Verdi by Herr Woldemar Kaden, who paid a visit to Verdi-Land, and now gives us a picture of the great composer at home.

#### BIRTH.

Those who travel from Piacenza to Bologna pass close by Verdi's home, for the white villa of Sant' Agata lies not far from Roncole and Busseto. Roncole is a poor little hamlet occupied by some 1,200 peasants, but it was in this miserable nest that a young couple settled down at the beginning of the century and contrived to earn an existence—the hus-



GIUSEPPE VERDI.

band by selling sugar and coffee to the peasants and his wife by spinning. Here on October 9, 1813, Joseph Fortunin François Verdi, as the register has it, was born.

#### EARLY TRAINING.

There do not seem to be any very authentic stories of any marvelous musical proclivity on the part of the child, but his biographers are pleased to relate that he, like Mozart, heard music in the rustling of the waters and the trees, and learned his first sweet melodies from the birds. It is certain, however, that the inhabitants of Roncole, like other people all the world over, sought consolation in music, and that the work of consolation in this instance was performed by the old schoolmaster, who was organist at the church, or by an itinerant violinist who played at the

door of Verdi's home and made a deep impression on the boy. A touching story is told of the master, thirty years later, after he had founded his villa at Sant' Agata, discovering the old violinist playing at his gate, and he still remembers with gratitude the poor musician who not only roused his musical gifts, but counseled his father to put him to music. Verdi's training was begun on a wretched instrument which the father managed to acquire out of his small savings from a neighboring priest; but of this piano more anon. When he was ten he was already organist at the church, and the organ on which he played still remains as a relic of these days, while some hieroglyphic inscriptions on the beams, cut by the boy with his pocket-knife, further testify to his early performances in the church.

#### SANT' AGATA.

From this little church and its old organ to Sant' Agata is a far cry. The villa which is Verdi's present home was purchased in 1849, but since then it has been gradually rebuilt, and many additions have been made to it, until it has developed into a charming and inviting whole. Here its owner passes six months of the year (the other half is generally spent at Genoa) with only a few peasants for neighbors. Many must indeed wonder how he came to choose such an insignificant site and such monastic-like seclusion for his home; but for Verdi the land of his birth and of his childhood has a strange fascination. The house is surrounded by garden, park and vineyard. But it is of his horses that the composer is especially proud, the breed he favors most being named after him. He is also passionately fond of flowers, and at five o'clock in the morning he may be seen walking in his garden and talking to the old gardener, or cutting flowers for the table. At seven he takes his *café-au-lait*, and at half-past ten the bell rings for a more substantial breakfast. At two he betakes himself to business, and writes and reads till five, which is the dinner hour. After dinner he walks in fields and meadows till sunset, and ends the day by a game at billiards or some similar amusement. But all this is changed when the spirit moves him to create. Then the Erard piano, which is sometimes unopened for years together, has to be tuned, and for hours at a time the instrument resounds under the hands of the composer.

#### THE MUSICAL MERCHANT AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Verdi's bedroom in the basement of the villa is a large apartment in which the furniture is arranged so as to form a screen and divide the room in two. One half thus serves as a study. It is decorated with many valuable souvenirs, the favorite, perhaps, being the oil painting which represents Antonio Barezzi, the dealer in drugs, at Busseto, and Verdi's only patron. The name of Barezzi will always be honored in the history of Italian music, and Verdi's becoming an apprentice in his house was one of those happy accidents which show that behind the herring barrels and sugar bags fate was on the watch for genius. Barezzi was not only a flautist in the cathedral, but he could play the clarinet, the French



horn and the ophicleide, and he had some knowledge of other wind instruments. Moreover, he was the president of a philharmonic society which rehearsed in his house, and had for conductor the organist of the church. Here Verdi was happy, and it may be imagined that he was in a sea of delight when Barezzi's Vienna piano, manufactured by Fritz, was placed at his service. He married Barezzi's daughter, Margherita, who was also something of a pianist, and they often played duets together. But in 1840 Verdi lost his young wife. His second wife, who is still living, was a famous singer in the first Verdi operas.

#### THE TWO OLD PIANOS.

Besides numerous portraits by modern masters, many old prints and drawings ornament the walls of the villa. There is also a fine library, where everything is beautifully arranged and made accessible to visitors without the vain hand of the owner to guide them; but it is the two old pianos which are the most interesting monuments preserved by the composer. The terrible spinet on which he had his first lessons, and over which he got into such a temper that he was found smashing it to pieces because he could not find a certain chord on it, would have an interesting story to tell could it but make itself intelligible. Meanwhile its restoration after Verdi's passionate outbreak is explained by an extraordinary inscription. It runs somewhat as follows:

"I, Stephen Cavaletti, restored these jacks and covered them with leather, and added pedals; all of which I do gratis in acknowledgment of the good disposition of the boy Giuseppe Verdi to learn to play the instrument, and this alone is enough to reward me for my trouble. A.D. 1821." The Fritz piano stands by its side.

#### VERDI AS A POLITICIAN.

Verdi was once persuaded to take up politics and represent a constituency in order to supply the Italian Chamber with some much-needed harmony, as Cavour put it. Later he explained his position: "I know nothing of politics, but while Cavour was alive, I looked at him and voted as he did, feeling sure that if I only did as he did, I should not do wrong. Now, since Cavour is gone, I don't understand the other gentleman, and I am afraid of doing something stupid."

In the Chamber he sat by his friend Sella, and while the latter drew mathematical hieroglyphics, the composer amused himself by setting to music some silly phrase or other uttered by some honorable member. Several such Verdi autographs are in the possession of former deputies.

#### A HOME FOR SUPERANNUATED MUSICIANS.

To many Verdi appears blunt and rude, but it is only a good-natured but seemingly abrupt manner which he owes to his peasant origin, and which has not forsaken him. At table, however, he is most sociable and amiable, and nothing delights him more than seeing his guests merry and witty. Then, too, he proves himself a vivacious story teller, and his

reminiscences are not only interesting, but they are told with much humor. The crowning work of his life is not "Falstaff" exactly, but the hospice at Milan for superannuated Italian musicians and singers. He hopes to be able to take in 130 persons of both sexes, and he is much exercised in mind as to the best way to accommodate the musical artists. Will it be more desirable for them to occupy large rooms in twelves? or would they prefer small rooms for two, so that if one old person should have a serious attack of illness in the night another will be at hand to render assistance?

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BUTLER.

IN the *Young Woman* appears an interview with Mrs. Josephine Butler, of whom the writer speaks in terms of admiration only qualified by Mrs. Butler's own personal remark that she was tired of being praised in the newspapers. In the course of the conversation Mrs. Butler took occasion to say several things concerning women both young and old.

#### THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

Taking the young women first, Mrs. Butler, when asked to give them a message, said: "The one thing I feel is their lack of dignity. The sense of their own worth should be impressed upon girls in all ranks of life. They are too cheap, they are made cheap, and they allow themselves to become cheap. They ought to remember that they are queens born, and that they must comport themselves as such. I always try to infuse into my nieces the sense of their own great worth and dignity as women. Nothing can make women worthless. It is my intense respect for human nature which has carried me through all my trying work. The most brutal of men, the most horribly savage—and I have had to do with some dreadful characters—I can in a manner respect. I say that truthfully. The sense of womanhood and the value of the individual ought never to be lost sight of. Girls should certainly be equipped to earn their own living. They should never be taught to look to marriage as a necessity. I would not discourage the romantic feeling; a girl's desire to have some one all her own really to love—you can't expel that from the heart of a woman—but it must not be allowed to become morbid, and a woman ought to be able to live without it. The more independent young women are the more will they be able to find real happiness in marriage."

#### IN PRAISE OF MARRIAGE.

But Mrs. Butler is no enemy to marriage; on the contrary, she deplores the fact that so many workers of the public should have been either unmarried or unfortunately married. She says: "I notice there is a tendency in some people not to appreciate and value the marriage relation—probably it is not altogether their fault. I cannot understand family life being supposed to stand in the way of successful work, and children being looked upon as a hindrance



and encumbrance. Children give wider sympathy, greater power, and as a mother I have been able to speak as I otherwise could not have done. My children have never been in my way,—my sons are now my greatest reward. All the time we were engaged in this special work my sons lived at home, until they went to the universities. They have been a great happiness to me. So far from our work being an injury to them, from their earliest years it has been nothing but a blessing. The knowledge that their mother and father were working against this particular evil was like armor to them, and made it impossible, humanly speaking, for them to take any other side.

#### ITS INFLUENCE ON LIFE.

“‘I am getting old,’ she said, ‘and may not have many years before me, and I want to say this: In looking over the army of women workers, I have been struck with the fact that a very large proportion of those who take up great moral and social causes are unmarried, and that those who are married have sometimes been unhappy or unfortunate wives. There are many exceptions—these are usually cases of ideal marriages. I love my fellow-workers, and they love me, and nothing could be dearer than the friendship between us; but what I so deeply regret is that comparatively few of them can follow me into the wonderful sweetness and sympathy of family life. There are various powers and influences at work in a woman’s soul. She begins with her own convictions and principles, then some unhappy circumstance perhaps pushes her along a certain line. My case was absolutely the opposite of that. If I have been anything I have been a wife and mother, and that has been to me more than any public work I have ever done.’

#### A DOUBLING OF FORCE.

“‘There is a quickening impulse, and of a kind superior to any others, in the union for the public good of two souls, husband and wife. There is a vital force, a family force, which is greater than the individual force—it must be, because it is doubled. No one knows how much of that force I owe to my husband and my family, and this happy relation was brought about and realized by high principle. That has been my life’s experience. I have just written the life of my husband. Our married life was an idyl all through, and at the end much more romantic and beautiful in every sense than at the beginning. If I have anything to impress upon the world now, it is that—the sublimity of that union at its best. It might be much oftener realized than it is if people would take marriage in the right way. They must not expect to find happiness ready-made: they have the making of it in their own hands to a great extent. People are so dreadfully impatient. Of course, there are often faults on both sides; but there is a tendency to rebellion instead of heroic endurance, and making the best of it, and holding up marriage as a very sacred relationship.”

### A CONTEMPORARY OF ST. PAUL.

#### The Story of Thecla.

IN the current *Church Quarterly Review* there is a long article devoted to Professor Ramsay’s “The Church and Roman Empire before A.D. 170.” The most interesting part of the review is that in which the account is given of Professor Ramsay’s attempt to find a nucleus at least of a contemporary story illustrative of St. Paul’s life and preaching in Asia Minor. This story he has found in the Acts of Paul and Thecla. The nucleus, Professor Ramsay thinks, is found as far back as the first century, and he has made an attempt to disentangle the original matter from the subsequent recasts.

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE APOSTLE.

The result of his efforts is thus summed up by the reviewer:

“After leaving Antioch (of Pisidia) on his first missionary journey (Acts xiii, 51), St. Paul took the ‘Royal Road that leads to Lystra’—the new military road built by Augustus to connect his colonies—until he came to the place where the branch route to Iconium diverges. At this point he was met by an inhabitant of the latter city, who recognized the Apostle from the description which had been given of his personal appearance—‘a man of small stature, bald-headed, somewhat bow-legged, with meeting eyebrows and a rather long nose, full of grace, at one time like man, at another like an angel.’ Together they went on to Iconium, and there, in the house of his host (Onesiphorus is the name supplied by the reviser), ‘there was great joy, and bending of knees, and breaking of bread, and God’s word concerning temperance and resurrection.’

#### THECLA’S CONVERSION.

“The sermon was overheard by Thecla, the daughter of Theocleia, and affianced bride of Thamyris, as she sat at the window of her mother’s house close by. Night and day she continued to listen, clinging to her place ‘like a spider’ to its web, though she could only catch the words and could not see the speaker. Neither her mother nor the women servants, nor her betrothed, could move her. In despair Thamyris appeals to the magistrate against Paul for corrupting the city and interfering between man and woman, and the Apostle is thereupon thrown into prison. But Thecla, the same night, by bribing the porter of her mother’s house with her bracelets to let her out, and the jailer of the prison with a silver mirror to let her in, succeeded in penetrating to Paul, and listened again to his preaching of ‘the great things of God.’

#### THECLA’S SENTENCE.

“In the morning, when her proceedings were discovered, both Thecla and Paul were brought before the magistrate. The Apostle was scourged and expelled from the city, the lady was questioned why she did not obey her betrothed according to the law of the Iconians, and probably (as the account in Pseudo-Chrysostom implies) was then handed over to her



relatives to be dealt with. Thecla appears to be still searching for Paul, when, at the entrance to Antioch, Alexander, one of the chief men of the place, on seeing her, became enamored of her, and attempted to force himself upon her notice. She resisted, proclaiming herself a stranger, a noble lady of Iconium, and God's handmaiden, and in the struggle the crown upon his head, adorned with figures (or as some of the Syriac MSS. better have it, 'with a figure of Cæsar') fell to the ground. As he was exhibiting games to the people, it is obvious that he had an official position, possibly even that of high priest of the worship of Augustus, and the assault was revenged on Thecla by a sentence of exposure to the beasts which thus happened to be at hand, a severity resented by the women among the bystanders, who cried out, 'Ill judgment, unholy judgment.' Thecla only claimed to preserve her purity until her martyrdom, and was in consequence intrusted to the charge of a lady of royal rank, Queen Tryphæna, who received her in place of a lost daughter.

#### TRYPHÆNA.

"From the time of Caligula's accession in A.D. 37, she ruled over Pontus jointly with her son, and the heads of both of them appear on the coins.

#### AN ABORTIVE MARTYRDOM.

"In the account of the martyrdom itself, the historical and the legendary are difficult to disentangle. A lioness is the cause of Thecla's immunity from the death to which she had been sentenced, by refusing to touch her itself or to permit the other beasts to do so, and Thecla, who is yet unbaptized, seeing a tank full of water, leaps in with the cry, 'Lo, now it is time to wash myself: in the name of Jesus Christ for the last day (or on the last day) I am baptized.' Anyhow, when the more than usually barbarous proposal was made by Alexander, to tie Thecla to two savage bulls, and assented to by the magistrate, Queen Tryphæna fainted away, and was for the moment believed to be dead. In the reaction of horror at the result and fear for the consequences—for Tryphæna, as we have seen, was Cæsar's relative—Alexander implored, and the magistrate willingly conceded, Thecla's release. Whether or no the original story left her at Antioch in the household of Queen Tryphæna, as Professor Ramsay apparently thinks, it is not easy to say; all extant forms of the Acts take her first to Myra to rejoin Paul, then back to her home at Iconium, and lastly, across the hills again to Seleuceia, where also the Latin and Syriac versions place her death.

#### THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN ASIA MINOR.

"Professor Ramsay, if we understand him rightly, is of opinion that the Acts, thus purged of later growths, are a genuine and contemporary record of the experiences of a disciple of St. Paul; and even those to whom this seems at first sight a conclusion too startling for acceptance cannot well decline, on the evidence, to admit at least a first century origin. Were

the facts not to be literally true, they would yet be typical of the surroundings and expressive of the thoughts of the generation to which St. Paul preached, and throw a welcome light upon the social conditions of the country in the first generations after Christ. The prominence of women impressed itself deeply on the early history of Asia Minor. To trace descent through the mother was no uncommon thing. Arrian remarks that while elsewhere men ruled over women, in Asia Minor women ruled over men. Nor was the phenomenon confined to heathenism; the Jewish women are specially mentioned in the Acts of St. Pionius, and Professor Ramsay has called attention to the unique appointment of a woman to be *archisynagogos* at Smyrna. At Antioch of Pisidia the women proselytes of high rank are the chief class through whose means the Jews effect the expulsion of Paul and Barnabas from the city. The instances of the daughters of Philip, of the Montanist prophetesses Prisca and Maximilla, or of the prophetess of whom Firmilian of Cæsarea tells us that she baptized and consecrated the Eucharist, prove that in quasi-Christian, and even in Christian, circles the sex had attained something of a similar and unusual rank. It ought, therefore, to be no matter of surprise to find the same feature in the story of Thecla. "Many women" were among those who attended St. Paul's preaching in the house of Onesiphorus, just as the charge which the whole city brought against him was that 'he has corrupted all our wives.' In the prayer of Thecla, as she stood naked in the arena at Antioch, she speaks of the 'shame of women uncovered in her;' and on the same occasion the sympathy of the women in the crowd is more than once emphasized—expressed at first in wailing words, then in casting perfumes on the martyr."

#### THE BURNING OF SERVETUS.

MR. C. W. SHIELDS, in the *Presbyterian Reform Review*, publishes a long, carefully-written article on the Trial of Servetus, with the object of proving, first, that Servetus got very little more than he deserved, and, secondly, that Calvin was not to blame for his burning. Calvin's idea was that justice might have been satisfied if Servetus had been beheaded: "The grounds of this dreadful sentence have now been plainly revealed to us. Here was no ecclesiastical court of the Presbytery intent on defining heresy against orthodoxy within the breadth of a hair; but the highest tribunal of the republic set for the defense of justice, order and virtue. And the offenses charged and proved were not theological errors against the five points of Calvinism, but sins against the essential Christian faith, together with political crimes such as are still defined in our laws and punished by our courts; blasphemy, so shocking to both civilians and divines that it seemed to shake the very foundations of society; sedition, which was already breeding schism, tumult and revolution in the city; and conspiracy, of which there was evidence enough in the Council itself as the trial pro-



ceeded. In a word, it was neither zeal for orthodoxy nor devotion to Calvin which prompted the majority of the judges to order the funeral pyre with which his name has ever since been associated. It was simply their fixed determination to be rid of a pestilent fanatic who had embroiled Geneva in anarchical strife, who had been outlawed in every country of Europe which he had entered, and who was at last condemned by the united voice of Catholic and Protestant Christendom as an enemy to the whole existing civilization."

#### THE DUTY OF LOOKING ATTRACTIVE.

THERE is a very charming article by Mrs. Grand, the author of "The Heavenly Twins," in the *Humanitarian*. It is entitled "The Moral and Manners of Appearance," but the right title is "The duty that is incumbent upon all advanced women of being as pretty as they know how."

Mrs. Grand declares that advanced women do not pay enough attention to their appearance, and she even goes so far as to say that women might have had the suffrage a long time ago if some of the first fighters for it, some of the strong ones, had not been unprepossessing women. These two or three were held up everywhere as an awful warning of what the whole sex would become if they got the suffrage, and instead of argument, people used to say, "If you only saw the old haridans, their dress, and their manners, who are agitating for the suffrage, it would be enough. If women are to look like that when they get the suffrage, then defend me from it."

Of course, this is small-minded and absurd, but we have to take facts as they are, and Mrs. Grand does us good service in insisting upon the duty of paying attention to outward appearances. But she bids the reformers go to school in this respect with the woman of the world, of whom she has a great deal to say that is unpleasant, but who has the saving gift of trying to make herself agreeable. Mrs. Grand says: "What we want is the credit of having improved manners, not the odium of having corrupted them. We ourselves know, but the world does not recognize, and,



MRS. GRAND.

therefore, must be taught, that it is not amongst us advanced women that the worst manners are to be found. For vulgarity, for boldness, for folly, ignorance, want of principle, petty weakness, intrigue, and positive vice, you must go to the average society woman. Her one motive is self-seeking. She is a bad wife, a bad mother, and a false friend. For intellect she has a fair supply of shrewdness and cunning; for religion, a rotten conglomerate of emotional superstitions that do not improve her conduct; for virtue, the hope of not being found out; while for charity, good feeling, modesty and every womanly attribute, she substitutes tact—the tact to respond outwardly to what she sees is required of her by different people. The first accomplishment she acquires



is the art of knowing what not to say. She is never aggressive, never opinionated; and although she is quietly persistent, she never commits the mistake of being actively insistent. She listens and observes and bides her time—and *she gets what she wants*; in which respect it is obvious that she is far superior to us whose motives and whose disinterestedness no one can honestly question. In a word, the society woman has her good points. She cultivates what we too often scorn to consider—that is, charm of manner, that way of doing things which does not ruffle anybody's temper or irritate them into opposition."

Mrs. Grand discusses the question as to how it is that advanced women are careless about their appearance, and she lays the sin at the door of the old fathers at the church, who used to regard beauty and women as a dangerous addition to the resources of the Evil One. She says: "We are so steeped in ecclesiasticism that those of us who desire to ennoble our lives and do some good in our time generally begin, without asking why or wherefore, by despising our own personal appearance and neglecting to cultivate such attractions as we may have. This is such a matter of course that when you describe a woman as earnest, ninety-nine people out of a hundred will immediately conclude that she is also a fright. And in this way earnestness is discredited, for there is a rooted objection in most minds to anything answering to that description, so that, by being inelegant, an earnest woman frustrates her own objects."

The following observations are to the point: "It has been said that principles rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic. When we speak the range is a short distance, and it is then especially that fine feelings, rather than fine words, call forth the finer feelings of an audience. There are people who change the feeling of a room the moment they appear in it; it is as if they exhaled something magnetic that soothes the wearing passions.

"We are sentient beings, and emotion is a factor to be reckoned with. It would seem, therefore, to be the bounden duty of every worker in a good cause to study the art of being prepossessing, and it is difficult to conceive anything more disastrously foolish than for women, at this critical period of their progress, to endanger their chances of success by being careless of the effect of their personal appearance, or by neglecting the cultivation of charms of manner, when the use of these two powerful auxiliaries is beyond question a good use.

"On no account leave the heart out of your calculations. There are people who endeavor to travel on their heads (as the Americans phrase it), while their hearts contract, and the consequence is that their harshness repels much oftener than their cleverness convinces. To succeed all round, you must invite the eye, you must charm the ear, you must excite an appetite for the pleasure of knowing you and hearing you by acquiring that delicate aroma, the reputation of being a pleasing person, and then you will be well on the way to satisfy the palates of those who test the quality of your opinions. We may be sure that

if manners make the man, they will make the woman too."

#### BREATHING MOVEMENTS AS A CURE.

THOMAS J. MAYS commends in the August *Century*, in the highest terms, breathing movements as a preventive of and treatment for consumption and other pulmonary diseases. He tells of elaborate experiments which he has made with the breathing apparatus of individuals, selecting broad typical classes—Indian girls, society women and sedentary men. Mr. Mays argues to show that pure air is no very essential element in checking the ravages of consumption. He states that two people with other physical factors equal will succumb to the disease or be free from it equally so long as they breathe in the same way. The whole secret, he thinks, lies in the way and thoroughness with which the lungs are used. If the air-cells, especially at the apex of the lungs, are kept in action, are filled and refilled often and at their fullest capacity, one is subject to a minimum danger from pulmonary and kindred affections. As far as a practical application of these theories is concerned Mr. Mays makes the following suggestions:

"From all that has been offered in the foregoing pages I think it is evident that proper development and expansion of the lungs by means of well-regulated breathing must be regarded as of the greatest value in the prevention and in the treatment of the inactive stages of pulmonary consumption. Much has been said and written on the subject of artificially inflating the chest, and of bringing into activity that upper part of the lungs which naturally tends to become idle. As a rule it may be said, however, that the more simple the method, the more effective and practical will be the results which flow from it. Among the many exercises which are recommended for this purpose, the following movements are very valuable: The arms, being used as levers, are swung backward as far as possible on a level with the shoulders during each inspiration, and brought together in front on the same level during each expiration. Or the hands are brought together above the head while inspiring, and gradually brought down alongside the body while expiring. A deep breath must be taken with each inspiration and held until the arms are gradually moved forward, or downward, or longer, in order to make both methods fully operative.

"Another very serviceable chest exercise is to take a deep inspiration, and, during expiration, in a loud voice count or sing as long as possible. A male person with a good chest capacity can count up to sixty or eighty, while in a female, even with good lungs, this power is somewhat reduced. Practice of this sort will slowly develop the lungs, and the increased ability to count longer is a measure of the improvement going on within the chest. Or, again, the taking of six or eight full and deep breaths in succession every hour during the day, either while sitting at work or while walking out in the open air, will have a very beneficial effect."



## THE FALL OF LONDON.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for July published a sensational and horrible story, which is continued in the August number, describing how London was destroyed by "Hartmann the Anarchist" with a flying-machine which showered dynamite bombs, shot and shell and blazing petroleum upon the city. After relating how the besiegers smashed an ironclad at sea as a sort of preliminary experiment, the novelist, Mr. E. W. Fawcett, gives the following vivid description of how the work of destruction was begun :

## THE RAIN OF DYNAMITE

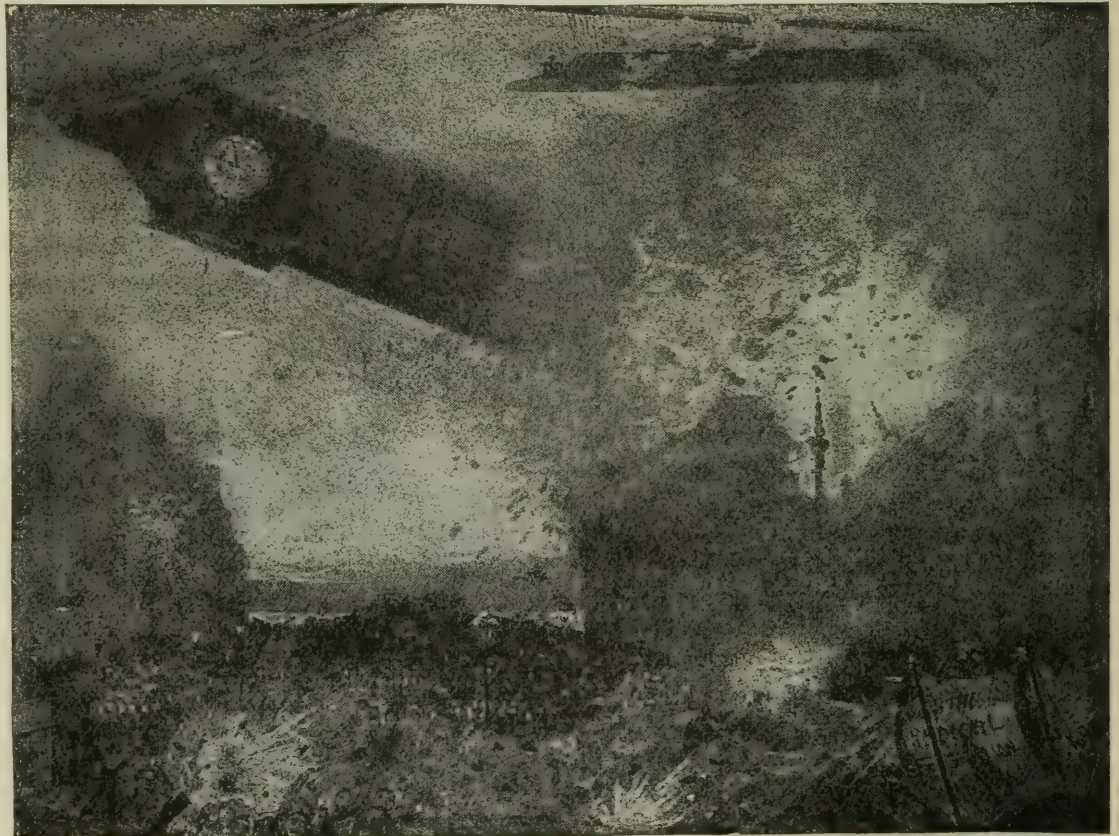
The "Attila," in which Hartmann the anarchist returned to take vengeance upon London, soared like a great vulture above the clock tower, the blood-red flag being unfurled at its stern, with the legend, "Thus returns Hartmann the Anarchist," amid a salute of four quick-firing guns. A great labor demonstration was being held at the time and the procession was crossing Westminster Bridge. When the flag was unfurled Hartmann soared aloft and cruised round high above the clock tower in large circles. The story proceeds: "Once more the quick-firing guns vomited flame, and this time the charge was not blank. And mingling with their almost continuous roar, there now came a crash of appalling magnitude, shaking the very recesses of one's brain. Another and another followed, till the air seemed to beat in waves upon us and our ears became veritable torture chambers. Then followed a rattle like that of a landslide. I looked over to start back with a shriek. Horror of horrors, the great tower had fallen on the crowd, bruising into jelly a legion of buried wretches and beating into ruins the whole mass of buildings opposite. Every outlet from the neighborhood was being furiously fought for, hordes of screaming, shrieking madmen were falling, crushing and stamping their victims into heaps, and with the growth of each writhing heap the ghastly confusion grew also. Of the Houses of Parliament pinnacles were collapsing and walls were being riven asunder as the shells burst within them.

"But this spectacle, grievous of its kind, was as

nothing to the other. With eyes riveted now to the massacre, I saw frantic women trodden down by men; huge clearings made by the shells and instantly filled up; house fronts crushing horses and vehicles as they fell; fires bursting out on all sides, to devour what they listed, and terrified police struggling wildly and helplessly in the heart of the press. The roar of the guns was continuous, and every missile found its billet."

## THE DELUGE OF PETROLEUM.

After spending the morning in devastating West-



THE DESTRUCTION OF LONDON.

minster, the "Attila" turned her course eastward and devoted the afternoon to the destruction of the city. The Tower was the first to be destroyed, then a tempest of bombs fell upon the banks and the Stock Exchange, while St. Paul's dome was riddled with shot and fell with a frightful crash. Up to this time no injury was inflicted upon the crew of the destroying vessel; but after St. Paul's was destroyed one of the crew was shot through the throat, and in revenge Hartmann decided to let loose a tank of blazing petroleum upon the mob: "Down we swept like a hurricane over the yelling, maddened throngs massed in Farringdon street. Suddenly I heard a sharp cry.

"Stand off!" I had hardly time to draw back when a column of flames shot up the side, reddening the very bar I had been clutching.

"Let go!"—a crash, the column vanished, and a stream of fire like a comet's tail drew out instantaneously in the wake of the "Attila." It was the petroleum. The first tank had been lighted, its contents shot over the shrieking wretches below! For



full fifty to sixty yards the blaze filled the roadway, and the mob, lapped in flame, were writhing and wrestling within it. A fiendish revenge was glutted."

Leaving the city, the "Attila" turned towards Kensington. The Anarchists in London were kindling incendiary fires in parts of the metropolis; the West-end was lighted, and hell was let loose everywhere; floods of blazing petroleum were rained down upon the doomed city, and the whole organization of society seemed to have fallen through.

### HOW THE SLAVE TRADE BEGAN.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for August Mr. Froude publishes the second part of his paper on "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century." The most interesting part is devoted to an account of how the slave trade began. The founder of the slave trade was Sir John Hawkins, the representative of a solid, middle-class Devonshire family. He stuck to business, traded with Spanish ports without offending them, and while trading with the Canaries heard a great deal about the West Indies and the profits that might be made from supplying negroes to the Spanish settlers. He was intimately acquainted with the Guinea coast, and knew well how easily a human cargo could be obtained.

#### ITS PHILANTHROPIC ORIGIN.

Mr. Froude points out that the original suggestion of introducing negroes into the West Indian Islands emanated from the philanthropic Bishop Casas, who suggested it as a means of saving the remnant of the Indian tribes. The prisoners taken in negro war with Africa were usually massacred; if they could be enslaved their lives would be saved, and there was a chance that they might all become Christianized and civilized: "The experiment was tried and seemed to succeed. The negroes who were rescued from the Customs and were carried to the Spanish islands proved docile and useful. Portuguese and Spanish factories were established on the coast of Guinea. The black chiefs were glad to make money out of their wretched victims and readily sold them. The transport over the Atlantic became a regular branch of business. Strict laws were made for the good treatment of the slaves on the plantations. The trade was carried on under license from the government, and an import duty of thirty ducats per head was charged on every negro that was landed. I call it an experiment. The full consequences could not be foreseen, and I cannot see that as an experiment it merits the censures which in its later developments it eventually came to deserve. Las Casas, who approved of it, was one of the most excellent of men. Our own Bishop Butler could give no decided opinion against negro slavery as it existed in his time. It is absurd to say that ordinary merchants and ship captains ought to have seen the infamy of a practice which Las Casas advised and Butler could not condemn."

#### A SPANISH MONOPOLY.

The home government of Spain and Portugal

claimed a right of monopoly in the trade. The Spaniards in the Canaries suggested to Hawkins that he would be very heartily welcomed if he would undertake to smuggle negroes into the West Indies. Mr. Froude points out that Mr. Hawkins could not be blamed for cutting into a traffic already established, which was sanctified by the Church, and to which no objection had been raised anywhere on the score of morality. Hawkins formed an African Company of the leading citizens of London, and fitted out three small ships, which sailed in 1562. These vessels picked up three hundred negroes at Sierra Leone, and sold them to a great profit in San Domingo. The Spanish government, terrified at his intrusion into the West Indies, confiscated the cargo of hides in which he had invested the profits of his slave trading; and thus began the quarrel, which Hawkins improved and developed until the English had established a regular trade with the Spanish Indies.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH AS SLAVE-TRADER.

Elizabeth lent Hawkins "Jesus," a large ship of her own of 700 tons, and took shares in the second African Company. She not only equipped the ship, but put 100 soldiers on board to provide for contingencies. On the second voyage Hawkins bought 400 negroes, and had a narrow escape from losing them owing to lack of water when he was near the equator; but, as he piously recorded in his log, "The Almighty God would not suffer his elect to perish, and sent a breeze which carried them safe to Dominica." This was the beginning of the slave trade, which lasted for more than two centuries before it was finally suppressed.

### OUR BIRDS ARE LEAVING US.

IN *Harper's* for August Susan Fenimore Cooper sings a gentle dirge over the departure of the birds from our forests and hedgerows. Selecting a typical region in the Northern Alleghanies, she shows how the birds have gradually become silent, first the great white pelican on the mountain lake, then the beautiful wild swan, and finally even the myriads of wild pigeons. This last bird is one of the most curious examples of the sudden destructive blows to whole species that man's presence can give. Seemingly one of the most numerous and prolific of birds—flocks estimated to be *240 miles long* have been seen in this century—it is now practically a thing of the past.

And as for the songsters, and the smaller feathered tribe:

"The friendly red-breasted robins, the beautiful bluebirds, the gay musical goldfinches, those charming song-birds the wrens, the gorgeous orioles, the purple finches, the dainty greenlets, the pretty cedar-birds, the merry gold-crests, and their cousins the ruby-crowns, those dainty sprites the humming-birds—these and other bird families never failed in past years to bring joy with them to our lawns and meadows. Many of them are now rare visitors. The sturdy robins are much less numerous than they were formerly.



# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE FORUM.

THE three financial articles, and the three giving an inside view of daily journalism, are reviewed in another department.

### "TRAMPS."

One of the best of the remaining articles is one by Prof. J. J. McCook, in which he gives the results of a census of tramps taken by himself and his agents, and his deductions therefrom. His paper is a comparative study of the situation in this country, Germany and England, but its most interesting feature concerns this country alone. His conclusions are as follows: "Here is a body of 45,845 men—for that is my estimate of their number, made from the best attainable data—an army larger than Wellington's red-coats at Waterloo; eleven-twelfths of them are under fifty years of age; five-sixths of them are in perfect health; three-fifths of them have trades or occupations requiring skill; over nine-tenths of them can read and write. And these persons, constituting over one-quarter of 1 per cent. of our adult male population, are permanently withdrawn from productive work. That is not all: they bear no public burdens. In case of war the recruiting sergeant might be nimble enough to catch them, if bounties were high and bounty-jumping active; but the tax gatherer never, in war or peace. The very roads which they wear they never repair."

The total cost to the country of supporting this mass, the writer estimates, is about \$9,169,000 a year, "one-half the cost of our navy."

Professor McCook makes the following suggestions for a remedy: Stop lodging tramps in police stations, or separate them from the criminal section. Lodge the vermin infected apart from the others. Adopt a plan of registration, and forbid frequent lodging of the same applicant. Require a labor equivalent for harborage, and commit the incorrigible vagrant to specified places of detention. Move public opinion so that all the States may adopt uniform laws regarding this class. Induce people to stop giving money to these men, and reform the liquor traffic.

### ASTRONOMY IN AMERICA.

Prof. Edward S. Holden's article on the achievements in astronomy made by Americans is in the nature of a catalogue of scientific contributions, but nevertheless makes an excellent showing for America. Several interesting facts are brought out, such as that from the time of the establishment of the naval observatory American astronomy caught its inspiration from Germany rather than from England, and that while not neglecting the purely theoretical side of the subject, American astronomers have ever been quick to find the practical application of their discoveries. England's appreciation of American work in this science is evinced by the fact that since 1823 America and France have had an equal number of citizens honored by the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, while Germany alone has outnumbered these countries in citizens so distinguished.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. John S. Billings' article on the "Municipal Sanitation of Washington and Baltimore" is one of a series in which he proposes to deal with the sanitary problem in various American cities.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt deplores the disappearance of big game in the West and Prof. Angelo Heilprin enumer-

ates the numerous minor tasks left for geographical explorers.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have selected as "Leading Articles" from the *North American Review* for August the two papers on the "Financial Situation," by Comptroller James H. Eckels and Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon; "Anglo-Saxon Union," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "Lesson of the 'Victoria' Disaster," by Hon. William McAdoo, and "How Cholera Can be Stopped Out," by Mr. Ernest Hart. There remain several other articles of special interest.

### PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

"Prohibition in England" is discussed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., who in summing up his article says of the present position of the drink question in that country: "There is a virtual unanimity among the statesmen of all parties that the places licensed for the sale of drink are too numerous. The Conservative statesmen, who make this avowal, also declare that, as they have failed in providing for their diminution by allotting public money for the benefit of those houses which may be disestablished, nothing more is likely to be done by politicians to promote temperance 'for the next twenty years.' The Liberal statesmen who formerly succeeded in their resistance to the Conservative scheme above mentioned, it must be assumed, have some plan ready for the reduction in the number of drinking houses, inasmuch as they have joined with the Tory statesmen in denouncing the superabundance of such places. The Prohibition party, meanwhile, sticks to its simple, straightforward demand, that it should be placed in the 'option' of dwellers in specified localities to protect themselves. The Prohibitionists only ask for what are called, in reference to Africa, 'uncontaminated zones,' that is, districts without liquor shops, where local public opinion clearly demands that such shall be the case."

### AMERICAN HOTELS.

"The American Hotel of To-Day" is discussed from two different points of view by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and William J. Fanning. One of the chief defects in the American system of hotel-keeping, as pointed out by General Hawkins, lies in the dependence of the landlord or manager, not one in fifty among whom knows anything practical about cooking, upon the supposed knowledge of a lot of German, French and Irish upper scullions who come over here and easily pass themselves off for *chefs*. General Hawkins is especially severe upon the practice of feeing waiters and porters so common in American hotels and which he thinks demands heroic treatment. "Tipping" has been carried to such an extent, he says, as to become national.

Mr. Fanning shows the brighter and more inviting side of hotel life in America, concluding his article with a challenge to Europe to point out finer and more magnificent hotels than are to be found in the city of New York.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

A bright and gossipy paper entitled "In Behalf of Parents," is contributed by Agnes Repplier, who discusses the relation which should exist between parent and child, but who cleverly avoids committing herself to any distinct view.

Mr. William Selbie considers Russia in the light of a coming rival to the United States, especially in the production of grain.



## THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for August is especially strong in its financial articles. We have quoted in the preceding department from the articles by Senator Stewart and Hon. W. H. Standish.

Mr. Benjamin Hathaway has first place in the number with a poem entitled "The New Crusade," the keynote of which is found in the following two stanzas:

"When shall we learn, and at what fearful cost  
Of conflict fierce and suffering intense,  
The truth that one of old —  
A savage counted, with the finer sense,  
The sense of justice to the nations lost! —  
Bold thundered forth in stern, rude eloquence:  
'The land cannot be sold.'

If not the land, not what the land enfolds!  
Alas! until grown arrogant and strong  
Through spoil of our estate,  
Have we submitted to the hoary Wrong:  
*All wealth the land, the sea, the mountain holds,  
Earth's hidden treasures, unto all belong:  
Not to a syndicate!"*

## RETAIN THE BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

In his paper "Some Important Problems for Congress to Deal with in Its Extra Session" Mr. A. C. Fisk argues against the repeal of the bounty placed on sugar by the McKinley act. He says: "The world's total supply of sugar is 6,400,000 tons, of which 3,800,000 is made from beets and 2,600,000 from cane, and of which the United States consumes 2,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds, or about 70 pounds for each person; 1,400,000 tons of sugar has been imported into the United States at a cost of more than \$125,000,000.

## THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

MR. J. PRINCE gives an extensive review of Senator Sherman's career in the world of finance. He does not regard Senator Sherman as a great financier. Steadfastness in policy he considers to be a most important attribute of greatness in public life and he attempts to show that Senator Sherman has during his long Congressional career indulged too often in "financial somersaults."

## THE RAUB ENGINE.

Mr. W. R. Covert describes "The Raub Gravity, or Three-Cylindred Engine." This remarkable machine, which Mr. Covert assures us will easily cover one hundred miles an hour, in its perfected state, is the invention of Dr. Christian Raub, who has been laboring upon its construction for several years. Among the essential differences from the original centre board engine are the introduction of three instead of two cylinders and a compound gliding and rotary flue boiler of two hundred pounds standard steam. Mr. Covert points out that the hitherto imperfect establishment of the centre of gravity in engines has been the chief source of retardation of speed, and asserts that this drawback has been to a large extent done away with in the Raub engine.

## NEPOTISM.

Mr. Charles Robinson writes in defense of nepotism. The stand which he takes is implied in the following sentence: "Of course, the practice of appointing relatives to office may be and sometimes is abused, just as the pardoning power and various other powers vested in executive officers are abused, but as a rule the statesman who provides places for his own family before taking care of his constituents is much more apt to make an honest official than is the would-be reformer who waxes eloquent on the abominations of nepotism."

## THE NEW REVIEW.

PROFESSOR BUCHNER has an article on the subject, "The Brain of Woman," based on the scientific researches of Huschke and others, whose conclusions he summarizes as follows: "The character of the masculine disposition is shown in the frontal bone, that of the feminine in the crown bones, and the woman whose physical character is a continuation of the child-like has remained a child in respect to her brain also, though more exceptions to the rule occur than in the case of the ordinary child, and though the difference between the crown and frontal bones is not marked in the same degree. This scientific result is, therefore, in accord with the view held for so many thousand years, that the woman is designed more for the life of the heart and of the emotions than for that of the mind and the higher intellectual activities."

Quoting a number of authorities, Professor Buchner comes to the conclusion that a woman's brain is about one-tenth less in weight than a man's brain, and the curious thing is that the higher the culture of the race the more does the male brain outweigh the female brain. As a rule, every civilized man has got a good-sized coffee cupful of brain more than a woman, and what is more, the professor's authorities maintain that the brain of the female adult remains more or less in an embryotic and childish stage. If, however, the weight of the brain is considered in reference to the weight of the body, the disadvantage of woman disappears. That is to say, a woman has more brain in proportion to her flesh and bone than a man.

## SAINT IZAAK OF THE ANGLERS.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne discourses enthusiastically on the patron saint of all anglers. He says: "He was entirely the product of the Izaak Walton order. We see in him an exquisite example of that perfection of character which that old order not infrequently developed. He is perhaps more the ideal Churchman than the ideal Christian, a respecter of castes and an unquestioning supporter of the powers that be. He is the type of man who grows obediently as he is trained, and gives God the glory. It is inevitable that such a type has its limitations.

## WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?

The most interesting article is probably that in which a writer signing himself "Gallio" answers in the affirmative this question. He says: "Presuming that a large portion of the English people will want in the future a working form of religion, they will have these two alternatives before them—first, a well-fed, State-endowed Church, whose official bread is well buttered on both sides, whose present constitution is the result of a royal sixteenth-century divorce suit and a seventeenth-century compromise; secondly, an iron-framed organization based on the assumption of unquestionable authority, armed (if that be granted) with unassailable logic, and accoutred with every device that skill and experience can invent to captivate the human mind and charm the human senses.

"The irresistible conviction one is led to in considering the future of religious England is that the unthinking agnostics and the easy-going good fellows who form such a large proportion of the Church of England from habit, will in the future either belong to no Church at all, or belong to the Church which can give them the extreme dose of dogma, discipline, and religious sentiment certain types of mind require."



## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, in an article called "Personal Gratification Bill," develops his favorite thesis that England is going to be ruined because people will not be rude to Mr. Gladstone. He recalls with affectionate admiration the country gentleman whom he knew in the days of his youth, who, "when the name of the great opponent of his party was mentioned, exclaimed, 'Hang him! Hang him, I say!'" in a tone which instantly brought before the mind's eye a rope and an overhanging bough."

The present position of affairs in England leads Mr. Greenwood to recall with grateful admiration the succinct and simple method advocated by his country squire, and so he has written an article called "The Personal Gratification Bill," which is the literary expansion of that pious utterance. Mr. Gladstone, he declares, is deliberately endeavoring to humiliate England from an excess of injured vanity, and from a desire to wreak vindictive vengeance upon the country which dared to slight him.

## SUDERMANN, THE BERLIN PESSIMIST.

Miss Braddon gives a very interesting account of Sudermann, the Berlin playwright, whose pessimist dramas have no little vogue in Berlin. Miss Braddon says: "There is nothing farcical about Sudermann. He is pure *fin de siècle* in his pessimism, and in his willingness to grapple with some of the ugliest problems in social life; but his method is nearer the school of Sardou and Dumas than the stern simplicity of Ibsen. Nor has he the Norwegian playwright's love of the eccentric and the uncanny. He has given us no incarnation of life-weariness and disappointment, like Hedda, no impish death-bringing siren like Hilda. The uncanny, the semi-supernatural, the morbid, and the mystic are as yet untouched by him. His meaning is as crystal-clear as Pinero's; his style as natural; but the scope and construction of his plays are after the Gallic manner, with an added poignancy, a bitter flavor that has more of stern reality than is to be found in the comedies of Augier, Sardou or Dumas.

## PROFESSOR DE TOCQUEVILLE.

Professor Dicey publishes a study of "Alexis de Tocqueville." He says that he can best be compared with Mr. Bagehot among English writers. He sums up as follows: "Tocqueville was in one sense the advocate of democracy: he bid statesmen accept it as a providential fact. But he was at bottom a scion of the old *magistrature* of France; he was the last of the aristocratic writers; and this, though it may for a time deprive him of one kind of popularity, is a literary virtue. With him fine thoughts are expressed in the best language; the style, no less than the profundity, of his reflections will make them live; he will always remain the writer who, with more success than any other man of his time, has known how to investigate, with perfect sincerity, what are the motives which have governed the actions both of himself and of his neighbors, and, having understood them, to explain them to others."

## GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

Mr. George Saintsbury publishes an essay upon this writer, who has come to so untimely an end. He says:

"He is, I fear it must be allowed by all competent criticism which looks before and after, the Helot of Materialism, of Impressionism, of Naturalism, of most of the 'isms' of this present day. But in recompense he is probably the greatest writer of the last quarter of the nineteenth century in France; for if a greater is coming, he must make haste to appear, and must bestir himself lustily in the seven years that remain. In verse he has shown the

dawn, and in prose the noonday, of a combination of veracity and vigor, of succinctness and strength, which no Frenchman who has made his *début* since 1870 can pretend to equal."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number is very solid, without any article that calls very particularly for lengthy notice.

## THE ETHICS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen discusses the question raised by Professor Huxley's famous Romanes lecture at Oxford on the combat between the ethical and cosmic nature. Mr. Stephen thinks that some more has to be said, and so he writes about a dozen pages, leading up to the following conclusions: "I hold, then, that the 'struggle for existence' belongs to an underlying order of facts to which moral epithets cannot be properly applied. It denotes a condition of which the moralist has to take account, and to which morality has to be adapted, but which, just because it is a 'cosmic process,' cannot be altered, however much we may alter the conduct which it dictates. Under all conceivable circumstances, the race has to adapt itself to the environment, and that necessarily implies a conflict as well as an alliance. The preservation of the fittest, which is surely a good thing, is merely another aspect of the dying out of the unfit, which is hardly a bad thing. The feast which Nature spreads before us, according to Malthus' metaphor, is only sufficient for a limited number of guests, and the one question is how to select them. The use of morality is to humanize the struggle; to minimize the suffering of those who lose the game; and to offer the prizes to the qualities which are advantageous to all rather than to those who serve to intensify the bitterness of the conflict. The more moral the race, the more harmonious and the better organized, the better it is fitted for holding its own. But if this be admitted, we must also admit that the change is not that it has ceased to struggle, but that it struggles by different means. It holds its own not merely by brute force, but by justice, humanity and intelligence, while it may be added, the possession of such qualities does not weaken the brute force, where such a quality is still required."

## THE NEW ISLAM.

Mr. Edward Sell devotes a paper to what he calls "The New Islam," which is a very earnest attempt on the part of some of the most distinguished and cultured of Indian Mussulmans to bring Islam into accord with the progressive tendencies of the nineteenth century. It is curious to know that the liberal spirit of Islam depends very largely upon the placing of a comma or a full stop. In the Koran it is said that, "None knoweth its interpretation but God;" then follows a full stop; the next line goes on, "And the stable in knowledge, say, we believe it, It is all from our Lord." The liberal theologians maintain that this ought to read, "None knoweth its interpretation but God and the stable in knowledge," putting a full stop after knowledge, from which it would follow that men of intelligence can understand questions which it is commonly supposed that none but God could fathom.

In the eyes of the New School, the Mahommedan common law, or Shariat, is no longer to be considered a sacred law incapable of change. A prophet is no longer to be held as immaculate or infallible. The new reformers explain away the texts justifying polygamy, concubinage, and slavery. In the law they maintain the possibility of changing the law of Islam when new conditions require new developments, and the teaching of the Koran on moral questions is held to be a mere temporary measure.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Lord Meath's "Plea for Public Playgrounds for the Children." The other articles are readable, but do not call specially for notice.

## HOW TO HELP THE SEAMSTRESS.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in an article entitled "How Long, O Lord, How Long?" says that when, fifty years ago, Tom Hood wrote his "Song of the Shirt," the seamstress in England earned 2½d. an hour; to-day most of them cannot average more than 1½d. per hour.

But how to solve this difficulty is the question. He is in favor of more factory inspectors, and a vigorous attempt to establish a union among these wretched unfortunates. He says: "What is rather wanted at the present time is that the Factory act as it stands shall be thoroughly carried out, and its provisions with regard to women workers rigidly insisted upon. When that is done it will be time to talk about amending it.

"The first thing necessary is to largely increase the number of inspectors, and to appoint women factory inspectors—not in this industry only, but in all industries in which women workers are employed. None but a woman can know a woman's weakness; none but a woman can know a woman's need. What is, therefore, wanted is that a committee should be formed of men and women who are interested in this question, and so form the nucleus of an organization to protect those who are unable to protect themselves. In connection with such a movement there might also be a Benefit Society, which would be useful in cases of sickness or distress; and co-operative works might be started, bringing the producer nearer the customer, and so do away with sweaters and middlemen."

## THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION.

Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin University, discusses the subject of the Future of Education in a long paper, towards the close of which he thus expresses what he regards as the sum of the whole matter: "Let us distinguish clearly between technical and liberal instruction, even in the highest forms. To begin with a combination of both at our public schools is perfectly wrong. If they really aim at a liberal education, let that be attended to, and upon the old and well-established principles which have furnished us with cultivated men for many centuries. To allow young boys, or incompetent parents, to select the topics which they fancy useful or entertaining is an absurdity. On the other hand, every effort should be made to have higher technical schools, not only efficient, but so managed that lads will learn good manners there, and may not be stamped with inferiority from a social point of view. To make mere technical education as refining as the other is no doubt impossible, but every effort should, nevertheless, be used to let those whose lives compel them to accept this narrower course still feel the truth of the old adage that 'manners maketh man.'"

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady C. Milnes Gaskell writes brightly and slightly upon her recent sojourn in the Highlands. Dr. Jessopp contributes an admirable short story entitled "An Incident in the Career of the Rev. Luke Tremain," a muscular Christian, who would have delighted the heart of Charles Kingsley. Prince Krapotkin discourses upon "Recent Science" in an article which it is in vain to try to summarize. Mr. William Gibson writes on the "Abbé Grégoire," who declared his faith in Christ in the midst of the National Convention at the time of the French Revolution."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for August is a good all-round number with one or two articles every one will read. We have already reviewed Admiral Hornby's paper on "The Loss of the 'Victoria';" Mr. Pearson's "Answer to some Critics," and the Rev. Samuel Barnett's eulogy of Japan.

## THE WANDERINGS OF THE NORTH POLE.

"The Wanderings of the North Pole" is the title of one of Sir Robert Ball's interesting astronomical articles. It will be news to most people not astronomers that the North Pole moves. But it would appear, from the observations of Professor Chandler, that it does move within a small circuit. So exact is astronomical science at the present day that the movement of the Pole, which has never been approached within four hundred miles, can be accurately observed, even if it only moves thirty feet in any direction. The following passage summarizes the result of Prof. Chandler's observations: "In that palæocrystic ocean which Arctic travelers have described, where the masses of ice lie heaped together in the wildest confusion, lies this point which is the object of so much speculation. Let us think of this tract, or a portion of it, to be leveled to a plain, and at a particular center let a circle be drawn, the radius of which is about thirty feet; it is in the circumference of this circle that the Pole of the earth is constantly to be found. In fact, if at different times, month after month and year after year, the position of the Pole was ascertained as the extremity of that tube from which an eye placed at the centre of the earth would be able to see the Pole of the heavens, and if the successive positions of this Pole were marked by pegs driven into the ground, then the several positions in which the Pole would be found must necessarily trace out the circumference of the circle that has been thus described. The period in which each revolution of the Pole around the circle takes place is about 427 days; the result, therefore, of these investigations shows, when the observations are accurate, that the North Pole of the earth is not, as has been so long supposed, a fixed point, but that it revolves around in the earth, accomplishing each revolution in about two months more than the period that the earth requires for the performance of each revolution around the sun."

## THE LIMITS OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. Lloyd Morgan's paper under this title describes an interesting series of experiments conducted by him on very young chickens for the purpose of ascertaining whether they learned to eat and drink by experience or by intuition. He decides in favor of experience. He then proceeds to discuss what animals know and what they don't know. He says:

"As the animal has, in my view, no power of judging actions in relation to a standard of right, no power of appraising objects in relation to a standard of beauty, so also it has, I conceive, no power of gauging its perceptions and conceptions in relation to a standard of truth. For truth is a matter of intellectual knowledge, and such knowledge the brutes have not. It lies beyond the limits of animal intelligence."

He also thinks it probable that they are incapable of moral judgment. They have intelligence, but reason fails them; reason as he defines it adapts conduct from a clear preception of the relationships involved. Animals act by experience, association, imitation, which are the main factors of intelligence, not by explanation and intentional adaptation, which are the goal of reason.



## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Edinburgh* is given to a very lucid and interesting account of the "Tell Amarna Tablets," the discovery of which has shed a flood of confirmatory light upon the narrative of the Pentateuch. The writer says: "The testimony of the stones pronounced in favor of the knowledge and honesty of the great writers of old, when traduced by those whose unkempt and ignorant forefathers were driving their wagons over the desolate steppes of the Volga regions, while art and poetry, commerce and literature were already flourishing among the Chaldeans and Egyptians, the Hittites and Phœnicians, and in the plains of Southern Palestine itself.

"The Tell Amarna tablets represent a literature equal in bulk to about half the Pentateuch, and concerned almost exclusively with political affairs. They are clay tablets, varying from two inches to a foot in length, with a few as large as eighteen inches, covered with cuneiform writing generally on both sides, and often on the edges as well. The peasantry unearthed nearly the complete collection, including some three hundred and twenty pieces in all; and explorers afterwards digging on the site have added only a few additional fragments. The greater number were bought for the Berlin Museum, while eighty-two were acquired for England, and the rest remain either in the Boulak Museum at Cairo, or, in a few instances, in the hands of private collectors."

## THE USE AND ABUSE OF WEALTH.

This is the title given to an elaborate review of M. Jannet's article on "Capital, Speculation and Finance in the Nineteenth Century." The reviewer thus summarizes the scope of his article, which is full of facts, and much more readable than financial articles usually contrive to be: "From one part of his work we have endeavored to show how the rapid increase of wealth, which has been the characteristic of our own age, has promoted the progress of the world and has improved the condition of the poor; from another part of it we have tried to explain how, in the pursuit of wealth, men have stooped to practices which have been both fraudulent and injurious, and by their conduct have brought dishonor on themselves and ruin on those who have trusted to them. But if one part of his work confirms us in our dislike of the new patent inventions for promoting progress by destroying riches, the other part of it makes us hesitate in adopting any drastic methods of purifying the Augean stable."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles cover a wide range of subjects. Walpole's "Isle of Man" is a review of Mr. Walpole's book, "The Land of Home Rule."

"Tragedy of the Cæsars" is the title of the article on Mr. Baring Gould's recent book on the Claudian and Julian Cæsars. The reviewer says it is "a very pleasant and readable book, founded on the natural alliance between art and literature continued into artistic and literary comparative studies."

"Sir Henry Maine as a Jurist" is a highly appreciative article based upon books recently published by Sir Henry. The reviewer says: "Capable workers in historical research are many, directors of research are few. Maine's was, nay is, one of the directing minds."

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE essayist, who has the place of honor with a comprehensive survey of the evidence which led up to the discovery of America and the results which followed, concludes his paper by some general reflections which have as their keynote the familiar line, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." One result the *Quarterly* reviewer points out is the dwarfing of the European continent and the creation of a new Mediterranean in the Pacific. Speaking of the Americans, he says: "In their eyes, the States of Europe have about the same importance as had those of Greece in the eyes of a Roman when his ambassadors were dictating terms to the kings of Asia, and it had become apparent that by and by the whole civilized world would belong to him. The Mediterranean, seen from a distance of over three thousand miles, shrinks to a Dead Sea, with deserted Spain and Africa, poverty-stricken Italy, and half-barbarian Hellas lying stranded around it, their part in the movement of mankind over, their charm grown chiefly artistic or antiquarian, and their influence on the western hemisphere absolutely null. As for the German Empire, it is land-locked, necessarily stay-at-home, and crushed under its military burdens. France is an anarchy; Austria is a geographical expression. The only Powers which seem to have youth left in them are colonizing England and mediæval Russia. Neither of these immense monarchies can fairly be deemed the rival of America; each, as time goes on, will become more and more of a steadfast friend to her. And the new Mediterranean, where these three Powers meet, and which is no Dead Sea, but alive with great and growing commercial navies, must we not discern it in the Pacific Ocean, extending as it does to the shores of India and Australia, no less than to those of Eastern Asia? In this most astonishing and unexpected way has the balance of the world's history been shifted from one side of the globe to the other."

## THE FINE ART OF BOOKBINDING.

Collectors of books will turn with interest to the article on the art or craft of bookbinding which surveys the whole subject from the terra-cotta cases of Assyria down to the present day. Before printing was discovered, the manufacture of books and their bindings was chiefly carried on by the Church. After the printing press, artistic bookbinding began its history, and when women took to reading books, they became portable. Then bookbinding in wood, precious stones, enamel and ivory disappeared, and calf, morocco, and parchment came in their place. Venice took the lead in the new art, and the Crusades gave a stimulus to highly-embellished bookbinding as to other things. The French school of binding was founded by Grolier at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Modern bookbinding was introduced into England by Germans, Dutch, and Normans. After the French revolution, an influx of French emigrants once more reinforced our English bookbinders. There is not so much gossip as is often to be found in articles of this kind; but here and there are items such as that Harley, first Earl of Oxford, employed a firm of bookbinders to bind his library in red morocco at a cost of \$90,000. In the British Museum, theology is bound in blue, history in red, poetry in yellow, and natural history in green. Roger Payne, the most famous of English bookbinders, was a drunkard, and died in extreme poverty,



## THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* supplies us with two more important articles to be reviewed—"Cup Defenders, Old and New," by W. P. Stephens, and "Breathing Movements As a Cure," by Thomas J. Mays. The number opens with an excellent travel sketch article by Stephen Bonsal, on "Fez, the Mecca of the Moors." The paper is remarkable for its magnificent wood engravings of Moorish types. In one of Mr. Bonsal's entertaining anecdotes he tells of a Berber who actually refused to sell his horse to the Christian for sixty dollars because the would-be buyer was a Christian, immediately turning over the animal to one of the faithful for forty dollars! W. J. Stillman makes a pleasant record of "The Philosophers' Camp in the Adirondacks," where Emerson, Agassiz, Lowell and others scarcely less famous gathered together about the camp fire in a delightful return to nature. Mr. Stillman was evidently one of the leading spirits of the party, and had the honor of trying, however unsuccessfully, to teach Emerson how to shoot a deer.

## HARPER'S.

WE have noticed elsewhere Constance Fenimore Cooper's "Lament for the Birds" and Charles Dudley Warner's editorial on pictorial journalism. *Harper's* is, like most of the popular magazines, given over to light and amusing matter suitable for dog-day diversion. Of the fiction, the most noticeable feature is a short farce by Mr. Howells, entitled "Bride Roses," which in its delicate realism and still more delicate suggestion of tragedy and romance is a bit well worthy the name of a great artist. The whole story is told in a conversation between a delightfully authentic German florist and a trio of purchasers. Colonel T. A. Dodge, continuing his papers on oriental riders, tells this month of the "Riders of Tunis," and incidentally of their camels, of which there are two sorts—the running and the laboring. The latter hardy beast, though worth only about \$125, will carry 500 pounds a great number of consecutive hours, eating even less than an ordinary horse. A couple of these enduring beasts, each doing about the work of a pair of horses, will run an olive-crushing mill on three-hour relays, day and night, for a number of months.

## THE ATLANTIC.

IN the August *Atlantic* Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler examines into the "Relations of Academic and Technical Instruction" in a rather heavy article. He comes strongly to the conclusion that our technical schools ought to be conjoined to the academical departments of the University. He hopes to make some saving in time this way and get the young man into "life" before his twenty-sixth year. "Three months in each of the four years can fairly be given to the lessons which the youth needs to learn in the applied science of his proposed occupation, making in all a year; eight of each twelve months shall be devoted to his term-time studies,—leaving a month to pure vacation or to home life."

Olive Thorne Miller gives one of her dainty studies in birds—this time to redeem the character of a feathered individual whose character will bear some defense. "Little Boy Blue," as she calls the uneuphonious jay, does not, according to this charitable naturalist, kill the young and break the eggs of his more esthetic brethren, and she gives the record of her careful observations to establish his innocence.

## SCRIBNER'S.

SCRIBNER'S for August is avowedly a fiction number, presenting seven or eight short stories and serial installments well calculated to aid in a fight against the difficulties of the dog days. Aside from these vacation features there is an excellent article by Julian Ralph on "The Newspaper Correspondent," which we review in another department.

## M'CLURE'S.

WE quote among our leading articles from the dialogue between Eugene Field and Hamlin Garland. The new magazine more than keeps up the excellent promise of its first numbers, and there is no unattractive page in it. One of the most novel features is the description of "A Boys' Republic" by Alfred Balch, the said "republic" being a summer camp established for boys to work and loaf and get healthy in. A beautiful lake in New Hampshire was the scene of this novel enterprise. The work of the camp was done entirely by the boys, who were divided into crews with distinctive functions. The history of the republic is a decided contribution to the literature of the boy, and its many pictures are as striking as the text.

Karl Hagenbeck tells through his Boswell, Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, of some professional adventures, many of which may fairly be called hairbreadth escapes.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE notice in another department Prof. Boyesen's "Conversations with Björnstjerne Björnson," and Poultney Bigelow's paper on the Berlin Sewage Farms. W. D. Kelley begins the number with an extended and finely illustrated account of the Intercontinental Railway. He tells us that 5,000 out of the 9,000 miles of this gigantic structure have already been built and are already in operation, the 9,000 miles being measured from New York to Buenos Ayres.

Mrs. M. E. Jennings, in a travel-sketch article on icebergs, or, as the title more poetically puts it, "Frozen Mountains of the Sea," tells of a trip in the Northeastern waters in which the steamer on which she was traveling was lifted bodily out of the water by a rising berg which had dived in some commotion of the field, and how the staunch vessel then slid unharmed from the mass of ice, leaving a rusty streak behind on its surface!

## THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD and Mr. Charles Barnard collaborate upon a novelette entitled "The End of the Furrow." It is a simple and at times pathetic tale of simple New England farm life.

Mr. Walter Kean Benedict continues his "Reminiscences of United States Senators," limiting the present paper to a critical sketch of President Monroe's public career, with occasional remarks upon the characteristics of that Statesman's famous contemporaries, Jackson, Crawford, Burr, Calhoun and Wirt.

"Village Life at The World's Fair" is pictured in a brief paper by Mr. John C. Eastman. He says: "The Japanese village is perhaps the most interesting of all the colonies in Midway. It covers two hundred square feet of ground, and is inclosed in a fence made of split bamboo. There are nearly two hundred and fifty natives in the settlement—little mild-eyed men and women with dark skins, and hair that is always dressed with cocoanut oil. It took these people two months to build their wonderful village."



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue* of July 1 M. Bazin begins a series of articles on "The Italians of To-day," in which he describes the provincial life of northern Italy. There is no greater popular fallacy, he says, than that which declares the Italians to be a lazy people, at any rate as far as the peasantry are concerned. He has himself taken walking tours all over the Roman Campagna and round Naples, and everywhere he found laborious and patient workers. Were it not for the huge land tax of thirty-three per cent., he points out that the Italian peasant might become as prosperous as his French brother. Like most of those who have traveled in Italy, M. Bazin was much struck by the rarity of silver. On one occasion he had to accept as change ten francs' worth of coppers.

M. Bazin gives an interesting glimpse of the King and Queen of Italy on the occasion of their opening an asylum for the blind at Milan. The King arrived first in a carriage and pair; he was dressed in broadcloth and had on a tall hat; as soon as he stepped into the entrance hall of the institution he signed to those around him who had uncovered themselves to put on their hats, and then spoke to each in a low, clear voice. His attitude was entirely military, and it was easy to see that he likes standing while talking. "His mustache is terrible," observes the French scribe, "though no less so than that represented on his presentment on the Italian coinage."

Ten minutes later the Queen arrived in a splendid carriage and four; she wore a black velvet hat covered with feathers, and a dark blue gown. The most striking thing about her countenance are her long golden eyelashes. M. Bazin also noted how admirably she understood and fulfilled her duties as Queen, making herself especially gracious to the poor, humble and afflicted.

## AN ITALIAN ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

In a rapid sketch of modern Italian literature, the same author makes special mention of a young poetess, Signorina Ada Negri. This young lady, who is only twenty-two years of age, is the daughter of a poor widow at Lodi. At the age of eighteen she became an elementary schoolmistress, and two years later published her first volume of verse, "Fatalita," which obtained an immediate success, for in it the Italian girl poured out all her heart, and described her sad poverty-stricken childhood. Signorina Negri was lately appointed mistress in one of the best government schools of the land, and it is said that she is now writing a long and ambitious poem.

## THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

In the *Revue* of the 15th of July, M. Jannet contributes an account of Mexico both from the social and economic point of view, which might be read with advantage by any intending settler in Central America. Should coal mines ever be discovered on Mexican soil, M. Jannet declares that that country will become one of the greatest wealth-producing countries in the world, but of course without coal the most valuable mineral treasures must lie dormant. The American Indians, who apparently find it easy to work and exist in Mexico on very little, have driven out the European emigrants, and there are in all, says the writer, some four or five thousand French established there.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

We have an exhaustive study of the fur-producing seal, by M. Plauchut, and an explanation by M. Dex of the va-

rious methods attempted with more or less success by those modern alchemists who hope to discover some way of making artificial diamonds. M. Dex seems to have a considerable practical knowledge of the subject. The Vicomte de Vogüé's article, "An Inquiry About Egypt," is really a review of a book lately published in Paris by the Duc d'Harcourt, entitled "Egypt and the Egyptians."

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the *Revue* of July 1 Savvas Pacha contributes, under the form of a letter written to the Editress of the *Revue*, a fourth and concluding article on idealism and realism in the fiction of to-day. In a careful analysis of "La Terre," he attempts to prove that Zola has, in reality, only shown an incomplete side of French rural life, for it is his contention that no true realism can exist without idealism.

## ART IN ALGERIA.

M. Marye, in an account of the artistic education of Algerian natives, points out that France might utilize to great advantage the undoubted artistic tastes and capabilities of her African subjects. Why should not, he asks, an art department be opened in each national school? In old days the Arabs produced exquisite works of art with the most primitive instruments. Already the French Minister of Public Instruction is about to found a museum of Mussulman art in Algiers, and M. Marye also recommends the establishment of a native *salon* where once a year native artists could show their work.

## THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

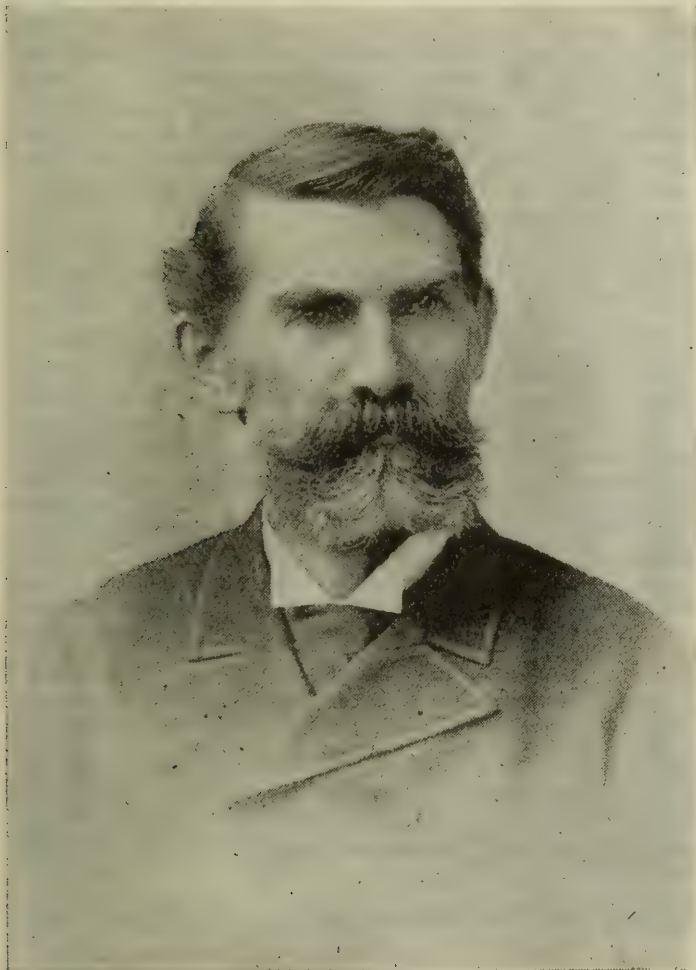
In the *Revue* of July 15th M. de Dubord gives an account of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Charles the Fifth seems to have been the first individual public-spirited enough to wish to share with others the riches of his library, which then consisted, we are told, of 1,200 volumes; even when Louis the Fourteenth came to the throne there were only about 5,000 books in what was then called the Royal Library. During the eighteenth century a great number of eminent personages left both their libraries and collections of medals and engravings to the Bibliothèque, and in the year of the Fall of the Bastille, 1789, the Paris public library could boast of 300,000 volumes. The great Revolution, which destroyed so much that was priceless in the way of works of art and royal collections of all kinds, proved a positive benefit to the Bibliothèque Nationale, for to it were taken all the rare manuscripts and printed books found in the convents and monasteries. Like that happy nation of which we have all heard so much, the French National Library may be said to have had no history worth recording till the Franco-Prussian War, when there was great fear expressed lest an ill-directed bomb might set fire to the splendid block of buildings in the Rue Vivienne. During all those weary months the large *personnel* of the Bibliothèque remained admirably faithful to their duties, and even during the Commune the library escaped all damage. Unfortunately, the many priceless bibliographical treasures contained in the Bibliothèque Nationale have never yet been clearly catalogued in any methodical manner, and the would-be reader has sometimes a great deal of trouble to find what he wants. M. de Dubord makes an eloquent appeal to the French government for more funds. He points out that the British Museum has an income of over \$250,000 a year, whilst last year the Bibliothèque only received something like \$170,000.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## THE COMING KINGDOM.\*

**N**EARLY ten years have passed since the first edition of "Our Country," introduced by so conservative a theological thinker as Prof. Austin Phelps, placed its author, Dr. Strong, in the front rank of the reformers who consider that the solution of our social problems lies in the hands of the church. That book aroused an interest and quickened a sense of patriotic responsibility in circles far wider than those limited by ecclesiastical lines. "The New Era," like its predecessor, is marked by a patient and keen-eyed attention to the actual facts regarding our present economic discontent, the problem of



DR. JOSIAH STRONG.

rural decadence, of city overcrowding, of class separations, and especially the almost entire isolation of the working classes from church influence. Dr. Strong is calm but intensely in earnest when he comes to arrange and note the real force of these depressing statistics. In a careful view of the history of the Christian Church, he finds that it has passed through a period in which the attention of its thoughts was mainly theological; a second in which it examined the nature of the individual man, and a third in the "salvation" or the right relation of the individual to God. "The New Era" which is dawning to-day is *sociological* and the burden of religious thought should be, what is the true relation of the individual to his followers—*i.e.*, to organized society? Doctor Strong

considers the church (it does not lessen the weight of his argument if he sometimes limits the term to the Protestant forces) to be the conscience of the social body, and the power which, operating through the Anglo-Saxon race, in the land where that race has the freest opportunity to express itself, will become the savior and forwarder of civilization throughout the world. The book does not enter into confusing detail as to the process of reformation, yet its author proposes a definite policy and method. The first step is this: Erase the already dim line between the "sacred" and the "secular;" the Kingdom of Heaven is as broad as human life even in the nineteenth century. The second step which the true mission of the church demands is an aggressive movement upon the unchurched masses with a gospel which shall thoroughly recognize the physical side of life and its incalculable influence upon man's higher nature. The fundamental principles in Dr. Strong's plan of reform are that the church must touch the man it would help by personal contact, and that the present widespread stagnation and the helplessness of the institution in many communities must be overcome by an inter-denominational co-operation, which once inaugurated would be likely to extend itself naturally. (He outlines with some precision a practical plan for such co-operation in city and country communities.) These are not new thoughts, but they are important ones, and Doctor Strong has so marshalled and illustrated them as to intensify their bearing. It is not necessary that one stands upon precisely the same religious ground as the author in order to find a wealth of suggestion in "The New Era," and a larger sympathy in the "Enthusiasm for humanity."

## GRADUATE COURSES.\*

**O**F course the exact contents of this little flexible-covered volume will immediately interest only a small class of readers. But there are certain points to note about it which are of great significance to every American patriot and which bear no slight relation to the questions raised by Dr. Strong. It is very well known that the day is fast passing, if not already gone, when the man or woman wishing opportunities for the highest study in special branches of science, literature or art, need travel across the Atlantic to obtain them. That means evidently that there has been a sufficient demand on the part of students, coming in most cases in America from the heart of the "middle classes," to make worth while an extensive outlay for instruction, apparatus, etc. Of the eleven universities whose advanced courses are given in this handbook, one (Bryn Mawr) is exclusively for women, one (Clark) is exclusively for students already graduated from college, one (Cornell) offers instruction in courses varying from blacksmithing to Schopenhaurian philosophy, one (Chicago) is so recent an institution in its present organization that we can only guess at its immense future. Each of these great centers of educational training and influence offers special inducements in certain lines, and the committee that issued this handbook cordially recommends a system which will permit the student to migrate from university to university, in order that he may reap the distinctive advantages of each. It is interesting to find that especially rich and numerous courses are now offered in nearly all of these centres, not only in economics and the theory of governments, but in

\* The New Era; or, the Coming Kingdom. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 75 cents.

\* Graduate Courses: A Handbook for Graduate Students. Octavo, pp. 83. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.



sociology and public ethics. These courses are in many cases of a most practical nature and tendency. The committee itself which compiled these illuminative statistics is an example of a very recent and promising movement of co-operation among the advanced students of our higher institutions—Howard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins and Yale having been represented in its membership. The men and women who will in so large numbers during the next few weeks be examining the courses detailed and

classified in this book are earnest students of our public questions; they propose to go out thoroughly prepared into fields of varied public work. It would be an incalculable misfortune if they should come to constitute a "class" out of sympathy with the masses of the people, with popular education and progress. As members of human society and as American citizens their opportunities to help solve the problems which Dr. Strong and others have formulated are unusually large.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.

*Edward the First.* By Professor T. F. Tout. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

To an American it seems at first a little strange to find a book devoted to an English king considered mainly as a statesman. The work of Edward the First during his reign from 1272 to 1307 involved many important questions of Continental, Scotch and Welsh policy, and left an abiding influence upon the English constitution, particularly as to popular representation in Parliament. Professor Tout has written in a candid spirit and with a fresh and lucid style of Edward's preparation for kingship, including his experience as crusader, and of the events and principles which shaped his career as a royal statesman.

*Darwin and Hegel, with Other Philosophical Studies.* By David G. Ritchie, M.A. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

"Darwin and Hegel" is the title of the second of the nine papers in this volume, all of which have been heretofore printed in various philosophical and economic journals. Mr. Ritchie's general endeavor is to sustain the validity of the old-time idealism of Hegel, Plato, etc., while admitting the fundamental principles of evolution as modern science conceives it. Unlike a large number of present-day thinkers, he believes that there is still need of a metaphysics, partly in order that we may distinguish the actual present value of institutions and thoughts from the processes by which they have reached their present state. Papers which most directly touch economic questions are "What Are Economic Laws?" "Locke's Theory of Property," "The Social Contract Theory," "On the Conception of Sovereignty" and "The Rights of Universities." It is as a philosophical thinker that Mr. Ritchie discusses these subjects, and some others less directly practical.

*Looking Within. The Misleading Tendencies of "Looking Backward" Made Manifest.* By J. W. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.

Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has called forth a number of books extending or opposing his theories in a more or less direct manner. Mr. Roberts, following a very slender thread of fiction, has revealed to us the "misleading tendencies" of Bellamy's work and aimed to convince us that the civilization which Doctor Leete considered so nearly perfect was rotten to the core. The one all-embracing charge which he prefers against Paternalism is that it forgets crime may exist in spite of physical welfare, and that it destroys the inducements to moral and intellectual progress in the individual man. "Its influence is paralyzing in all directions. It kills and does not make alive. It blights and never beautifies. It blotches and never adorns. It despoils humanity. It is political malaria." Mr. Roberts gives us a humorous picture of a time when the principle of human equality is so grossly interpreted that society makes the effort to reduce to uniformity the stature and physiognomy of its members by mechanical means. This effort results in a number of unpleasant effects—e. g., husband and wife are no longer able to identify one another if lost sight of in the general crowd of absolutely "equal" human beings. On the whole the book seems an accusation rather than an argument. It is very lucidly written.

### ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

*The Highway of Letters and Its Echoes of Famous Footsteps.* By Thomas Archer. Octavo, pp. 523. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.

Mr. Archer has written of Fleet street, London, and the celebrities who have been connected with that famous thor-

oughfare or its neighborhood, from Chaucer's time down to a date very near our own. Among the great who walked there, quarreling or cogitating, or perhaps plotting, were Ben Jonson, Samuel Johnson, Surrey, Lamb, Swift, Herrick and Shakespeare. The narrative is a light, gossipy one, with a flavor of the antiquarian spirit and enlivened by many an anecdote. The rise of the English theatre, of printing, journalism, club life, the changes in dress and social custom and many kindred matters Mr. Archer has told us about, in the quiet way of one who is familiar with his topics and fond of them. There are a goodly number of portraits and illustrations of buildings and street scenes.

*Picture and Text.* By Henry James. 16mo, pp. 175. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Harper's "American Essayists" series includes in dainty external form the most graceful and finished writing of some of our most masterly writers. Mr. James, if one judged him even by the titles of his books, might be known as an admirer of pictorial expression. His own portrait is given in this volume of his essays (printed previously in *Harper's Magazine*, *Harper's Weekly*, etc.) which discuss in a spirit of penetrating and irrefutable criticism the work of such artists as Abbey, Reinhart, Alfred Parsons, Daumier, etc. The last chapter is the dialogue "After the Play," in which Mr. James has some discriminating remarks to make about our contemporary drama.

*Other Essays from the Easy Chair.* By George William Curtis. 16mo, pp. 229. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Another volume has been gleaned from the keen and kindly utterance of "The Easy Chair." From the day when he wrote "The Potiphar Papers," Mr. Curtis was a constant and wise observer of our public life and customs, and in what he says (as well as in the manner of saying) of Beecher, Emerson, Tweed, Newport, the Streets of New York, the American Girl and more than a score of other topics, there is charm and sense combined. A half-length portrait and an autograph precede the title page.

*Hudson's Dictionary of Minneapolis and Vicinity.* Compiled by Horace B. Hudson. Third Year. Paper, 12mo, pp. 110. Minneapolis, Minn.: H. B. Hudson. 25 cents.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS cordially reiterates the approval which it gave to an earlier edition of Mr. Hudson's "Dictionary of Minneapolis and Vicinity." The thousands of tourists who will in these beautiful autumn months take the trip from Chicago to the City of Mills will find this handbook of great service, and in every particular attractive.

*The Wilderness Hunter: An Account of the Big Game of the United States and its Chase with Horse, Hound and Rifle.* By Theodore Roosevelt. Octavo, pp. 488. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Like the author of "The American Commonwealth," Mr. Roosevelt is both a careful student of society and a conqueror of nature. Mr. Bryce is one of the foremost mountain-climbing tourists of the world, and Mr. Roosevelt has been since early boyhood more or less familiar with the hunting possibilities of our American wilderness. His ranch life in the far West has already furnished material for several books, but this present volume is entirely new. In it Mr. Roosevelt relates in a free and attractively personal way many stories of his hunting experiences in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, with an account of a peccary hunt in Texas and many an anecdote of



frontier life generally. The game which he has pursued has been principally the grizzly, the antelope, the moose, the mountain goat, the cougar, etc.—that is, animals rare and interesting in themselves and in their environment. Mr. Roosevelt's city life has enabled him to see more clearly some picturesque sides of the hunter's pursuits than a man less acquainted with the ways of the great world might perceive. The publishers of "The Wilderness Hunter" announce that they will issue soon an *édition de luxe* limited to two hundred numbered copies, signed by the author. The illustrations and typography of this less expensive edition are rich and satisfactory.

Recreations in Botany. By Caroline A. Creevey. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

The theme which fills the pages of this handsomely-bound book is: botany is one of the most delightful and healthful of out-of-door recreations. The author has not given us so much of her own woodland and meadow experience as we find in Burroughs or in Torrey, but she has, nevertheless, infused a personal tone throughout much of the matter. In a simple, pleasant style, yet with scientific accuracy, she tells us of plant lore under such chapter-headings as "Orchids," "Leaves," "Plant Movements," "Ferns," "Fungi," etc. The glossary explains sufficiently the technical terms used, and the illustrations give variety. The real value of the book will lie in its stimulating and suggestive power—it is an invitation to study Nature and be happy.

#### FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. IX, X, "Old Mortality;" Vols. XI, XII, "Heart of Midlothian;" Vols. XIII, XIV, "The Bride of Lammermoor;" Vol. XV, "The Legend of Montrose." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

The work of giving to the public the magnificent "International Edition" of the Waverley novels has proceeded so promptly that about one-third of the proposed forty-eight volumes are already purchasable. The seven which have been issued since the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS include several of the best of Scott's romances, and the illustrations, of which we may speak in more detail later, remain a chief attraction and unsurpassable in genuine merit.

Braddock: A Story of the French and Indian Wars. By John R. Musick. The Columbian Historical Novels. 12mo, pp. 480. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.

Mr. Musick's tireless pen has a very interesting period to picture for us in this last issued number of the Columbian Historical Novels. About the stirring and critical events of the French and Indian War, especially about the woeful disaster to Braddock's army, cluster a good many facts which naturally lend themselves to fiction. The figure of Washington is, of course, prominent, and many of us recall vividly Thackeray's spirited account of the whole episode as he embodied it in "The Virginians."

Old 'Kaskia Days. A Novel. By Elizabeth Holbrook. 12mo, pp. 295. Chicago: Schulte Publishing Co.

The phrase "Literature of the Mississippi Valley" naturally suggests ideas of a new and struggling population, not blessed to any large degree with the graces and romantic possibilities of the older portions of our American civilization. We are inclined to forget that Illinois entered the Union less than thirty years after its formation, and was even then a region with a long historic past. In "Old 'Kaskia Days" is given a quiet but delightful picture of one of the oldest settlements west of the Alleghenies (in Illinois), fostered and dominated by French influence, as it appeared in its decadent days in the last teens of our century. There is a certain pleasant quaintness in the style of this novel which is interesting as a story and as a record, and the local illustrations are important. There is a flavor here somewhat resembling that of Eggleston's Ohio River novel "Roxy."

The Refugees: A Tale of Two Continents. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.75.

A good many readers who have followed this fascinating "Tale of Two Continents" in the recent pages of Harper's, will be glad to welcome it in attractive and durable book form. To others we commend the story as a very interesting and living picture of the court of Louis XIV, and the experiences of those Huguenots who found a refuge in the New

World, in this case after a very narrow escape from Indian cruelties, preferable to a hunted existence in sunny France after the recantation of the Edict of Nantes. The illustrations are no less admirable than the tale itself.

A Border Leander. By Howard Seely. 16mo, pp. 168. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Seely's short story is a very readable contribution to the dialect fiction of the Lone Star State. His unsophisticated hero and heroine are real Texas people, and he has possession of the secret that a humorous situation becomes more richly humorous if a possible tragedy lurks in the neighborhood. The core of his plot is a love affair, successful finally, of course, but not "running smooth" owing to an unpleasant little family feud.

Endeavor's Doin's Down to the Corners. By Rev. J. F. Cowan. 12mo, pp. 387. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. \$1.50.

We believe Mr. Cowan does not tell us exactly where "The Corners" is located, but the reader infers that it is in some Northern State, and not above a few hundred miles from New York City. Into this last-mentioned metropolis our hero comes on occasion of the great convention of his society in 1892. That hero is "Jonathan Hayseeds, C(hristian) E(ndeavorer)," who tells the story in the first person, and is a genuinely humorous character, a human, kind-hearted, blundering, religious rather than pious, and speaking a form of English which requires a good many apostrophes when printed. There are five full-page illustrations.

Peculiar People. By Samuel Phelps Leland, Ph.D. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 152. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association. 50 cents.

This is the second edition of a pronounced "purpose novel"—or sketch rather—in which the author takes occasion to disapprove of communism, along with "Mesmerism, Nihilism, Mormonism, Spiritism," etc., which "are but unsettling the mind of our age." Dr. Leland does not seem to have made his analysis of the distinctions of these "isms" very complete, but he tells us that his story, which carries us into the heart of one of our American "communities," is a tale of real life. It is certainly told with great simplicity and straightforwardness.

A Complication in Hearts. A Novel. By Edmund Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Home Publishing Company.

The "hearts" complicated, and finally, by the convenient death of a husband, united, in the course of this novel, are found to be those of a young Congressman, enthusiastic in political reform, and a distressingly attractive society woman whom he met in Washington. Mr. Pendleton has done his work with vigor and decision, and has written a good story about real people.

The Heavenly Twins. By Madame Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 679. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

Those who have the unusual patience to follow to the end a story of nearly seven hundred closely-printed pages will find that in "The Heavenly Twins" the characters count for more than the plot, and that they belong to upper-class English contemporary society. Some of these characters are decidedly unconventional; some are drawn in such a way as to interest in the question of intellectual precocity and independence in woman. There is not much local coloring, but the style has here and there a good deal of power and beauty.

#### POETRY AND ELOCUTION.

La Rabida: A California Columbian Souvenir Poem. By Mary Lambert.

The Bancroft Company, of San Francisco, have issued in attractive spacious form, with numerous full-page illustrations, a poem relating how Columbus won the support of Queen Isabella through the agency of "Prior Perez," of Rabida. Miss Lambert, who is one of the recognized versifiers of California, has chosen to write this narrative in Alexandrine couplets. They are always smooth under her handling, and frequently highly musical.

Columbian and Other Poems. By "Francis Browning" Owen. Second Edition. Octavo, pp. 141. Cloquet, Minn.: Published by the Author.

Mr. Francis Browning Owen, whose portrait and autobiography accompany his poems, was born in Michigan in



1830, and is now resident in Minnesota. He first gave his verse utterance to the public in the early seventies and met a reception which has encouraged him to prepare a second edition. Mr. Owen's poems are various—local, historical, patriotic, contemplative, moralizing. We like his simpler lyrics, some of which are truly admirable, better than the more extended and ambitious efforts.

*Sunset at Mackinac, and Other Poems.* By Lieut. Joseph Frazier, U.S.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 82. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.: Published by the author. 50 cents.

Much of Mr. Frazier's verse seems scarcely yet emerged from the crude and the commonplace, and there are few of those "inevitable" words and phrases which reveal an inspiration. By a closer study of his art and a freer utterance of his thought the author might reach a more adequate expression of that poetic sense which is evidently his to a considerable degree.

*The Tuxedo Reciter. Original and Selected Recitations.* Compiled by Frank McHale. 16mo, pp. 316. New York: The Excelsior Publishing House. Cloth, 75 cents; seal, \$1.

This volume compiled by Mr. McHale has somewhat the character of a repository of fugitive pieces. The greater part of his selections (mostly in verse) are by comparatively obscure contemporary writers, though Riley, Field, Carleton, Boyesen, etc., are represented. Mr. McHale's choice inclines toward breezy, humorous or pathetic pieces, in some ringing metre. One in search of fresh material of this stamp will find it here.

#### WOMAN AND HER WORK.

*Woman, Church and State.* By Matilda Joslyn Gage. 12mo, pp. 554. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$2.

Miss [?] Gage has long been one of the foremost exponents of woman suffrage in this country, and is author of a number of works bearing upon that subject. In "Woman, Church and State" she pleads for recognition in the political body, and for a civil marriage exclusively, and prophesies a "rebellion of woman against the tyranny of church and State . . . which will overthrow every existing form of these institutions and result in a regenerated world." In the main, however, the volume is historical in matter (not always so in method), and traces the ecclesiastical and governmental oppressions woman has suffered since the long-lost days of the "matriarchate." Miss [?] Gage's indictment against the church is especially severe, and though the evils of priestly celibacy, relations of feudal lord to female serfs, canon law regulation, action of the church as to witchcraft, etc., were no doubt terrible, it seems scarcely just to lay the burden of these offenses upon ecclesiasticism alone. The church, according to our author, still continues to be a chief foe to the progress of woman. The subject of these pages is not a pleasant one to contemplate, but the presentation is so bold and direct as to impress us with its sincerity, and the language is expressively clear.

*The Literature of Philanthropy.* Edited by Frances A. Goodale. 16mo, pp. 219. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

*Woman and the Higher Education.* Edited by Anna C. Brackett. 16mo, pp. 224. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

Is woman then actually in so bad a condition? It is worth while at least to have a candid utterance upon both sides of the question and these two little volumes will perhaps sustain the negative better than a more argumentative attempt. They belong to the dainty little "Distaff Series" of Harper & Brothers which Mrs. Blanche Wilder Bellamy, the general editor, states to be "made up of representative work of the women of the State of New York in periodical literature." Frances A. Goodale edited "The Literature of Philanthropy," in which there are able papers upon the reform of criminals, the "Tenement Neighborhood Idea," the profession of nursing, the "Red Cross" society, philanthropic work for the Indian and the negro, etc., written at various times by prominent women of the Empire State who were, or are, leaders in the large movements mentioned and others. "Woman and the Higher Education" is edited by Miss Anna C. Brackett, and among the noteworthy articles are those by Profs. Maria Mitchell and Lucy M. Salmon, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and two written previous to 1832, one by Mrs. Emma Willard, the other by Mrs. Emma C. Embury. The contents of these two small books are animated and anything but despondent. Whether woman has her rights or not she certainly has found no difficulty in discovering duties to herself and society, even under the present restrictions, and is mustering the power to perform them nobly.

#### SANITARY AND ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

*Sewage Purification in America.* By M. N. Baker. Paper, 16mo, pp. 196. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co.

The substance of this book has appeared already in the columns of *Engineering News*. Mr. Baker, the associate editor of that journal, has gained his information by personal examination or by direct correspondence with authorities. So far as we know, no one who wishes to find a summary of what has been accomplished in sewage purification in the United States up to date has any other resource than this little volume. The plants of some thirty towns, from Massachusetts to California, are described and very fully illustrated. Mr. Baker has classified his statistics according to the method of purification—chemical, mechanical, etc. It is an interesting study to note what communities have been most progressive in this important application of sanitary science.

*The Electric Transmission of Intelligence, and Other Advanced Primers of Electricity.* By Edwin J. Houston, A.M. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: The W. J. Johnston Company. \$1.

Prof. Houston has now given us his third and concluding volume of "Advanced Primers in Electricity." The "Electric Transmission of Intelligence" covers a multitude of applications of electric force besides those of telegraphy and the telephone—e.g., the freezing of water, the curing of disease, welding, electroplating, electro-metallurgy, etc. As was the case with the earlier volumes, Mr. Houston writes clearly and simply, and adapts himself to the average intelligent reader. He has also continued the giving of extracts from larger works upon the subjects for the sake of guiding the student to further knowledge.

*The Dynamo: Its Theory, Design and Manufacture.* By C. C. Hawkins and F. Wallis. 12mo, pp. 534. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Electrical engineers will find that Messrs. Hawkins and Wallis have written a thorough and extended treatise upon the theory, design and manufacture of the dynamo. The text seems clear and well arranged, and it is accompanied by nearly two hundred illustrations. The book belongs to Messrs. Whittaker and Company's "Specialist's Series."

#### BIBLICAL THEOLOGY.

*Theology of the Old Testament.* By C. H. Piepenbring. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

On learning that this is a translation one is somewhat surprised to find that it is from the French and not from the German, in which language so much of our theological lore is written. M. Piepenbring is a native of Alsace, and is at present pastor of a French church in Strasburg. His work is critical in the best sense, unprejudiced, historical and exegetical. The distinctive religion and ecclesiastical beliefs of the ancient Jews are clearly presented as the Jews actually held them (of course in different forms at different periods), and not as modern Christianity has enlarged and purified them. The translator, Professor H. G. Mitchell, of Boston University, had the assent of M. Piepenbring to the undertaking, and has prepared some useful indexes not in the original.

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

*Catullus.* Edited by Elmer Truesdell Merrill. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Merrill, holding the chair of Latin in Wesleyan University, has edited Catullus for Messrs. Ginn & Co.'s "College Series of Latin Authors." It would seem well-nigh impossible to have done the work in a more complete or scholarly way. The text has been carefully chosen and an appendix gives the important variations. There is a page of *fac-simile* of a Catullus codex, a great wealth of notes, index to proper names and a considerable biographical and critical introduction.

*Die Erhebung Europas gegen Napoleon I.* Von Heinrich von Sybel. Edited, with notes, by A. B. Nichols. 12mo, pp. 136. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Mr. A. B. Nichols, of the historical department of Harvard, has edited three lectures of the German writer and teacher, von Sybel. They relate to the emergence of Europe, and especially Germany, from the thralldom of Napoleon. The text is adapted for rapid reading by those who have had a year or two in German, and Mr. Nichols' twenty pages of notes are of a historical rather than a philological nature.



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## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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Naturalistic Photography. P. H. Emerson.  
A Photographic Shutter. E. G. Wickersham.  
The Metol Developer. F. C. Beach.  
The Way I Develop Films. R. M. Barrett.  
Printing-Out Platinum Process. C. C. Hutchins.

### American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. July.

Education in Babylonia, Phœnicia and Judea. C. G. Herbermann.  
On the Obscurity of Faith. R. F. Clarke.  
Objections to the Postulates of Evolutionists. C. J. Armistead.  
L'Ancien Regime.—I. St. George Mivart.  
Our Converts. Richard H. Clarke.  
Age of the Human Race.—II. J. A. Zahm.  
The Primitive Creed of Man. Condé B. Pallen.  
Anthropology: An Historical Sketch. Thomas Hughes.  
Intellectual Basis of the Supernatural. A. F. Hewitt.  
The Pope's Letter on the School Question

### American Journal of Politics.—New York. August.

John Sherman as a Great Financier. J. Prince.  
Currency and Banking Reform. William Knapp.  
Who Shall Prescribe Woman's Sphere? Ellen B. Dietrick.  
The Citizen in Politics. George Urquhart.  
A New Political System. Atkinson Schaumburg.  
Why Municipal Government Fails. Stoughton Cooley.  
Organized Labor and the Law. Norman T. Mason.  
The United States of the World. Guy C. Sibley.  
A Plea for Nepotism. Charles Robinson.

### Andover Review.—Boston. July-August.

Place of Christ in Modern Thought. C. A. Beckwith.  
Socrates Once More. Henry M. Tyler.  
A Case of Social Myopia. George R. Stetson.  
Missions and Colonies.—I. C. C. Starbuck.  
Liberal and Ritschlian Theology of Germany. F. C. Porter.  
Professor Huxley on Ethics vs. Evolution.  
The Case of Professor Briggs.  
The Bampton Lectures for 1893.

### Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. July.

Progress of Economic Ideas in France. Maurice Block.  
Relations of Economic Study to Charity. James Mavor.  
Monetary Situation in Germany. Walther Lotz.  
Taxation of Large Estates. R. T. Colburn.  
Use of Silver as Money in the United States. A. B. Woodford.

### Antiquary.—London. August.

Gainsburgh During the Great Civil War, 1642-1648. Edward Peacock.  
Archæology in the College Museum, Cheltenham. John Ward.  
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legions and Superstitions. Continued. R. C. Hope.

### Architectural Record.—New York. July-September.

Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. H. Rauline.  
The Alphabet of Architecture. H. W. Desmond.  
State Buildings at the World's Fair. Montgomery Schuyler.  
Wasted Opportunities.—I.  
French Cathedrals.—III. Barr Ferree.  
Architectural Aberrations.—VIII. Chicago Board of Trade.

### The Arena.—Boston. August.

Monometallism Revolutionary and Destructive. W. M. Stewart.  
Our Industrial Image. James G. Clark.  
Office of the Ideal in Christianity. C. Norton.  
Mask or Mirror. B. O. Flower.  
The Financial Problem. W. H. Standish.  
The Real and Unreal God. W. H. Savage.  
Inebriety and Insanity. Leslie E. Keeley.  
Problems Confronting Congress. A. C. Fisk.  
A Practical View of the Mind Cure. J. L. Hasbrouck.  
How to Rally the Hosts of Freedom. Henry Frank.  
The Bacon-Shakespeare Case.  
Well-Springs of Immorality. B. O. Flower.

### The Art Amateur.—New York. August.

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The World's Fair.  
Lessons on Trees. Concluded.  
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Portraiture in Crayon.—VI. J. A. Barhydt.  
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### Atalanta.—London. August.

George Eliot's Country. E. Montpelier.  
Harriet Beecher-Stowe. With portrait. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.  
On the Novel with a Purpose. Mabel F. Robinson.

### The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. August.

Washington the Winter Before the War. Henry L. Dawes.  
Little Boy Blue. Olive Thorne Miller.  
The Teaching of the Upanishads. William Davies.  
Jonathan Belcher, a Royal Governor of Massachusetts. G. E. Ellis.  
A Boston School Girl in 1771. Alice M. Earle.  
The First Principal of Newnham College. Eugenia Skelding.  
Studies in the Correspondence of Petrarch.—II.  
Relations of Academic and Technical Instruction. N. S. Shaler.

### Bankers' Magazine.—London. August.

Silver and the Indian Government. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.  
Modern Trust Companies. Henry May.  
Irish Banks and the Home Rule Bill.  
Old Age Pensions.  
Private Clubs' Action.

### Belford's Monthly.—Chicago. July.

The Flower World at the Fair. Ben. C. Truman.  
Evolution of a Library. Hubert H. Bancroft.  
Chicago Artist in Their Studios. M. M. Dawson.  
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### Blackwood's Magazine.—London. August.

The Story of the "America" Cup: International Yacht-Racing.  
Russian Progress in Manchuria.  
A French Study of Burns.  
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Fontinalis in Scotland. C. Stein.  
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The Indian Currency Commission.  
The Coup d'Etat: The Closure and the Home Rule Bill.

### Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.

The Rise and Progress of Submarine Telegraphy.  
The Franco-Swiss Commercial Rupture.  
The Indian Tea Trade.  
The Condition of Korea.

### Calcutta Review.—Calcutta. (Quarterly). July.

Curio-Hunting in a Bengal Bazaar. Chas. Johnston.  
The Turks in Egypt.  
The Administration and Administrative Law in Italy. H. A. D. Phillips.  
Hooghly, Past and Present.—VII. Shumbhoo Chunder Dey.  
The Broadley Sculptures in the Indian Museum. Sarat Chandra Mitra.  
Some Sketches of Irish Life in 1816-17. A. C. Tute.  
The Indo-Chinese Opium Question as it Stands in 1893. Robt. N. Cust.  
Dupleix—The Siege of Pondichery in 1748.  
The Dehra Dûn.—IV. C. W. Hope.

### Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. August.

The Land of the White Elephant. S. E. Carrington.  
Forest Fires on Mt. Hamilton. Edward S. Holden.  
Types of Kentucky Beauty. Sara H. Henton.  
A Modern Hesperides. D. B. Weir.  
A Navajo Blanket. J. J. Peatfield.  
The Division of a State. Abbot Kinney. Morris M. Estee.  
Artemus Ward in Nevada. Dan de Quille.  
Among the Wild Grasses. Genevieve L. Browne.  
Climbing Shasta. Mark S. Severance.  
William Blake. John V. Cheney.  
The Chinese Six Companies. Richard H. Drayton.



**Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. August.

Sir John Thompson and His Critics. J. L. P. O'Hanly.  
 Political Lessons from the Times of Cicero. Edward Meek.  
 Something About Hawaii. H. S. Howell.  
 Referendum and Plebiscite. G. W. Ross.  
 Upper Canada College. W. A. Neilson.  
 The Ethics of Tillage. P. H. Bryce.  
 A Chapter from the Northwest Rebellion. G. B. Brooks.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. August.

Work and Play at Charterhouse School. Raymond Blathwayt.  
 The Mystery of Mashonaland.  
 Pyrography Upon Glass. Ellen T. Masters.  
 Animal Jealousies. Alex. H. Japp.

**Cassell's Saturday Journal.**—London. August.

People Who Are Cruel to Children. Interview with Rev. B. Waugh.  
 Her Majesty's Prison Inspectors and Their Duties.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. July.

From Mine to Furnace.—I. John Birkinbine.  
 Recent Developments in Power Transmission. C. J. H. Woodbury.  
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**Catholic World.**—New York. August.

The Authenticity of the Gospels. A. F. Hewit.  
 Columbian Catholic Congress at Chicago. W. J. Onahan.  
 The Dominican Sisters in the West. Inez Okey.  
 Mission Lectures to Non-Catholics. F. M. Edselas.  
 A Recent Convert's Pilgrimage to Rome. J. A. Locke.  
 The Woman Question Among Catholics.  
 The A. P. A. Conspirators. Thomas J. Jenkins.  
 The City of the Conquerors. Christian Reid.

**The Century.**—New York. August.

Fez, the Mecca of the Moors. Stephen Bonsal.  
 Phillips Brooks' Letters to Children.  
 Prince and Princess Achille Murat in Florida. Matilda L. McConnell.  
 Cup Defenders Old and New. W. P. Stephens.  
 Breathing Movements as a Cure. Thomas J. Mays.  
 The Famine in Eastern Russia: The Younger Tolstoy. J. Stadling.  
 An Artist's Letters from Japan. John La Farge.  
 Contemporary Japanese Art. E. F. Fenollosa.  
 A Swedish Etcher (Anders Zorn). Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

**Chambers's Journal.**—London. August.

How to Take Out a Patent.  
 Mosses in Literature.  
 The Trans-Siberian Railway.  
 What Is a Bucket-Shop?  
 The British Soldier and His Chaplain.  
 Russian Riddles.

**The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa. August.

Up Gibraltar—To Tangier—Into Spain. Lilly R. Gracey.  
 Trial Trip of the Cruiser "New York." A. F. Matthews.  
 The Fermentations of the Earth. P. P. Dehrlain.  
 What Makes a Methodist? J. M. Buckley.  
 Margaret of Savoy and King Humbert. E. Panzacchi.  
 Reminiscences of U. S. Senators.—II. W. K. Benedict.  
 Village Life at the World's Fair. J. C. Eastman.  
 Lady Blessington. Eugene L. Didier.  
 A Camping Trip to the Yosemite Valley. Mrs. W. C. Sawyer.  
 Negro Women in the South. Olive R. Jefferson.

**Christian Thought.**—New York. August.

Gold and Godliness. E. Benjamin Andrews.  
 Woman's Indebtedness to Christianity. G. F. Greene.  
 The Growth of Jesus: Physical, Mental, Moral. M. J. Cramer.  
 Kant's Theory of Causation. V. R. Burdick.  
 What Is Sin? Is God Responsible for Original Sin? L. W. Serrell.  
 The Bible and the Republic. Arthur Mitchell.

**Church Quarterly Review.**—London. July.

The Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers: St. Athanasius.  
 The Gospel of Life.  
 Dorothy Sidnev.  
 The Hopes of Humanity.  
 St. Paul in Asia Minor.  
 The Gospel of Peter.  
 John Keble.  
 The Doctrine of the Prophets.  
 John Ruskin.  
 The "Centenary" Literature of the Congregational Union.

**The Colorado Magazine.**—Denver. August.

The Faith of the World. William Pipe.  
 Judaism at the World's Fair. Rabbi Edward N. Calisch.  
 What Englishmen think of Colorado. Alfred Crebbin.  
 Albert Dürer and the Sixteenth Century. John Monteith.  
 A Few Hymn Writers. Kate Hart.  
 Colorado Mineral Exhibit at the Fair. W. S. Ward.  
 The Resources of Colorado.

**Contemporary Review.**—London. August.

Ethics and the Struggle for Existence. Leslie Stephen.  
 French Plays and English Audiences. George Barlow.  
 Archdeacon Farrar and the "Ritualists." Canon Knox Little.  
 Spring in the Woods of Valois. Madame Darmesteter.  
 The Structure of the Gospel of Peter. J. Rendel Harris.  
 Lessing and his Place in German Literature. T. W. Rolleston.  
 Scotland and Disestablishment. Rev. Dr. Donald MacLeod.  
 The Associated Life. Walter Besant.  
 The New Islam. Edward Sell.  
 The Gray and Gay Race—The French People. Stuart Henry.  
 The Evolution of Liberal Unionism. Sir G. Osborne Morgan.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. August.

Night Life.  
 Some Early Meeting Houses.  
 Some Portuguese Sketches.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—New York. August.

The Intercontinental Railway. W. D. Kelley.  
 Frozen Mountains of the Sea. M. E. Jennings.  
 Conversation with Björnson. H. H. Boyesen.  
 Evolution. R. Whittingham.  
 The Prairie Hen and its Enemies. Stoddard Goodhue.  
 Salmon Casts. Henry A. Herbert.  
 How to Make a City Cholera Proof. Poultney Bigelow.

**Critical Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Bonar's Philosophy and Political Economy in Some of Their Historical Relations. Thomas Raleigh.  
 Montefiore's Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Hebrews. Prof. H. E. Ryle.  
 Max Müller's Theosophy or Psychological Religion. Prof. Alex. MacAlister.  
 Wyclif Literature: Communication on the History and Work of the Wyclif Society. Dr. Rudolf Buddensieg.

**The Dial.**—Chicago.

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August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.  
 The Auxiliary Congresses.

**Dominion Illustrated Monthly.**—Montreal. July.

The Ontario Jockey Club. W. P. Fraser.  
 The Megaliths of the Souris River. George Bryce.  
 Canada at the World's Fair.—I. Frank Yeigh.  
 Canada as a Summer Resort.  
 The Fiscal History of Canada.—II. J. C. Hopkins.

**Dublin Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Bishop Lightfoot and the Early Roman See. Dom Cuthbert Butler.  
 The Hon. Chas Langdale. Rev. W. Amherst.  
 Inspiration. Very Rev. Canon Howlett.  
 Early English Crosses. Miss Florence Peacock.  
 Early Gallican Liturgy. Rev. H. Lucas.  
 Evolution and Ethics. Rev. Dr. Klein.  
 Queen Elizabeth's Intrigues with the Huguenots. Miss J. M. Stone.  
 Primitive Saints and the See of Rome. Rev. Luke Rivington.

**Economic Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Bimetallism: Its Meaning and Aims. Prof. H. S. Foxwell.  
 Commercial Morality. Rev. J. Carter.



Christianity and Social Duty: A Rejoinder. Prof. W. Sanday.  
The Hull Strike. Rev. W. H. Abraham.  
Agricultural Contracts in South Italy. Prof. Francesco S. Nitti.  
Ashley's Economic History. W. A. S. Hewins.

**Edinburgh Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

The Tell Amarna Tablets.  
Walpole's Isle of Man.  
The Tragedy of the Cæsars.  
The Protection of Birds.  
Sir Henry Maine as a Jurist.  
Russia on the Pacific.  
The Use and Abuse of Wealth.  
The Empress Catherine II of Russia.  
The Campaign in the Kanjut Valley.  
Church and State in Scotland.  
Cardinal Newman and Bishop Lightfoot.  
Making a Constitution: The Home Rule Bill.

**Engineering Magazine.**—New York. August.

The Unit of Value in All Trades. Edward Atkinson.  
The Leadville of To-day. A. F. Wuensch.  
Electricity in the Home and Office. F. A. C. Perrine.  
Development of Modern Steam Pumps. W. M. Barr.  
The Railroad Development of Colombia. Juan de la C. Posada.  
R. R. Terminals and New York Harbor. W. N. Black.  
Labor Legislation in England. R. S. Viktorov.  
Architecture at the World's Fair. Barr Ferree.  
The Power Plant at the World's Fair. W. S. Monroe.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London. August.

Some Ruskin Letters. George Stronach.  
The Romance of Modern London.—III. Round the Underground on an Engine.  
Belvoir Castle. Dutchess of Rutland.  
Poachers and Poaching.  
Yacht Racing in the Solent. A. E. Payne.  
Is Slumming Played Out? Rev. James Adderly.

**Expositor.**—London. August.

St. Paul's Conception of Christianity.—VIII. Prof. A. B. Bruce.  
A Prophet's View of International Ethics: Amos. Rev. John Taylor.  
The Church and the Empire in the First Century.—II. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
Weizächer on the Resurrection. Prof. W. G. Adeney.

**Expository Times.**—London. August.

Charles Secretan. M. Henri Holland.  
Our Lord's View of the Sixth Commandment. Rev. Paton J. Gloag.  
The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. Arthur Wright.  
The Son of Man. Rev. R. H. Charles.

**Fortnightly Review.**—London. August.

An Answer to Some Critics. Dr. C. H. Pearson.  
The Wanderings of the North Pole. Sir Robert Ball.  
British Farmers and Foreign Imports. Prof. James Long.  
The Serpent's Tongue. W. H. Hudson.  
The Poor of the World. Samuel A. Barnett.  
The Limits of Animal Intelligence. Prof. Lloyd Morgan.  
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Plays and Acting of the Season. William Archer.  
Thomas Paine. Leslie Stephen.  
The Needs of the Navy. Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds.  
The Loss of the "Victoria." Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby.

**The Forum.**—New York. August.

India's Action and the Sherman Law. Horace White.  
The Doom of Silver. Edward O. Leech.  
Danger in Hasty Tariff Revision. Rafael H. Wolff.  
Mark Twain and his Recent Works. Frank R. Stockton.  
Tasks Left for the Explorer. Angelo Heilprin.  
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Do Newspapers now Give the News? John Gilmer Speed.  
A Word to the Critics of Newspapers. C. R. Miller.  
Art and Shoddy: A Reply to Criticisms. Frederic Harrison.  
Municipal Sanitation in Washington and Baltimore. J. S. Billings.  
How My Character was Formed. Georg Ebers.  
America's Achievements in Astronomy. Edward S. Holden.  
A Tramp Census and its Revelations. J. J. McCook.  
Big Game Disappearing in the West. Theodore Roosevelt.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—London. August.

Whitlocke's Swedish Embassy. Charles Edwardes.  
The Barometric Measurement of Heights. J. Eillard Gore.  
Rambles in Johnson-Land. Percy Fitzgerald.  
"Strangers Yet:" Monkeys. John Kent.  
Thule and the Tin Islands. Thos. H. B. Graham.  
Angling in Still Waters. John Buchan.

**Geographical Journal.**—London. July.

Annual Address on the Progress of Geography, 1892-1893. M. P. Grant-Duff.  
Southwest Africa, English and German. With Map. Joachim Count Pfeil.  
Historical Evidence as to the Zimbabwe Ruins. Dr. H. Schlichter.  
The Pevts of Expedition and Mr. Bogdanovitch's Surveys on Chinese Turkistan.

**Godey's.**—New York. August.

A Problem Unsolved. W. J. Henderson. A Complete Novel.  
The Flower Markets of Paris. Eleanor A. Greatorex.  
Music at the Columbian Exposition. H. W. Greene.

**Good Words.**—London. August.

It Always Rains. Dr. J. G. McPherson.  
Tailoring by Steam. Illustrated. David Paton.  
Nasr-ed-Din Chodja.  
Rambles in the Precincts of the Houses of Parliament.  
Ruxton, of the Rocky Mountains. J. Munroe.

**Great Thoughts.**—London. August.

Interviews with Madame Jane Hading and Lady Henry Somerset.  
Toynbee Hall and Rev. S. A. Barnett. F. M. Holmes.  
John Ruskin on Education. Wm. Jolly.  
Socialism and its Leaders. Rev. S. G. Keeble.

**The Green Bag.**—Boston. July.

Ogden Hoffman. A. Oakey Hall.  
Lawyers and Marriage.  
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Legal Reminiscences.—I. L. E. Chittenden.  
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—I. S. S. P. Patteson.

**Harper's Magazine.**—New York. August.

Greenwich Village. Thomas A. Janvier.  
Italian Gardens.—II. Charles A. Platt.  
Riders of Tunis. Col. T. A. Dodge.  
A Queer Little Family on the Bittersweet. William Hamilton Gibson.  
Black Water and Shallows. Frederic Remington.  
A Lament for the Birds. Susan Fenimore Cooper.

**Homiletic Review.**—New York. August.

Practical Politics: What Can Clergymen Do About It? J. J. McCook.  
The Graves of Egypt. D. S. Schaff.  
Immortality in the Light of History and Reason. W. H. Ilsey.  
"The Higher Criticism." J. Westby.  
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**Irish Monthly.**—Dublin. August.

Flora Sacra. Lillie White.  
Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—XVI. Another Visit to Rome.

**Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.**—Chicago. June.

Proposed Deep Waterway from Buffalo to New York City.  
Work for Our Engineers' Club. Robert Gilham.  
Critical Attitude of Architects and Engineers at World's Fair.

**Juridical Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Portrait of Farrer. Baron Herschell.  
The New Italian School of Private International Law.—II. M. J. Farrelly.  
Contingent Right in Bankruptcy. Professor Henry Gony.  
Land Tenure in India. J. W. Macdougall.  
Wasting Assets and Dividends. J. Robertson Christie.  
Trustees and Mortgagees. A. J. P. Menzies.  
Solidarity Without Federation.—III. G. W. Wilton.

**Leisure Hour.**—London. August.

Poitiers. James Baker.  
Among the Birds on Norfolk Broads. Gordon Stables.  
The Way of the World at Sea.—VII. The Mails. W. J. Gordon.  
On the Upper Thames. E. Boyer-Brown.

**Lend a Hand.**—Boston. July.

College Neighborhood Work. F. D. Wheelock.  
Philadelphia College Settlement. Hannah Fox.  
Child-Saving Work in Pennsylvania.

August.

The International Congress. Mrs. B. Whitman.  
Need of Training Schools for a New Profession. Anna L. Dawes.  
Social Responsibility Toward Child Life. Anna G. Spencer.



Prohibition in Maine. A. W. Paine.  
The Poor of Boston.

**Lippincott's Magazine.**—Philadelphia. August.  
"In the Midst of Alarms." Robert Barr. Complete novel.  
Zachary Taylor, His Home and Family. Anna R. Watson.  
A Philadelphia Sculptor. E. L. Gilliams. William Rush.  
The Supermundane in Fiction. W. H. Babcock.

**London Quarterly Review.**—London. July.  
Calvin and Calvinism.  
An Egyptian Princess: Miss Chennels's Book.  
A Literary Chronicle: John Francis, Publisher of the *Athenæum*.  
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A Singer from Over Seas: Louise Chandler Moulton.  
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**Longman's Magazine.**—London. August.  
English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.  
On Leopards. C. T. Buckland.  
The Topography of Humphrey Clinker. Austin Dobson.

**Lucifer.**—London. July 15.  
Pilgrim Glimpses of India. S. V. Edge.  
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Cause of Evil. Charlotte D. Abney.  
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**Ludgate Monthly.**—London. August.  
The River Thames: Oxford to Kingston.  
Young England at School: The Merchant Taylors. Illustrated. W. C. Sargeant.  
Herr Sandow and Muscular Development.  
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**Lyceum.**—London. July.  
The Jew in Ireland.  
Swift's Latest Biographer: J. Churton Collins.  
The Spirit of Mrs. Carew.  
The Precursor of Anglicanism: Wyclif.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. August.  
The Tragedy of Mr. Thomas Doughty. Julian Corbett.  
A Forgotten Worthy: James Thomason. J. W. Sherer.  
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Old-Fashioned Children. Frederick Ayde.

**Menorah Monthly.**—New York. August.  
The Order in the Orient. M. Ellinger.  
Anti-Semitism. Cesare Lombroso.  
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**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. August.  
God's Season—Man's Opportunity Hour. A. T. Pierson.  
Missions to Romanists. W. J. Mornan.  
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Education and Missions. A. J. Gordon.  
A Romish View of the British Indian Government. S. Mateer.  
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**Month.**—Baltimore. August.  
Catholic Prospects in Uganda. R. L. Keegan.  
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Primitive Saints and the See of Rome. Rev. S. F. Smith.  
A Convert Through Spiritualism.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—New York. August.  
Some Modern Types of the Mother. Mary Frances Lord.  
Leaders of the Bench and Bar. R. H. Titherington.  
Some Modern Sculptors. Sydney F. Cowles.  
The Mad King (Ludwig II). L. Mead.  
Younger Sons in America. Cecil Upham.

**National Review.**—London. August.  
Episodes of the Month.  
Personal Gratification Bill: The Home Rule Bill. Frederick Greenwood.  
Hermann Sudermann. Miss Braddon.  
Alexis de Tocqueville: A Study. Professor Dicey.  
*Fin de Siècle* Medicine. A. Symons Eccles.  
The Spontaneous Diffusion of Wealth. W. H. Mallock.  
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The Royal Welsh Land Commission. Lord Stanley of Alderley.  
A Fresh Puzzle of Home Rule. Sir Frederick Pollock.  
The White Seal. Rudyard Kipling.  
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**Natural Science.**—London. August.  
Rainfall and the Forms of Leaves. Miss Smith.  
On the Zoo-Geographical Areas of the World, Illustrating the Distribution of Birds.  
Earthworms and the Earth's History. F. E. Beddard.  
Some Useful Methods in Microscopy. E. A. Minchin.  
Recent Additions to Our Knowledge of the Eurypterida. Malcolm Laurie.  
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The Origin of Monocotyledonous Plants. A. B. Rendle.  
The Recapitulation Theory in Biology. S. S. Buckman.

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A Gossip on Church Bells. Henry John Feasey.  
Adel: its Church and History. E. M. Green.  
Baptisms, Marriages, and Funerals in Greece. Mrs. Delves-Broughton.  
Archbishop Magee and His Sermons. Rev. James Silvester.  
Crowland in the Fens. E. E. Kitton.  
Christian Apologists. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.

**The New England Magazine.**—Boston. July.  
Mount Washington. Julius H. Ward.  
The Mocking Bird. Zitella Cocke.  
Where Our Flag was First Saluted. W. E. Griffis.  
In the Footsteps of Jane Austen. Oscar F. Adams.  
Experiences During Many Years.—III.—IV. B. P. Shillaber.  
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**New Review.**—London. August.  
The "Gag" and the Commons. T. W. Russell, J. E. Redmond, and Viscount Cranborne.  
Evening Continuation Schools. Lord Battersea.  
"Saint Izaak:" Izaak Walton. Richard Le Gallienne.  
The Silver Crisis in India. Sir Richard Temple.  
The Battle of the Nile: A Contemporaneous Account. Captain Charrier.  
The Brain of Women. Prof. Ludwig Büchner.  
The Future of the English Drama. Henry Arthur Jones.  
Will England become Roman Catholic? "Gallio."  
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The Armenian Church: Its History and Its Wrongs. F. S. Stevenson and G. B. M. Coore.

**Nineteenth Century.**—London. August.  
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The Crisis in Indo-China. Demetrius C. Boulger.  
Evolution in Professor Huxley. Prof. St. George Mivart.  
The Future of Education. Prof. Mahaffy.  
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An Open Letter to Lord Meath: The Lynchings in the South.  
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**North American Review.**—New York. August.  
The Financial Situation. James S. Eckels and Sylvester Pennoyer.  
Lesson of the "Victoria" Disaster. William MacAdoo.  
Disease and Death on the Stage. Cyrus Edson.  
Anglo-Saxon Union? A Response to Mr. Carnegie. Goldwin Smith.  
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The American Hotel of To-day. R. C. Hawkins, W. J. Fanning.  
The French Peasantry. Lola de San Carlos.  
The Useless House of Lords. Justin McCarthy.  
In Behalf of Parents. Agnes Repplier.  
The Issue of the German Elections. Dr. J. H. Senner.  
The Coming Extra Session. G. G. Vest, J. N. Dolph.



**Our Day.—Chicago. July.**

Four Centuries of Christianity in America. H. M. Scott.  
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New Black Codes in the Southern States. Joseph Cook.

**Outing.—New York. August.**

Our Sailor Soldiers. E. B. Mero.  
Cycling on Mount Washington. Gilman P. Smith.  
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Through Erin Awheel. Grace E. Denison.  
Blue-Fishing on Jersey Shoals. A. P. Beach.  
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**Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. August.**

A Rare Wild Flower of Washington (Calypso Borealis). E. I. Denny.  
Leland Stanford. John S. Hittell.  
The Chinese Through an Official Window. Elizabeth S. Bates.  
Humboldt Lumbering. Mabel H. Clossom.  
The Thlinkets of Alaska. Anna M. Bugbee.

**Palestine Exploration Fund.—London. (Quarterly.) July.**

Jerusalem, Reports of Her Baurath Schick.  
Peasant Folklore of Palestine. Philip J. Baldensperger.  
Narrative of an Expedition to Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon and Damascus.  
The Phœnician Inscriptions of the Vase Handles Found at Jerusalem  
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**Pall Mall Magazine.—London. August.**

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How Wealth is Distributing Itself. W. H. Mallock.  
Strange Cities of the Far East: Hué in Annam. Hon. Geo. Curzon.  
London Society: A Retrospect.  
England's Position in the Mediterranean. Sir Chas. Dilke and Vice-Admiral P. Colomb.

**Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. July.**

Photographic Apparatus, etc., at the Fair.  
The Limelight.  
Photographic Fallacies.—IV.  
Spirit Photography. W. H. Davies.  
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Certainty in Photography. C. Jones.  
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**Popular Science Monthly.—New York. August.**

Studies of Animal Speech. E. P. Evans.  
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Protection from Lightning. Alexander McAdie.  
Success with Scientific and Other Meetings. George Iles.  
Professor Weismann's Theories. Herbert Spencer.  
The Color Changes of Frogs. C. M. Weed.  
Why a Film of Oil Can Calm the Sea. G. W. Littlehales.  
How Plants and Animals Grow. Manly Miles.  
The Revival of Witchcraft. Ernest Hart.  
Some Remarkable Insects. William J. Fox.  
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Honey and Honey Plants. G. G. Groff.  
Sketch of Paolo Mantegazza. F. Starr.

**The Preacher's Magazine.—New York. August.**

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Exploring the Bible: Variety and Unity. W. A. Labrum.

**Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. July.**

Natural Religion and the Gospel. J. L. Girardeau.  
The True and the Fictitious Jesuits. C. C. Starbuck.  
The Way of Peace. James A. Waddell.  
The Book of Esther. A. H. Huizinga.  
Voluntary Societies and the Church. C. R. Vaughan.

**Quarterly Review.—London. July.**

The Discovery of America.  
Viscount Sherbrooke.  
The Battle of Hastings.  
National Life and Character.  
The Privy Council Under the Tudors.  
Latin Satire.  
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The Fall of the Ancient Régime.

**Political Spies.**

The Unionist Campaign: Home Rule.

**Quiver.—London. August.**

The Christian Truism of Oporto. Rev. Alex. Robertson.  
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How We Made the Children Happy. F. M. Holmes.  
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**Review of the Churches.—London. July 15.**

Systems of Church Patronage: The Wesleyan Methodist Church.  
The Old Catholic Congress at Lucerne, 1892. Rev. J. J. Lias.  
Toward Christian Economics.  
The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Parliament of Religions.  
The Reunion Conference at Lucerne: The President's Inaugural Address, etc.

**The Sanitarian.—New York. August.**

Considerations Concerning Asiatic Cholera. A. C. Abbott.  
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Typhus Fever. Dr. Jesus Chico.  
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Ventilation.

**Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.**

Fiction Number. Short Stories by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Sarah Orne Jewett, Howard Pyle, W. H. Shelton and Grace Ellery Channing.  
The Newspaper Correspondent. Julian Ralph.  
Tiemann's to Tubby Hook. H. C. Bunner.  
Types and People at the Fair. J. A. Mitchell.

**Scots Magazine.—Perth. August.**

Home Rule for Scotland. John Romans.  
The Minstrelsy of the Merse. W. Shillinglaw Crockett.  
The Religion of Robert Burns.  
America's Answer to the Disestablishment Cry. Rev. John Campbell.\*

**Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) July.**

The Spanish Blanks and Catholic Earls, 1592-1594. T. G. Law.  
The Romance of King Rother. Prof. Allan Menzies.  
Andrew Fletcher, the Scottish Patriot. J. R. Macdonald.  
The Anthropological History of Europe. J. Beddoe.  
Galloway and Her Feudal Sheriffs. J. Fergusson.  
Some Heretic Gospels. F. Legge.  
Shellfish Culture. J. H. Fullarton.  
Barbour and Blind Harry as Literature. W. A. Craigie.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. July.**

The Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission in East Africa.  
Among the Campa Indians of Peru. D. R. Urquhart.  
The Great Barrier Reef of Australia.  
The Teaching of Geography in Germany.

**Social Economist.—New York. August.**

What Shall Congress Do? George Gunton.  
Practical Suggestions for the Extra Session.  
The First Bank of the United States. Van Buren Denslow.  
Peonage in Mexico. Walter L. Logan.  
A Shorter Working Year. Matthew Middleton.  
Reform of the Caucus. Joel Benton.

**The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. August.**

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Law Stenographers' Department. H. W. Thorne.  
Edward B. Dickinson. With portrait.  
Mr. Dement's 397 Words per Minute. Portrait and *Fac-simile*.

**Strand Magazine.—London. July.**

Buckingham Palace. Mary S. Warren.  
Portraits of the Bishop of Marlborough, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prof. Max Müller, David Murray and Gen. Lord Roberts.  
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Mr. Edmund Yates. Harry How.

**Sunday at Home.—London. August.**

In the Downs. Rev. T. S. Treanor.  
Some Old Houses in Buckinghamshire.  
Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and Lady Grant.  
Foreigners in London.—II. Asiatics and Africans. Mrs. Brewer.

**Sunday Magazine.—London. August.**

The Religions of India, as Illustrated by Their Temples. Continued.



Constantinople. William C. Preston.  
 A Pioneer in the Far West: John Horden. Rev. A. R. Buckland.  
 Birds of a Feather. F. A. Fulcher.  
 Dr. Stalker at Home.  
 Russian Dissenters and the Russian Government.—II.  
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Theosophist.—London. July.

Old Diary Leaves.—XVI. H. S. Olcott.  
 Theosophy at the World's Fair. Wm. Q. Judge.  
 The Law of Psychic Phenomena.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. August.

Electric Telegraph in Warlike Operations. Lieut. Carl Reichmann.  
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 The Arms of the European Infantry. Capt. W. E. Dougherty.  
 A Conscript's View of the French Army. Hilaire Belloc.

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The Loss of the "Victoria." Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby.  
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 A Holiday Tour in Switzerland. Continued. J. Odenthal.  
 Hungarian Gipsy Musicians. Irma von Troll-Borostyani.  
 Our Present Knowledge of the Composition of Hail. Dr. M. Wildermann.

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The Berlin Electric Railways. With Map. H. von Zobeltitz.  
 St. Afra Thirty Years Ago.

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Pietro Mascagni. With Portrait.  
 Germany at the World's Fair. Paul von Szczepanski.

July 15.

The Hall of Industry at the World's Fair. P. von Szczepanski.  
 Borkum, a Watering Place on the North Sea.

July 22.

From the "Grille" to the "Hohenzollern:" a Study in Yachts.

July 29.

The Artesian Well Catastrophe at Schneidemühl. H. von Zobeltitz.  
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Our Swallows. Leopold Scheidt.  
 Felix, Freiherr von Loe, President of the German Peasants' Union.  
 Swindling Firms in London.  
 Something About Physiognomy.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. July.

Marco Minghetti and His Share in the Regeneration of Italy, 1846-1859.  
 The Literary Soirées of the Grand Duchess Maria Paulovna.—II.  
 Syracuse. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.  
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 Child Labor and Protection in Germany. Wilhelm Stieda.  
 Musical Life in Berlin. Carl Krebs.  
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 Travels in Switzerland. Dr. A. Braun.  
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 Verdi's Home and Home Life. W. Staden.  
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The Royal Marine Artillery. Lieut. J. M. Rose.  
 The Loss of Horses in War. Capt. F. Smith.  
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 Foreign Post Offices: The United States. C. J. Willdey.  
 Sailors' Rations.  
 The United Service Institution Prize Essay.  
 The German Army Bill. Karl Blind.  
 The Oudh Police. H. Stanley Clarke.  
 Some Curiosities of Naval Promotion. W. Laird Clowes.

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The Origin of University Extension. James Stuart.  
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 Aims, Expectations and University Credits. R. D. Roberts.

University Magazine.—New York. July.

Authorship as a Profession. D. W. E. Burke.  
 The Princeton of the Present. John L. McLeish.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

Modern Industrial Warfare. John W. Cunliffe.  
 The Origin, Perpetuation and Decadence of Supernaturalism.  
 The Colony of Gibraltar. W. Fraser Rae.  
 Home Rule in Operation. H. G. Keene.  
 Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway. J. Castell Hopkins.  
 Burial Customs. England Howlett.  
 The Theory and Practice of American Popular Government. F. W. Grey.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. August.

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 On Kilima Njaro. With Map and Illustrations. Continued. Mgr. Le Roys.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. July.

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 Bismarck's Pupil: Gen. Leopold von Gerlach. Spectator.

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Reminiscences of a Sculptor. Max Klein.  
 Friedrich Hebbel and the Rousseau Family: Unpublished Letters.  
 "Die Erziehung zur Ehe." Continued.

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An Erotic Mystic: Zacharias Werner. F. Pappenberg.  
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The "Height of Bad Taste:" The New German Parliamentary Buildings.  
 The Germanic National Character. Concluded. R. M. Meyer.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

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Italian Operas in Vienna. Max Graf.  
 The Wagner Museum. Concluded. Dr. A. Seidl.

July 15.

The Concluding Rehearsals at the Conservatorium. E. Kolberg.  
 From the Bohemian Watering Places.—III. Alois John.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 40.

The First Election Results.  
 The Population Question in France. Paul Lafargue.

No. 41.

The Second Ballot.  
 The Population Question in France. Concluded.  
 The Situation of the Agricultural Laborers in Russian Poland.



No. 42.

The New Reichstag.  
Socialism in France During the Great Revolution. C. Hugo.

No. 43.

Socialism in France During the Great Revolution. Concluded.  
C. Hugo.  
Cholera and the People's Food. Dr. R. J. Beck.  
How Elections are Arranged in France. Gustav Köhl.

No. 44.

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India and the Silver Crisis. M. Schippel.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. July.

August Strindberg. With Portrait. Laura Marholm.  
Boettcher versus Schliemann. Gustav Schröder.  
The Development of Speech and Intellectual Progress. Dr. Alex. Tille.  
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Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. July.

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The Contest of Physiology and Ethics in Tragedy. Dr. Paul Cauer.  
Social Protectionist Politics in Prussia. Dr. Karl Oldenberg.  
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The Prussian Districts Union and Industrial Education. H. Frauberger.  
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The Organization of the Administration of the Federal Law.  
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Alphonse Vuy. (In French.) Ernest Tissot.  
Feer-Herzog, A Swiss Merchant and Statesman. T. Bernet.

Sphinx.—London. July.

Simon Magus. Thomassin.  
On the Influence of Psychic Factors on Occultism. Dr. C. du Pretl.  
The Riddle of the Astral Body. L. Deinhard.  
The Latest about Tolstoi. Dr. R. von Koeber.

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Albert Ritsch on the Kingdom of God.—I. Th. Granderath.  
The Socialist Movement in Germany.—III. H. Pesch.  
Pascal's Provincial Letters.—VI. Concluded W. Kreitem.  
Russia and Constantinople in the Fifteenth Century.—I. A. Arndt.  
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Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.

Sulden and the Payer Memorial. Ludwig Thaden.  
Franzensbad. Hugo Gregory.  
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Strassburg. Illustrated. Max Lay.  
From the Thieves' Album of the Berlin Police. A. O. Klaussmann.  
Germany at the World's Fair.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 23.

The 450th Anniversary of the Leipzig Shooters' Company.  
Traveling and Guide-Books. Dr. E. Eckstein.  
Truffles. C. Falkenhorst.  
Admiral Knoer. With Portrait.

Heft 24.

The Trend Towards the West: A Study in Emigration.  
Ships and Men in the German Navy. Dr. P. G. Heims.  
Dr. Theodor Billroth. With Portrait. Dr. J. Rudinger.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12.

The Vienna Ceiling-Pictures of Anselm Feuerbach. H. Grasberger.  
Health and Study-Hours at School. Dr. Karl Grus.  
The French in Tunis. H. von Engelstedt.  
Halls for Cremation at the Present Day. A. Simson.  
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François Coppée. Marie Herzfeld.  
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The Encyclical *Rerum Novarum*. Mgr. S. G. Kean.  
Rural Savings Banks in Alsace. H. Danzas.  
Operations on the Stock Exchange. J. Depoin.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. July.

The Economic Situation in Europe. Dr. W. Burckhardt.  
Rudyard Kipling. Auguste Glardon.  
In Patagonia: Notes of an Explorer. Dr. F. Machon.  
Woman's Work, Ancient and Modern. Berthe Vadier.  
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The Association pour l'Art. Charles Sluyts.  
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Moribund Society and Anarchy. A. Ferdinand Herold.  
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The Gospel and Political Economy. T. H. Funck-Brentano.  
The Artistic Education of the Algerians. G. Marye.

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The Reforms in French Orthography. G. de Villenoisy.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

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Celtic Legends. F. Mara Tuech.  
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The Emancipation of Woman. L. Quesnel.  
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Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
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The Salon.—III. Gustave Haller.  
The Drama in Spain. Comte de Sérignan.  
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Change in the Ideas of Law and Justice from the Point of View of Social Economy. E. Glasson.  
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The Society of Social Economy and the Unions of 1892-93. A. Delaire.  
Reports of Labor Meetings and Conferences.



Reports of Visits to Various Social and Industrial Institutions.  
Louis Barrat.

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July 16 and August 1.

The Separation of the Church and State in the United States  
and in France.

The Recent Progress of Socialism in Germany. Georges  
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Programme of the Inquiry into the Condition of Agricultural  
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July 1.

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Leonardo da Vinci, Artist and Savant. Pierre Lasserre.  
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July 8.

Jules Lemaitre. René Doumic.  
Life Amongst the Koreans. T. H. Rosny.  
The Representation of Minorities. Pierre Lafitte.

July 15.

Guy de Maupassant. Émile Faguet.  
Ponsard and Augier. Edouard Grenier.  
A Government Which Governs. Pierre Lafitte.  
Mendicity in Paris. Louis Paulian.  
Former Rebellions in the Pays Latin. André Saglio.

July 29.

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*Revue des Deux Mondes*.—Paris.

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The Italians of To-day.—I. Provincial Life in the Northern  
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Air and Life. H. de Varigny.  
Franche-Comté.—II. The Austrian and Spanish Domination.  
V. Du Bled.

The Salons of 1893. G. Lafenestre.  
Sketches of Russian Character. A. Tchekof.  
The Youth of Joseph de Maistre. G. Valbert.

July 15.

Physical and Moral Temperament. A. Fouillée.  
Society in Mexico and the Economical Future of that Country.  
The Evolution of Contemporary Literature. E. Rod.  
In Penal Servitude.—II. Penal Colonization. P. Mimande.  
The Empress Catherine II's Journey Through the Crimea.  
The Fur Producing Seals. E. Plauchut.  
The Artificial Reproduction of Diamonds. L. Dex.  
An Inquiry on Egypt. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

*Revue Encyclopédique*.—Paris.

July 1.

The Exhibition of Portraits of Writers and Journalists of the  
Century.

The Louvre at the Death of Henry IV. With Plans. P. Ber-  
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July 15.

The French Press: Its Origin: Théophraste Renaudot and  
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The Press During the Revolution. M. Tournoux.

The Press During the Empire and the Restoration. H. Wel-  
schinger.

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*Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies*.—Paris.

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The Tchad Route and the German Pretensions. G. Demanche.

The American Coaling Stations. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.

The French Soudan: Colonel Humbert's Report for 1891-1892.

July 15.

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The English and Portuguese Companies in South-East Africa.

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*Revue Générale*.—Brussels. July.

Three Weeks with Jonathan: Notes on America. Concluded.  
Protective Measures in the Agricultural Domain. Ernest  
Dubois.

Johannes Brahms. William Ritter.

A Projected Law Against Alcoholism. André Le Pas.

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*Revue Philosophique*.—Paris. July.

Judgment and Resemblance. V. Egger.

The Origin and Nature of Organic Movement. J. Soury.

The Problem of the Infinite.—I. Relativity. G. L. ouret.

*Revue des Revues*.—Paris. July.

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July 1.

The Use of Statistics in Geography. E. L. Levasseur.

July 8.

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July 15.

Mammiferous Animals. E. Oustalet.

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July 29.

Researches and Congresses on Tuberculosis. A. Verneuil.

Contemporary India. Em. Barbé.

*Revue Socialiste*.—Paris. July.

An Appeal to the Peasants. A. A. Guillot.

What Is Socialism? Dr. J. Pioger.

The Independent Labor Party in England. G. Ghisler.

Project for the Reform of the Succession Laws. P. Farnie.

The Rural Proletariat. Concluded. Laverdays.

The Situation in Holland. F. Domela Nieuwenhuis.

*Université Catholique*.—Lyons. July 15.

Taine and Rénan as Historians. P. Ragey.

Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England.

Jesus Christ in the Drama. Félix Vernet.

Johannes Janssen. Continued. Pastor.

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*Danskeren*.—Kolding. July.

Frederik Schleiermacher and the Romantic School. L.  
Schröder.

The Exploration of America in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth  
Centuries.

The Swedish Public High School. L. Schröder.

*Dagny*.—Stockholm. No. 5.

Care of the Sick in Country Villages.

Ellen Key's Latest Work: "Annie Charlotte Leffler, Duchessa  
di Cajanello."

*Ord och Bild*.—Stockholm. July 11.

The Stockholm Palace and the New Paintings. Ludvig Loo-  
ström.

H. Taine. With Portrait. Hellen Lindgren.

*Tilskueren*.—Copenhagen. June-July.

The Relation of the New Testament to the Old. G. Brandes.

A New Literature.—II.—Paul Verlaine. Johannes Jorgensen.

A Night with Paul Verlaine. Sophus Claussen.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.
AA.	Art Amateur.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	EW.R.	Eastern and Western Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	F.	Forum.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NH.	Nowbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NN.	Natur Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GB.	Green Bag.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	GW.	Good Words.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	HM.	Home Maker.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	San.	Sanitarian.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
		MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Southwest Africa, English and German, Count Pfeil, GJ, July.

The Mystery of Mashonaland, CFM.

Historical Evidences as to the Zimbabwe Ruins, GJ, July.

A Hunter's Life in South Africa, F. C. Selous, JRCI, July.

Fez, the Mecca of the Moors, S. Bonsal, CM.

Agriculture: British Farmers and Foreign Imports, J. Long, FR.

Alaska, The Thlinkets of, Anna M. Bugbee, OM.

America, Discovery of, AQ, July.

Angling in Still Waters, J. Buchan, GM.

Anglo-Saxon Union: A Response to Mr. Carnegie, Goldwin Smith, NAR.

Animal Speech, Studies of, E. P. Evans, PS.

Anthropology: An Historical Sketch, Thomas Hughes, ACQ, July.

Anthropological History of Europe, J. Beddoe, ScotR, July.

Architecture:

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Wasted Opportunities—I, ARec.

Architectural Aberrations—VIII, Chicago Board of Trade, ARec.

French Cathedrals—III, Barr Ferree, ARec.

Armenian Church: Its History and Wrongs, NewR.

Armies:

Arms of the European Infantry, W. E. Dougherty, US.

A Conscript's View of the French Army, H. Belloc, US.

A Frontier Army Post, Price Collier, NEM, July.

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Art, Contemporary Japanese, E. F. Fenollosa, CM.

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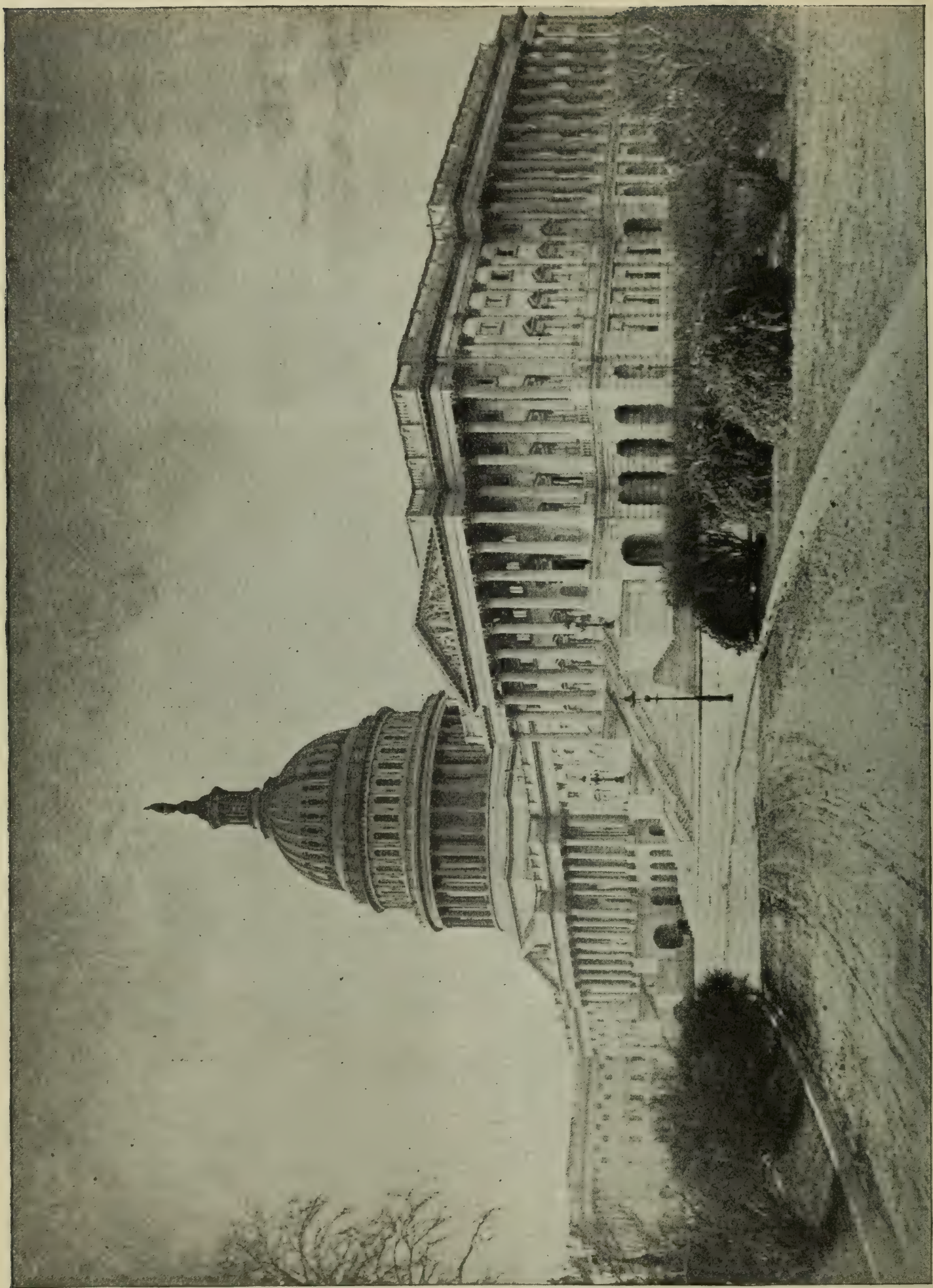
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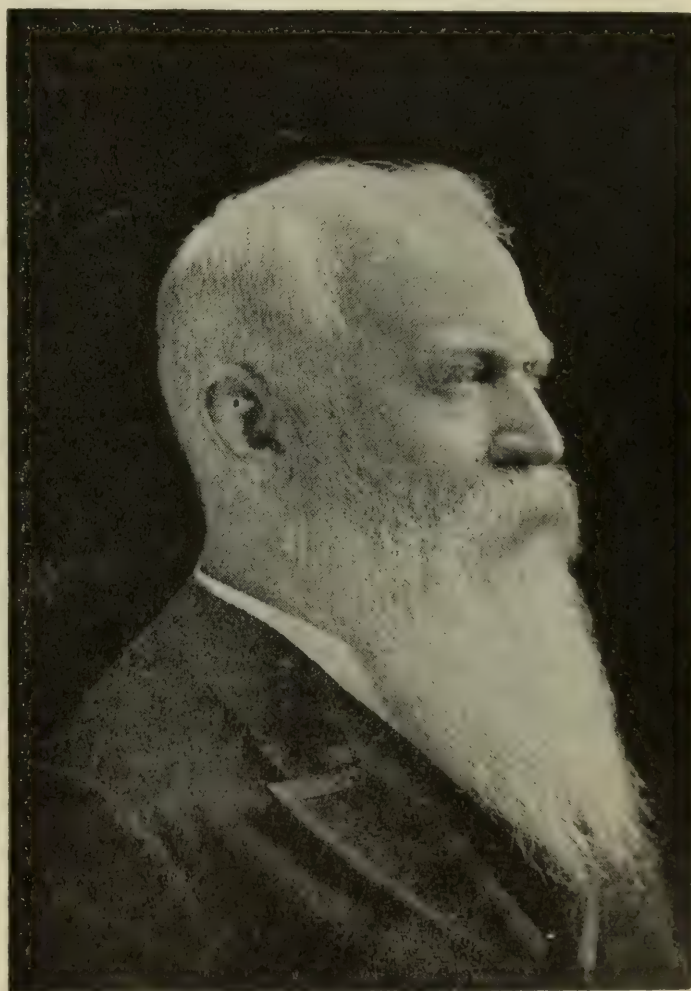
No. 4

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Silver Tactics  
in  
the Senate.*

When the bill unconditionally repealing the Sherman act passed the House of Representatives by the astonishing majority of 110, there were many who hoped that the Senate might immediately ratify the decision of the lower House. But a majority of the Senators had either been elected as free coinage men or had voted as such, and a record for consistency is as much desired by Senators as by other men. Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the Finance Committee and a former leader of the free-coinage party, reported an amendment to the bill, incorporating the words of the Democratic platform, pledging bimetallism. But this amendment, instead of appeasing most of the free-silver Senators, simply irritated them. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, and Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, it is true, have followed Senator Voorhees' lead by declaring themselves ready to support unconditional repeal first, and a silver coinage bill later; but most of the silver Senators have taken the position that President Cleveland would certainly veto any bill favorable to silver, and since it would require a two-thirds majority to pass such a bill over his veto, the silver legislation must be had as a part of the repeal bill or not at all. These opponents of unconditional repeal are obviously in the minority, but the traditions of the Senate forbid the shutting off of debate so long as any Senator wishes to discuss the pending measure. Although this tradition gives a most dangerous power to a filibustering minority, its righteousness was so recently maintained by the leading repeal Democrats, in their fight against the Federal Elections or "Force" bill, that it is difficult for them now to declare it iniquitous. Senator Voorhees has three times asked the Senate to agree upon a date when the debate upon the measure shall end, but his proposal has each time been rather defiantly rejected by the silver men. On the last occasion (September 19) Senator Voorhees stated that since the adoption of cloture was impossible he would soon ask for longer sessions, and then for continuous sessions, in order that the debate might be brought to an end. But even this programme does not promise a speedy ending of the debate unless some compromise can be agreed upon. If continuous sessions are ordered the friends of repeal will have to keep a majority in the

chamber in order to prevent adjournment, while the opponents will only need to keep enough men on guard to prolong the debate.



SENATOR STEWART, OF NEVADA.

*Some Silver  
Orators.*

No one questions the ability of the silver Senators to talk against time or if need be against eternity. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has already made a three days' speech on the subject of silver, and is reported to have said that these remarks were "merely introductory." Furthermore, it must be said of Senator Stewart's three days' speech that it was not so diffuse as its



length would seem to indicate. His speech, along with those delivered by Senators Daniel, of Virginia, and Wolcott, of Colorado, rank first among those delivered on the silver side of the question. By far the ablest speech on the side of repeal was that delivered by Senator Sherman. Senator Lodge, Mr. Reed and others of the best speakers in favor of repeal had refused to say that they themselves believed the Sherman act responsible for the financial panic, but had urged its repeal because the business community



SENATOR DANIELS, OF VIRGINIA.

believed it to be responsible, and the restoration of confidence in the business community was the object to be gained. Senator Sherman went further and definitely declared that the act was in no sense responsible for the panic. The panic, he urged, had swept over South America, Europe and Australia before it reached the United States, and it had come to us finally only because European investors in their need of money had sold great masses of securities in this country, because here alone could gold be obtained. It was the outflow of gold to pay for these securities, he said, which had caused the currency famine, and this famine would have struck us earlier, and with greater force, had it not been for the \$150,000,000 of currency put into circulation by the Sherman act. In spite of this belief, however, Senator Sherman favored the repeal of the act he had framed

because he believed that if these issues of silver currency were indefinitely continued, they would bring our finances upon a silver basis. Senator Allison, of Iowa, a delegate to the International Conference, supported the view taken in these columns last month, that only through the stopping of the silver issue in the United States could an international agreement be reached restoring bimetallism. This is also the view of President Andrews, of Brown, who writes us that "In case the Sherman law is repealed, I fully expect the Brussels conference will re-convene and that something important will be done. *How much* the conference will in any event achieve depends on English politics. Should Gladstone remain in power, less will be done. Should Salisbury come back, I believe that international bimetallism would result. It is absolutely certain that only England prevents this."

*The New  
Rules of the  
House.*

The Republicans in the House of Representatives naturally found a good deal of amusement in the rules reported by the Democratic Committee to govern the deliberations of that body. Along with many minor provisions to prevent dilatory motions and to expedite business, there was recommended and adopted a general provision that the Committee on Rules might meet at any time and report a proposition to shut off debate, which must be voted upon immediately. This, of course, transfers to the Committee on Rules the power to prevent filibustering which was exercised by Mr. Reed in the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, in a particularly happy speech eulogized the Committee on Rules as "the unconscious instruments of a process of education which in time promised to enable the Democratic party to believe that they were the authors instead of the screaming and struggling victims of the reform procedure" by which Mr. Reed brought to an end the reign of the filibusterer. Mr. Catchings and Mr. Springer attempted to maintain that there was no similarity between permitting the Speaker to declare motions dilatory and permitting a majority of the House to so declare them, but Mr. Reed promptly replied that the Speaker of the House as truly represented a majority of its members as did the Committee on Rules. In the present House there can be indefinite filibustering against measures which the Committee on Rules opposes, but none against measures which it favors. The transference of the power to stop debate from an officer supposed to be non-partisan to a committee which even in theory is partisan can scarcely be regarded as any great improvement upon the rules of the Fifty-first Congress which the Democratic leaders so vehemently denounced as despotic.

*Opening of  
the Cherokee  
Strip.*

On September 16, at high noon, the six million acre tract of land, known as the Cherokee Outlet, was in name made open to civilization, and in reality made open to the wildest of the wild orgies by which the distribution of our public lands has so frequently been signalized. Ninety thousand citizens had gathered upon its out-



skirts and registered their application for a claim, although the whole territory, only two-thirds of which is available for agriculture, would not have furnished quarter sections to one-half their number. Thousands of these attempted to reach the site of a proposed city by train, but so fearfully did they overcrowd the engines and coaches that speed was impossible, and these found themselves distanced by those who had come on fast horses, or were on the ground in advance through apparent collusion with the



MAP SHOWING CHEROKEE STRIP.

United States deputy marshals, who were supposed to insure that all had a fair start and no favor. In the mad rush ten of the intending settlers were killed and a great many of their horses were maimed or destroyed. When evening came every valuable claim in the territory had been staked and the great majority of those who had entered upon this mad race were turned back empty handed. Were there more of these great reservations to be opened to settlement, it would be worth while again to consider whether some method of distribution of the public lands could not be devised by which each home-seeker should receive according to his need, and not each speculator according to his speed. But the time for such reflections is passed. That which makes the opening of the Cherokee Outlet of significance is the fact that the end has practically come to the time when, as we used to sing, "Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm."

*The Irrigation  
of Arid  
America.*

Where now shall the land-hungry turn? The wild rush to this last of the large government strips gives emphasis to the fact that we may continue to grow as an agricultural nation only by the intensive cultivation of the soil that we have hitherto been content to occupy extensively. We have so far reaped scarcely more than the first fruits of our land. But the problem now before us is not only to make two bushels of grain grow where only one grew before, but more than this, to make one bushel grow where none grew before. Between the 100th meridian west from Greenwich and the Pacific lies a vast arid region—comprising, it is

estimated, about two-fifths of the national domain—which has not yet yielded its first crop. To the work of converting into fertile fields this immense tract, designated in our old geographies as the "Great American Desert," many home-seekers will now turn. The possibility of reclaiming this land is becoming more and more apparent and a movement having this end in view has for several years been accumulating force and energy. This movement will find expression in the International Irrigation Congress which will assemble on October 10, at Los Angeles, Cal. The subjects which will be discussed in this notable convention and the general scope of the irrigation idea are presented in a lengthy article in another part of this number.

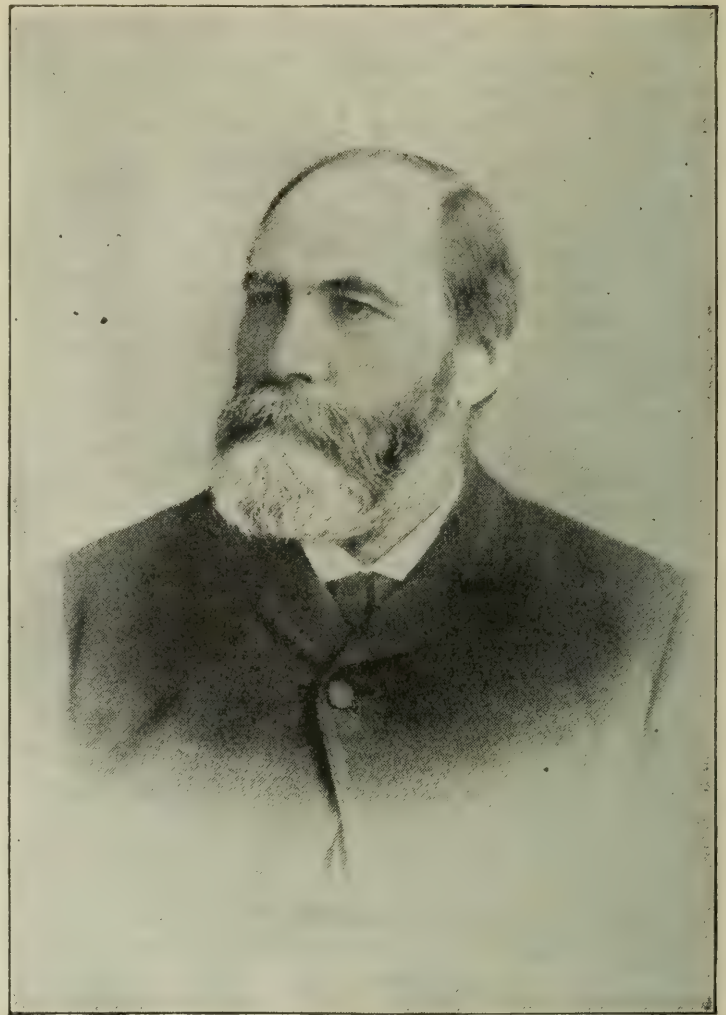
*Development  
of the Great  
Northwest.*

After all, the lands of Arid America are only for the farmer who has the capital wherewith to water them. But the "squatter" and the home-seeker with small accumulations, where shall they turn? A few may be content to hang about the borders of Oklahoma until still more land is cajoled from the Indians, or the dispute over the little strip of unassigned land is settled by the court; but the great fact stands boldly forth that there are comparatively a very few acres of land left for the settler, and but little unoccupied land of any description except the great unreclaimed tracts which in their natural state can be used only for the pasturage of the herds now roaming over them. Across the boundary line in Northwest Canada, however, there are still to be found thousands of acres of unoccupied fertile field. Between the fiftieth and sixtieth degrees of latitude in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Kewatin, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Alberta and British Columbia, there are nearly five hundred thousand square miles of land well fitted for settlement and farming operations. It will not be long before these lands, through the extension of railroads, will be brought within the margin of cultivation, and afford homes for thousands of farmers with small means now living on this side of the line. Already representatives from both sides of the boundary have twice met in convention to consider and urge means for improving the communication between the great Northwest granary and the Eastern market. The first convention was held in Grand Forks, N. D., October, 1892, and the second in St. Paul, Minn., last June, and some time during the current month a third convention will assemble at Duluth, Minn. In the convention at St. Paul an attempt was made to secure the indorsement of that body for the joint expenditure by the two nations for the improvement of the St. Lawrence route to the sea. The resolutions as adopted called for the improvement of existing channels and the construction of additional means of transportation, with the intention that each nation should proceed independently. One of the most active of the American representatives of this movement is Mr. S. A. Thompson, of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. The most prominent Canadian representative is Mr. James Fisher, of Winnipeg, Mani-





MR. S. A. THOMPSON, OF DULUTH, MINN.



MR. JAMES FISHER, OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

toba. In this movement for the development of the Great Northwest is suggested the possibility that union with Canada will come if at all by way of the West rather than through longer established communications between the two countries at the East.

*The Faribault Experiment.* The Faribault experiment, has been discontinued in the city of its adoption. Early in September Father Conry, the head of the Catholic parish at Faribault, entered protest before the Board of Education against the assignment of two Protestant teachers to the building which the Catholics had for nearly two years leased to the public. The Board sustained the assignments, and through the request of Father Conry the lease of the buildings was annulled. This step, however, was taken under the advice of Archbishop Ireland, and by no means signifies that the general plan sustained by the decree of toleration rendered by the Propaganda and approved by Mgr. Satolli has been abandoned. On the contrary, says Archbishop Ireland, it is constantly being extended to new parishes where conditions seem to demand it. The fact that it can at any time be discontinued without injury is, he adds, one of its advantages. It was clearly adopted in advance of public sentiment at Faribault, inasmuch as it brought upon the Board of Education much condemnation as a dangerous concession to

Rome, and brought upon the Church authorities much denunciation as a dangerous concession to the secular public school system. These two criticisms really neutralized one another and with a better feeling between Catholics and Protestants than now exists the plan may be made successful. Unless we mistake the spirit of the age, and of the country the system of separate schools is bound to be displaced by a public school system in which the children of all denominations shall be educated side by side in the principles and sentiments of American citizenship. The liberalism which led the Church and school authorities of Minnesota to enter upon this experiment is bound at some day to bear fruit in the establishment of a public school system which will be supported with equal loyalty by both Catholics and Protestants.

*Disasters in the South.*

The last days of August will probably for many years to come be looked forward to with dread and anxiety by the inhabitants of Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. On August 27, 1881, Savannah was swept by a hurricane which caused appalling loss of life and property. On August 31, 1886, Charleston was partially destroyed and Savannah severely damaged by an earthquake. And now again disaster comes to both cities in the form of a West Indian cyclone. This last calamity is the



greatest of the series. Notwithstanding the fact that the storm had been predicted and the inhabitants of the two cities given an opportunity to prepare for it, great destruction was wrought. The number of deaths resulting from the storm can never be accurately determined, but at least fifteen hundred lives were lost, the majority of the victims being negroes living on the islands. The battery, Charleston's pride, and the wharves in both cities were destroyed, and many manufacturing buildings and private houses were leveled to the ground. The rice crop, which promised to be the best for many years, was almost wholly ruined. And amid the mutterings of the cholera cloud throughout the world there comes a local epidemic disaster thoroughly demoralizing in its intensity, but happily confined to a very small field. The important seaport town of Brunswick, Ga., has been forced to give up a plucky attempt to fight down the fever which appeared early in the fall, and the dread "Yellow Jack" has inaugurated a reign of terror. At the first serious outbreak more than 3,000 people hastily left the city, to return when the disease had apparently been subdued. But it has lately broken out again with renewed violence. Shotgun quarantines are the order



BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA., DURING THE STORM.

of the day, business has been absolutely paralyzed, the community, already impoverished by special financial misfortunes, has applied to Governor Northen for aid, only to be told that there is not a cent applicable to its distress, and the population is in a dangerous ferment at the desperate prospect of two or three months' isolation in the clutches of the fever. We can only hope that the frost, which kills the plague, will appear sooner than the usual season, which would scarcely afford relief before December.



THE STORM RAGING AROUND ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Despite the many legal difficulties which have beset it the South Carolina experiment of restricting the sale of liquor to the public dispensaries has thus far made an astonishingly good record. What ever Governor Tillman's faults, lack of determination is not one of them. With an iron hand he has put down the sale of liquor at private hands. On one occasion, at Sumpter, his constables were attacked by a mob while confiscating a stock of contraband liquor, but Governor Tillman forthwith armed his officials and gave them orders to shoot if molested. Thus far shooting has not been necessary. In quite a number of counties the freeholders have refused to petition for a dispensary, and in these—according to the *Charleston News and*



*Courier*—there has been, up to date, real prohibition. Where the dispensaries have been established the room is always a plain one, and no liquor is sold in the evening or to minors or inebriates, or at any time to any one to be drunk on the premises. This means that while citizens may buy liquors freely to drink at their homes, there are no loafing and treating places in the State. The moral results of this change, as described even by its opponents, are all the friends of the experiment hoped for. The Mayor of Aiken, who contributes to the September *North American* a protest against the new system because of its violation of what he deems the personal liberty and property rights of the old saloon keepers, states in conclusion that the new system "is not, however, totally bad." "There has been," he says, "a marked decrease in drunkenness since it went into operation." In Greenville, the third largest city in the State, there was but a single arrest for drunkenness during the first seven weeks of the new system, and sixteen of the seventeen former saloon keepers have left the city, weary of waiting until the new law shall be declared unconstitutional, or the rigidity of its enforcement relaxed. The legal difficulties with which the experiment has had to contend have not been so serious as the press dispatches have indicated. The decision of one local judge that the law was unconstitutional was promptly superseded, and the flaws that have been found in the law relate only to such minor matters as the control of the railroads which bring the liquor into the State. When the liquor is once delivered it is subject to the State law, and so long as Governor Tillman remains in control there is little likelihood that the old system will be restored.

*Anti-Chinese  
Riots in  
California.*

The delay of the administration in enforcing the provisions of the Geary law for the deportation of unregistered Chinese, combined with the increase in the numbers of the unemployed owing to the financial panic and the closing of the silver mines, has led to a renewal of anti-Chinese rioting in California. At the town of Selma the rioters not only maltreated the Chinese whom they captured and expelled, but pillaged the Chinese quarters. Public sentiment of course condemned these outbreaks, but Governor Markham found it necessary to notify the State Department that unless assurances were given that the administration would enforce the Geary law the mobs were liable at any moment to take its enforcement into their own hands. Fortunately, for the suppression of outbreaks, United States District Judge Ross rendered a decision that warrants could be issued for the arrest of unregistered Chinese upon the complaints of private individuals. The administration then gave orders that these warrants should be served by United States Marshals, and the law enforced so far as the funds available for its enforcement permitted. Secretary Carlisle had sent to the Senate the information that the available funds are sufficient for the deportation of about seven hundred Chinese. A good many

Chinese have been arrested, but none has yet been sent to China, because all cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. Some of the arrested Chinese claim that they cannot be classed among the "laborers" specified by the Geary act, inasmuch as they are farmers on their own account. An act has already been drafted by Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, further defining the term "laborers," and extending for several months the period during which the Chinese may register. Such an act ought to be made law before the Supreme Court decision is handed down, for even the friends of the Geary act have always contended that its object was not the expulsion of Chinese already here, but merely the effectual stoppage of the smuggling of Chinese, which had been going on ever since the law forbidding their further importation was enacted.

*Home Rule  
Out of the  
Commons.*

The House of Lords has rejected the Home Rule bill by a majority of 419 to 41, and already the National Liberal Association has issued a manifesto declaring that "the question of mending or ending the House of Lords," which held a subordinate place in the Newcastle programme, may before long, as Mr. Gladstone forecasted, displace for a while all other subjects of reform and cry aloud for vigorous and unflinching treatment. The outlook, however, is not encouraging to those who would make short work of the Second Chamber. So far from an indignant country rising in the majesty of its wrath to hurl the Peers into the Thames, it seems probable that if there is to be any demonstration of popular feeling in England, Wales or Scotland, it will be on the other side.

*The Need of  
a Second  
Chamber.*

The curious thing about the present situation is that Ministers have done more than any set of men in this century to convert the electorate to a belief that a Second Chamber is a necessity. They have insisted upon setting up a Second Chamber in Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone has spent all his eloquence in support of Second Chambers. That, however, is but a small thing compared with the immense object lesson which has been afforded the country of the ease with which the House of Commons can be gagged and paralyzed by the combination of a loquacious minority and a headstrong majority. The country hitherto has believed that the House of Commons could be relied upon to discuss all the clauses of any important bill fully and carefully, and it was disposed to regard a further discussion in the House of Lords as unnecessary surplusage. The experience of this session has dissipated that illusion. Whether it be the fault of the minority or of the majority, the fact is indisputable that at least one-half of the Home Rule bill has been passed by the House of Commons without any discussion at all. Seeing this, the British elector begins to perceive that there may be something in the "two Chamber superstition" after all. The guillotine in the Commons may prove to be at once the justification and the salvation of the House of Lords.



*The Voting Machine.*

The progress of converting the House of Commons into a mere voting machine has gone on so rapidly that, after having limited liberty of speech, the majority sanctioned a further limitation of the liberty of voting. When the first form of the guillotine was carried, the House at a given moment ceased to debate and voted silently upon all the amendments on the paper. This was not sufficiently drastic for the exigencies of the Ministry. The guillotine brought into use for the closure of the debate on the report stage of the bill deprived the house not only of the right to debate, but also of the right to vote upon the three hundred and odd amendments which were still standing on the paper. The only amendments on which the sense of the House could be taken were those proposed by Ministers; all the others were voted down *en masse*. The result is that the bill was got through in August in time to die with the partridges in November, but it may be found that the electors grudge the guillotine as the price of Home Rule.

*Old Fogydom Rampant.*

Whatever may be said of the House of Lords it must be recognized that the machinery of the House of Commons is very far from being beyond criticism. To begin with, what can be more ridiculous than a Chamber of nearly 700 members with room to seat about 400 comfortably? Or what can be more absurd than setting the whole of these 700 members at work revising the details of a long, complicated measure in Committee of the whole House, without any limitation upon the length of speeches and without any contrivance for expressing their opinion except the cumbrous and tedious process of filing in and out of the Division lobbies? It ought not to be impossible to divide any great measure into sections, referring each section to a special committee, representing all parties, who would go through all details, only referring to the House, as a whole, questions of general importance. If these committees were fairly representative of the balance of parties in the House, this arrangement would work no injustice and it would enormously expedite business. This, with a non-party committee appointed at the beginning of each session to distribute the available time according to the necessity of public business, a competent Chairman of Committees, and a limitation of the length of speeches, might save the House of Commons from breaking beneath the mass of its own business.

*More Guillotine.*

Meanwhile, in the present chaotic condition of affairs, the only remedy possible against obstruction is guillotine, and if that fails then more guillotine. Soon the guillotine will be going always in St. Stephen's as it went *toujours* at Paris in the days of the Terror. It is now announced that if Supply is blocked, Supply is to be thrust through by guillotine delivery, to the great delight of all permanent officials, who, however, may not relish so much the immediate and necessary

sequel to such a measure, viz., the reference of all estimates to competent committees with instructions to report to the House only such points as are of too general an interest to be settled in committee. The application of the guillotine to Supply is a novelty, but there is no reason to believe that Ministers will shrink from ridding themselves in this way of obstructive criticism which is avowedly intended to retard the realization of their programme.

*Mr. Morley's Defense.*

Mr. Morley has vindicated to the satisfaction of his constituents the conduct of the Government in using the guillotine. His argument that eighty-two days had been devoted to the Home Rule bill, and that eighty-two days ought to have been enough, may be sound. He may score a party advantage in heaping all the blame for the scamped work of debate upon the Opposition. But granting the utmost that can be said as to the bad faith and perversity of the minority, it was a minority, and it ought not to have been allowed to practically destroy the House as an arena for debate. The majority have the power, and the majority have the responsibility, and while no reasonable person can object to measures that are necessary for the dispatch of public business, a great many people will object to an alternating policy of allowing a saturnalia of obstruction and disorder, and of closing all debate by the guillotine that forbids even a division upon the amendments on the paper. That is not a business-like way of doing business.

*Pledges That Cannot be Kept.*

There is to be an autumn session in order to enable the Government to make some progress with the Newcastle programme. Mr. Morley told his constituents: "We shall not flinch. We mean to fight it out on these lines all this year"—a variant upon General Grant's famous phrase. What they are going to do in the autumn session is, however, not quite clear. Mr. Morley has not rubbed elbows with Mr. Gladstone so long in the House of Commons without acquiring some of his adroitness in avoiding specific pledges. He spoke vaguely, but in a manner that was intended to convey the idea that the autumn session is to be devoted to the Parish Councils bill. "After this measure," said Mr. Morley, "we have a number of smaller projects. We have given pledges that we will do what we can—and we believe we can do much—to shake off from Wales the yoke of an un-national, and I may say an anti-national, Church. We have given pledges that we will deal with the temperance question to the best of our ability. All these pledges we hope to redeem and we mean to redeem." Mr. Morley has forgotten "the tough creeper and thistle-like plants of strange monstrous growths" which obstruct the legislator's path.

*Statistics of the Debate.*

The discussion of the bill lasted 82 days, 12 of which were spent on the second reading, when 45 speeches were made for the bill and 51 against it. The first two clauses were discussed 19 days in committee. Of the 331



lines of the bill which were discussed, 88 lines were added by the Government after the second reading, and 37 were added out of deference to the representations of the Opposition, while 37 lines of the original bill were struck out. Mr. Morley contends that the amendments added to suit the views of the Opposition were immaterial, and if they were struck out to-morrow, with three or four exceptions, would not make a jot or tittle of difference. That, however, cannot be said of the amendments introduced by the Government, which completely revolutionized the clauses relating to the retention of the Irish Members at Westminster, and to the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain in the future. So sudden and so complete was the change of front on the vital subject of the retention of the Irish Members that the Liberals at Hereford actually distributed, as the only available electoral ammunition, tracts sent down from the central caucus defending Clause Nine with its unworkable in-and-out arrangement—in happy ignorance of the fact that the in-and-out clause had been abandoned by its own authors!

*What is to  
be Done?*

The Home Rule bill is now a thing of the past, and everything will have to be begun again. What is to be done? We do not suppose that Mr. Gladstone will propose to consume another eighty-two days next session in re-discussing the same bill all over again. There is a report that he will introduce it in the House of Lords in order to have breathing time for British legislation in the House of Commons. As this would be equivalent to unceremoniously hanging the question up for another year, Mr. Gladstone is not likely to adopt it, neither is he likely to appeal to the country. Mr. Morley's hint to the electors of Newcastle, "you will have, by-and-by—not very soon, I hope—to decide upon what we have done," indicates plainly enough that there is no intention of immediately appealing to the constituencies. Is there then any middle course? We see only one, and that is the suggestion we made last month. Let the Government introduce a brief bill empowering an Irish National Convention to frame a bill for the better government of Ireland, to be submitted, when complete, to the Imperial Parliament for consideration. Why should the Irish not thrash out all these questions for themselves? There would thus be given much better opportunity to estimate the chances of a solution of the Irish difficulty if all the details of the new scheme were discussed in Ireland before it is considered in Westminster. It would be much more respectful to the Irish to give them an opportunity of saying what it is they really want before attempting to give them what English members think they want.

*When Will the  
General Election  
Come?*

The General Election is not to come "very soon," according to Mr. Morley. When will it arrive? Ministers will not dissolve this year if they can help it, and it is improbable that Lord Salisbury, even if he were sent for by the Queen, would advise an immediate disso-

lution. Whether or not Mr. Gladstone is able to face the House of Commons next year—and neither his sight nor his hearing is as good as it used to be—the Liberal majority will have to force something through that will satisfy the Irish. The House of Lords will, of course, reject that something, whatever it is, and then it is supposed the dissolution will come. Before it comes Ministers will try to make as good a parade as they can of their legislation; but it is evident, even to the most sanguine, that it will be but a beggarly array of disappointed expectations. The Liberals will blame the Tories, and the Tories will blame Home Rule. The country will blame both, but it will blame itself most of all if it a second time sends up an indecisive majority. A majority of 38, exclusively composed of Irish allies who repudiate as flat blasphemy all suggestions of organic union with the Liberal parties, is not sufficient to force through a great organic change.

*The Labor  
Question.*

Parliament being relieved from the pre-occupation of discussing Home Rule, has had an opportunity of considering some other questions which did not exclusively relate to a minority of one-eighth of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Among others, it has heard and approved of the Ministerial proposals for improving the condition of workmen employed by the State. This was the idea which Sir John Gorst brought back from Berlin, when he asked, "Why not make the State a model employer?" He was thwarted by his colleagues who had charge of the spending departments, but the present Ministry is more amenable to the pressure of the friends of labor. The report of the Royal Commission on Labor has not yet appeared, but a very interesting document has been published containing the reports of two Sub-Commissioners on the condition of farm laborers in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien reports that a marked and substantial improvement has taken place within the last ten or fifteen years, the facts being perfectly clear and unambiguous.

*The  
French  
Elections.*

While we are discussing when the English General Election will take place, the French have actually elected their new Chambers. It would seem that Siam has wiped out Panama, and that the French elector is inclined to give his present rulers a fresh lease of life. The result of the elections was as follows:

Republicans and Radicals—more or less moderate.....	428
Radicals and Socialists—more or less extreme.....	60
Conservatives.....	68
"Rallied" Conservatives (Catholic Republicans).....	25

581

Thus out of 581 deputies 513 are opposed to a return to monarchy. The best man in French politics—M. de Mun, the pious, eloquent and enthusiastic leader of the forces of the Catholic democracy—has been defeated. So has M. Clemenceau had to stand the hardship of a second ballot. M. Wilson has been elected. M. Goblet, who was Premier and Minister of Foreign





REPUBLICAN PROGRESS IN FRANCE—THE DECREASE OF CONSERVATIVE (BLACK) AREA.

Affairs in 1889, appears among the Socialist deputies. His adherence to this group and possible leadership of it may still further increase the importance it has so suddenly attained. In a strange way the Conservative journals are finding consolation for their signal defeat in the equally striking victories of the Socialists, who now constitute the chief factor threatening the permanence of the present Republican *régime*.

*The Charm  
of the  
Vague.*

M. Waddington, addressing a group of newly-elected deputies, pointed out that while everybody was vaguely agreed that certain things were wanted, no one seemed to have any particular idea as to how to get them. "Everybody," he said, "agrees that we want a diminution of expenses, a better division of taxes, the establishment of a serious public debt sinking fund, but nowhere do I find any practical or precise propositions." It is so in other regions than those of finance. The only fixed and definite idea in the French mind seems to be a determination to keep up the biggest army in Europe. That is clear. Everything else is vague, and especially the question as to the use to be made of that army now that they have got it. Here and there observers report a curious antipathy to England, and warnings are raised that France might possibly deem it wiser to "run into something cheap" by attacking England, rather than stake her existence on the dubious issue of a conflict with Germany. There are fools and madmen of the criminal type on both sides of the Channel, but such a contingency as that of a French attack upon England can hardly be contemplated as probable except in case a whole nation once more went mad.

*The Pope  
as Grand  
Elector.*

Nothing is more interesting in the French elections than to note the result of the Pope's intervention. The Pope would appear to have gained his end by the sacrifice of his faithful followers. He has sacrificed his dragoons but gained the pass, and that is probably justification enough in his eyes for the very decided and dangerous step which he took in ordering the French Catholics to execute a right-about-face on the very eve of the elec-

tion. There is something very fascinating to the human imagination in the spectacle of this aged priest of the Vatican intervening with decisive voice in the electoral arena of Voltairean France. Having put his hand to the plow, Leo the Thirteenth, by a second letter issued on the eve of the balloting, showed that he has no intention of letting go until he has finished his furrow. Many Catholics in France, M. D'Haussonville at their head, had refused to rally to the Republic on various pretexts. They explained away the Pope's counsels, and declared that their zeal for the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for them to support the Republic, which is but legalized Freemasonry. To all such malcontents the Pope replied with as much vigor and effect as if, instead of being Leo XIII, he had been a Mr. Chamberlain, denouncing disaffection in a caucus. "It is both unfortunate and absurd," said the chief pastor sarcastically, "that Our counsel should meet with any one who, boasting that he has more solicitude for the Church than We Ourselves, arrogates to himself the right of speaking in its name against the teachings, instructions and prescriptions of Him who is at once the protector and the head of the Church." The Pope, it is evident, will stand no nonsense when he acts as Grand Elector.

*Franco-  
Italian  
Animosity.*

There is little doubt that if France went to war with Italy, many in the Vatican would eagerly welcome the French invader in the hope that the bayonets of the foreigner might re-establish the temporal power. And the excitement caused by the bloody fracas at Aigues-Mortes was a very disagreeable reminder how easily the two Latin nations might come to blows. Aigues-Mortes is a small town noted for its salt works, in the southeast of France, not very far from Nîmes. The introduction of some Italian laborers at one of the salt works led to bad blood between the new comers and the Frenchmen, who regarded the Italians as "black-legs" and "scabs" and "knobsticks," to use the three technical terms employed by the English, Americans and Australians to describe the workman who works for less than the standard rate of wages. Bickerings



rapidly developed not fighting, and as all these southern workmen are armed, it was no mere affair of fisticuffs. When two Frenchmen were killed, the French workmen rose *en masse* and hunted down the Italians as if they had been wild beasts. In vain the police and gendarmes endeavored to separate the infuriated combatants. The Italians, although outnumbered



THE RECENT COLLISION BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIAN WORKMEN AT AIGUES-MORTES, FRANCE.

bered and besieged in barricaded farmsteads, fought savagely, and it is estimated that fifty were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded on both sides before the arrival of the soldiery stopped the bloodshed. The Italians being cleared out, the mayor issued an astonishing proclamation congratulating the townsmen upon their success and the complete satisfaction of their demands. It is satisfactory to know that this functionary was promptly made to resign, but his proclamation sheds a sinister gleam of light upon the state of French sentiment in the district.

*The Agitation in Italy.*

The immediate result of the bloodshed in Aigues-Mortes was a series of popular demonstrations against France in the Italian cities, which might very easily have brought about the long-expected war. Angry mobs in Rome

attacked the French Embassy, and it was not without considerable display of armed force that the Italian government was able to prevent the populace from looting the Embassy. In other cities more or less serious attacks were made upon Frenchmen, and in one case the train-cars of a French company were burned. Fortunately, it suited neither government to allow the passion of the mob to precipitate a general war, and hence both at Rome and at Paris every disposition was shown to accept the official explanations, and to declare the incident at an end. The *causa causans* of the

incident is, however, by no means at an end. That is, the influx of foreign labor into France. The French census returns published last month show that the number of foreigners in France rises even more rapidly than the French population declines. In 1851 there were only 63,307 Italians in France, in 1891 their number had risen to 286,042. Forty years ago foreigners of all nationalities domiciled in France only numbered 380,000; to-day they number 1,130,211. The Belgians alone number 465,860. The Belgian, the Italian, and the Spaniard represent to the French workman the danger with which Chinese cheap labor menaces the Australian and the Californian. Hence these attacks on the Italians, of which M. de Rochefort, according to an interesting interview in the *Daily Chronicle*, heartily approves.

*The Zurich Congress.*

When French and Italian workmen were cutting each other's throats on the Mediterranean, the representatives of the workmen of all nations were engaged in discussing at an International Congress at Zurich how best to impress the *bourgeoisie* and upper classes generally with a sense of the solidarity of labor. As a matter of fact, however, this community of interests is as yet unrecognized by the laborers themselves. The old national feuds are effete and anæmic compared with the savage hatred that prevails between the unionist and the blackleg. The French salt-workers did not shoot their Italian brothers because they spoke Italian and were subjects of King Hum-



bert, but because they were willing to work for so many francs less per week than the standard wage. The Zurich Congress, however, was notable enough in its way, if only because of the conspicuous superiority of Mr. Hodge, the Scotch chairman, over all the others who filled the chair. The day Mr. Hodge presided the Congress dispatched more business than on all the other days put together. In all future Congresses it would be well to provide that no one but a Scotchman shall occupy the chair. The Anarchists were expelled—not without much preliminary hubbub—after which the Congress was permitted to dispatch its business. These Congresses may do good if they teach the leaders of the European workmen the importance of learning English, and familiarize the workers of the Continent with the practical methods of English trade unionists.

*Women  
at the  
Congress.*

The odd perversity which leads some reformers never to lose a chance of tweaking the noses of their best friends was conspicuously illustrated by the drafting of the Zurich resolution about woman's labor. Notwithstanding the fact that the working women have no more loyal supporters than the advocates of woman's rights, the framers of the resolution demanding legislative protection for women actually prefaced it by a preamble asserting that "the middle-class woman's rights movement rejects all special legislation on behalf of working women." This calumny, however, was detected in time by the delegates of the British women, and the aspersion was condemned by the Congress. The resolution demanded the following measures for the protection of working women :

1. A maximum working day of eight hours for women, and of six hours for young persons under 18.
2. Cessation of work for thirty-six consecutive hours in every week.
3. Prohibition of night labor.
4. Prohibition of labor in all trades especially dangerous to health.
5. Prohibition of women working two weeks before and four weeks after confinement.
6. The appointment of an adequate number of women inspectors for all trades and industries in which women are employed.
7. The above provisions to apply to all girls and women employed in factories, workshops, shops, home industries and in agricultural labor.

*The Coal  
Strike.*

It is plain that England has not had much reason to boast of her superior method of settling trade disputes, when her papers are full of narratives of the misery and strife occasioned by the refusal of the Miners' Federation to go to arbitration on the demand for a reduction of wages. The Miners' Federation for some time past appears to have been managed for no other reason than to prove how much more sensible are the miners of Northumberland and Durham than those who belong to the Federation. If Mr. Pickard had but been as sagacious and courageous a man as Mr. Burt, the

miners would have been saved a million of money. The loss of wages occasioned by the refusal to arbitrate is but a small evil compared with the savage animosity that such a strike lets loose. In South Wales, the determination of the men of Ebbw Vale to continue working led to such threats of an intimidatory invasion on the part of the Rhondda miners as to compel the authorities to fill the district with troops, and to prepare for a squalid outbreak of civil war. Fortunately, the soldiers being ready to hand, and the distance between the Rhondda valley and Ebbw Vale sufficient to tire out the invading forces before they came to blows, no blood was shed. But the whole episode is disgraceful to the civilization of the community, and it is much to be regretted that any support should have been given to those who inflicted this grave calamity upon the country by their refusal to submit their case to the judgment of an impartial arbitrator.

*War and  
Rumors of  
War.*

It has been remarked that of all the exhibits at the World's Fair, there is none which attracts such immense crowds as the exhibit of arms and munitions of war. This may be no sign of martial hankerings on the part of Uncle Sam, but simply the love of the unfamiliar. In Europe quick-firing guns are too common to attract a crowd. In the United States, where you may spend a lifetime and scarcely ever see a soldier, the weapons of his dreadful trade appear to be of all curios the most curious. In Europe every one is habituated not only to their exhibition, but to their use, although, fortunately, Europeans use them mostly upon the natives of other continents than their own. The French having extorted twenty shillings in the pound from the Siamese, have, as an afterthought, made their claim guineas, and the new demand has threatened a rupture of negotiations which may end in a renewal of hostilities. The Siamese, with great efforts, paid their indemnity and ceded their territory, only to find that the French negotiator sprung new demands upon them, which it is stated practically amount to the recognition of a French protectorate. The French have a giant's strength, and they do not deem it tyrannous to use it like a giant. Lord Dufferin, who has displayed his usual tact and good-humored wisdom in preventing misunderstandings between England and France, is perhaps the most important public man in the British Empire just now. A single false step or one impatient word on his part, and Europe—and not Europe only—might have entered upon the fatal incline which leads to war.

Lobengula, the lord of the Matabele, is in a dangerous mood. He has refused the subsidy he has hitherto received with alacrity from the Chartered Company, and has sent a message to Mr. Rhodes by Mr. Collenbrander, our agent at Buluwayo, that he will pay no damages and make no reparation until the Mashonas at Victoria are given up to him. To emphasize his dis-



satisfaction, impis are said to have taken up positions on the Toku River, west of Victoria, and on the Sebaki, half way to Fort Salisbury. Dr. Jamieson, a shrewd and cool administrator, has telegraphed that the situation is impossible. Mr. Selous, the famous elephant hunter, has hurried off to the scene of action, and the Bishop of Derry, who is at Cape Town, has indited an eloquent letter, inviting the British to the smashing of Lobengula. It is calculated that the enterprise could be accomplished for half a million pounds, and it is urged that the money would be well spent. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that Lobengula will not force matters to an issue at present. It may be necessary for England to increase the number of fortified posts along the frontier of Mashonaland and to multiply the number of Maxim guns, for of course she cannot allow the Matabele to raid and massacre her Mashona workmen. Notwithstanding the Bishop's exhortations, the memory of the Zulu war is too recent for any one to undertake with a light heart a campaign against Buluwayo. But Mr. Rhodes is dealing with the dusky Napoleon of the Matabele. He will not use steel if gold will serve his turn.

attempt to occupy and administer the immense tract of Africa lying between Zanzibar and the Victoria Nyanza, now declare they can no longer carry on under the limitations which prevent them levying taxes on the country which they are expected to govern. The East African Company saved the situ-



ation when the future of these territories trembled in the balance, and it is probable that the whole of the region under their care will soon be absorbed into the British protectorate of Zanzibar.

The Germans have spent a million and a quarter in East Africa without having much to show for it, but German attention at present is occupied with burning questions nearer home. Prince Bismarck, who has been taking the waters at Kissingen, has recently been making speech after speech intended to embarrass Count Caprivi, and to excite the alarm of the mediatized States which he embodied under the ægis of Prussia in the German Empire. The government of Germany, he declares, should be ruled, not by a Chancellor who consults no one but himself and his aide-de-camp, but the united efforts of twenty-five governments. The Federal Diets ought to interrogate their Ministers as to what they were doing under lock and key in the Federal Council, "just to keep the interest alive." This he indignantly declares is not particularism. It is, on the contrary, particularism of the worst kind to attempt to replace the Imperial by the Prussian government—"a thing he should never dream of doing." It is Napoleon at St. Helena over again, with this important difference—that the present-day-vanquished is allowed to grumble and to criticise at large, instead of pouring forth his sorrows to the sympathetic ears of a private secretary.

*Uganda and East Africa.*

Sir Gerald Portal's plan for the settlement of Uganda has at last been published. It is curious to see the old world feud between the Protestants and Catholics reproduced in the heart of a savage continent. Sir G. Portal's arrangement gives to the Catholics about one-quarter of the country which formerly was Protestant. It is impossible here to question the wisdom of an arrangement which has been agreed to by both the contending Churches at the instance of the British Commissioner. The settlement is probably the best attainable. But Uganda is a topsy-turvy land, where ordinary rules seem no longer to prevail. Otherwise how can it be explained that the Church Missionary Society's agents should have demanded that any native changing his religion should forfeit his estates? It does not seem as if these worthy men had much reason to expect many converts to Protestantism. Fortunately the British State, as represented by Sir Gerald Portal, was wiser than the Anglican missionaries, and liberty of conscience is officially proclaimed throughout Uganda. This settlement of Uganda will probably necessitate sooner or later—probably sooner rather than later—the absorption of the territory of the British East African Company by the British protectorate of Zanzibar. That company having sunk nearly half a million pounds in an





THE NEW TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF UGANDA.

#### *The Initiative in Switzerland.*

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of last month was the first application of the principle of the Initiative in Switzerland. The Initiative is the complement to the Referendum. By the Referendum, the authorities can appeal to the people to vote "Yes" or "No" upon any specific measure. By the Initiative a certain number of private citizens can compel the authorities to submit any proposal which they desire to see carried into effect to a mass vote. The first topic upon which this Initiative was exercised was rather an odd one. The Jews among their many virtues do not include that of the merciful slaughter of animals. It is contrary to the Jewish religion to put an animal out of pain before you cut its throat. This offends the German Swiss, and a proposal to forbid the slaughter of all animals which have not been previously stunned was submitted to a mass vote of the whole of the citizens. In order to carry out such a proposal, it was necessary that it should be carried by a majority of cantons as well as by a majority of the citizens. The result was that the proposal was carried by a majority of one canton, 11½ voting for prohibition, and 10½ against it. The mass vote was 195,000 to 120,000. It is curious to note that the voting went almost exact, German against French, the German canton of Zurich voting six to one against the Jewish torture method of slaughter, and the French canton at Geneva voting six to one in favor of it.

#### *Armenia and its Oppressors.*

The question of the redress of the wrongs of the Armenians has been brought before the attention of the House of Commons and of the British public by representation in the press. It is satisfactory to find the British Government, through Mr. Bryce, recognize their responsibilities in this matter. As a matter of fact England is peculiarly responsible for the prevention of those atrocities with which the Turks from time to time variegate the monotony of their maladministration. She is responsible first as one of the signatories of the Berlin Treaty, the sixty-first article of which expressly stipulates that the Turks shall govern Armenia decently. Secondly, she is exceptionally responsible because it was owing to Lord Beaconsfield more than any other statesman that the guarantees of the treaty of San Stefano were annulled by the Berlin Congress. Thirdly, England has an explicit and precise obligation under the Anglo-Turkish Convention by virtue of which she "conveyed" Cyprus. It might be well if Lord Rosebery and the English press would endeavor to put a little more pressure upon the Grand Turk, and Sir C. Ford might be instructed to put a little more pepper into his representations than he would feel justified in doing in default of special instructions to that effect. It is to Russian government and not to the British, however, that the Armenians will really have to look for protection against the atrocities of their Turkish oppressors.



*The  
Bombay  
Riots.*

On August 12 Bombay passed through an experience which served as an opportune reminder of the necessity for the strong arm of the British soldier in the midst of the explosive compounds with which the British Eastern Magazine is packed. The Prayer Day of the Mohammedans happened to coincide on August 10 with the holiday Diewara of the Hindoos. When the Hindoos have a holiday they beat tomtoms, and the vigorous beating of tomtoms near a Hindoo temple does not conduce to the devotional tranquility of the worshipers in the adjacent mosques. After standing it for a time, the tomtoming seems to have got upon the nerves of the Mohammedans, and two thousand of them rushed out of one mosque to attack a Hindoo temple. Fierce fighting ensued, and for the next couple of days Bombay was in a state of siege. Thirty-six people were killed, one thousand persons were arrested, nineteen special magistrates were appointed, cavalry, artillery and gunboats were held in readiness to reinforce the authorities; but, happily, after two days' effervescence, everything calmed down. There were similar riots in Burma several weeks before, which began there in the killing of a cow, one of the favorite methods by which the Mohammedans outrage the sensibilities of the Hindoos. No one in India ever forgets what is frequently ignored by people in the home country, namely, that Hindoos and Mohammedans hate each other almost as much as, let us say, the pilgrims of rival Christian creeds who meet at the Holy Sepulchre.

*The  
Russo-German  
Tariff War.*

The Tariff War between Russia and Germany continues, nor is there any prospect of it abating for at least a month to come. The Germans, being more articulate than the Russians, give more free expression to the sense of inconvenience which this commercial war occasions them. Russia, on the other hand, may suffer more, but, being dumb, says nothing. One of the curious results of this quarrel is that Austria and Russia are drawing much more closer together commercially. "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good," and the world could tolerate a temporary inconvenience on the Russo-German frontier if it led to the assuaging of the bitterness which has so long prevailed between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

*A Duke and  
a Doctor.*

The death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was the brother of Prince Albert, of Wales, removes one of those German Princes whose worth is much better appreciated in the Fatherland than in England. For us its importance arises from the fact that the new Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is no other than England's Duke of Edinburgh, who is now a German reigning Prince, and as such, we suppose, will have to take the



H.H. THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND  
GOTHA, K.G.

field or take the sea against France should the long-expected war break out in his time. Another death that occurred last month was that of a very different person—Dr. Charcot, the famous physician of the Salpêtrière, whose death makes one more gap in the rapidly thinning ranks of notable Frenchmen.

*The  
Weather  
in England.*

In England last month the one topic which had precedence over all others was the heat. The oldest inhabitants can hardly recall such a phenomenal summer as we have enjoyed this year. If only for once in a way, it is well that a nation which governs so many tropical countries should have a taste of tropical heat. When the thermometer is over 90 in the shade we begin to understand many things that happen in what may be called the red-hot countries which are quite inconceivable to dwellers in temperate climates. Notwithstanding the intense heat, England has been singularly free from the cholera, and so far the much-threatened water famine has not occasioned much distress. The cholera seems to be slower on its legs than it used to be. This year it is prowling around Russia and Galicia, but the dreaded advance westward is probably postponed until next year.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE SENATORIAL FIREMEN TALK WHILE THE FIRE BURNS!  
From *Judge*, September 9.



GONE DEMOCRATIC!  
From *Judge*, September 2.





AWAITING THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

From *Puck*, August 30.

THE POOR VICTIM!

JOHN: "H'm! Good: might be better!"  
 JONATHAN: "H'm! Bad: might be worse!"  
 THE SEAL: "Three months close-time! H'm! Might ha' made it twelve!"—From *Punch* (London).



NO RIOTERS NEED APPLY!

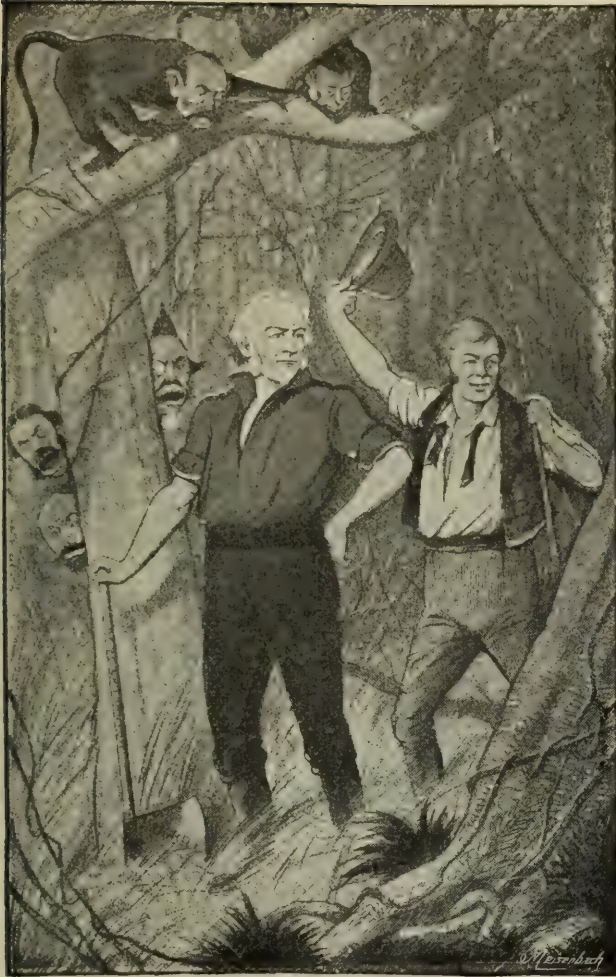
HONEST LABORER (to Anarchistic Agitator): "Help you destroy law and order? Not much! And your stories that we are all starving are all false!"—From *Puck*, September 6.



MEXICO IN CHICAGO.—UNCLE SAM SURPRISED.

UNCLE SAM: "Oh! Ooooh! You do not come from Mexico, but from Paris. You are not Aztecs and howling Apaches. You do not fulfill my conception of Mexicans."—From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).





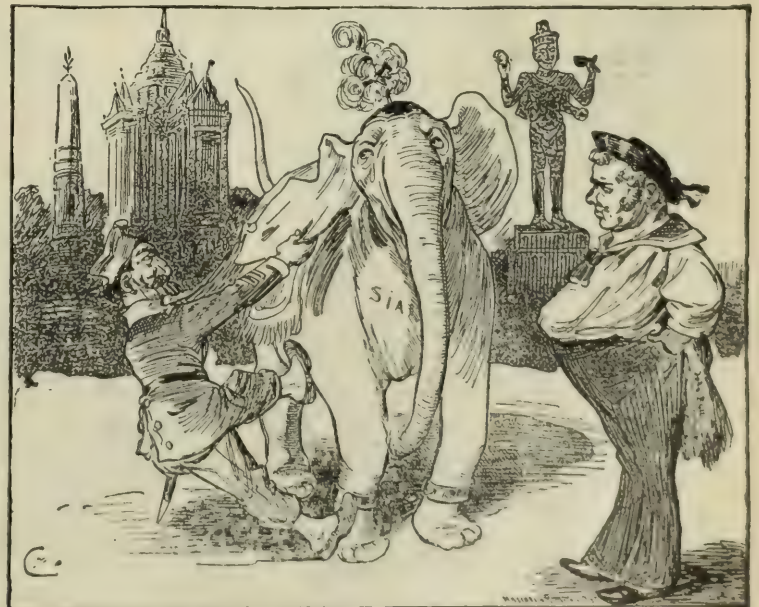
THROUGH DARKEST OBSTRUCTION.  
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE HOME RULE DEADLOCK.  
From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



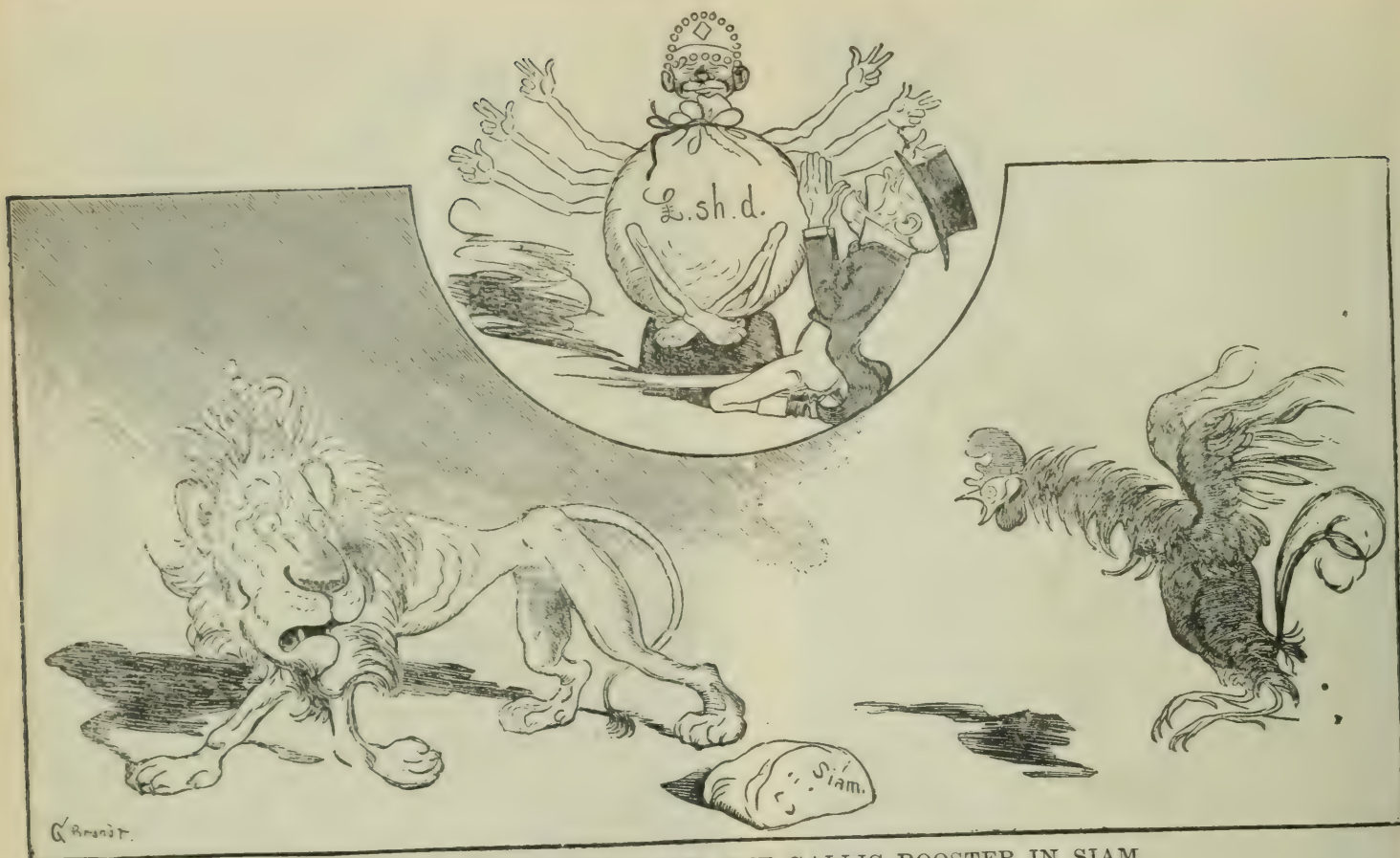
GRASPING JOHN BULL AND YOUNG AUSTRALIA.  
From the *Melbourne Punch*.



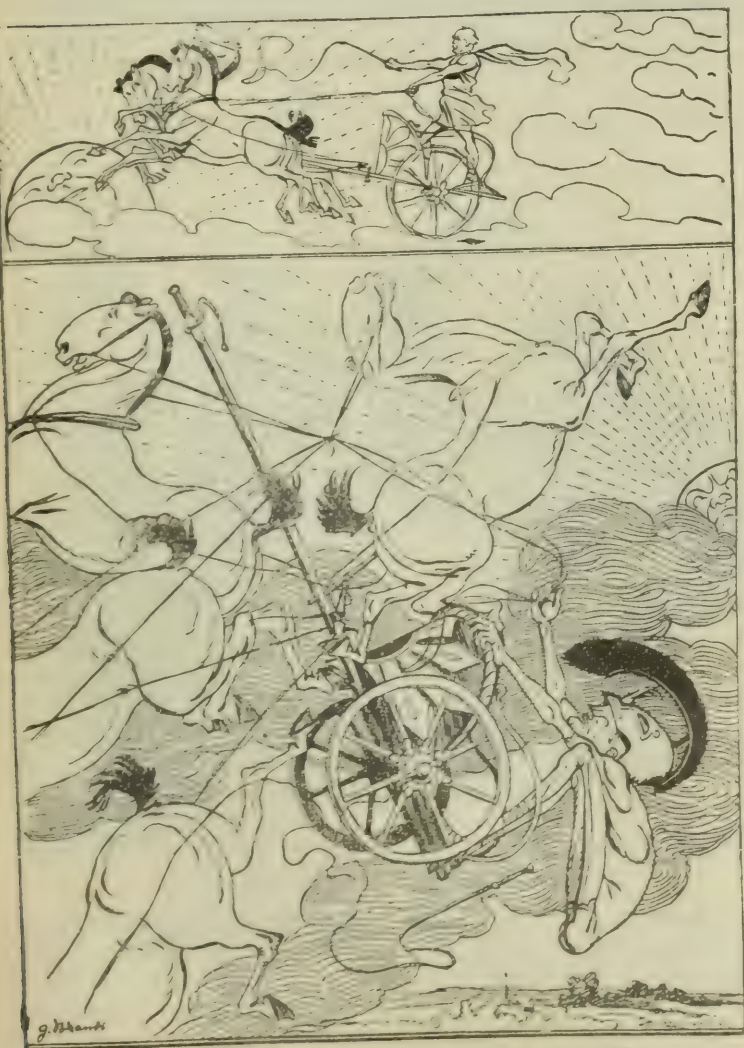
THE SACRED ELEPHANT OF SIAM.

JOHN BULL (to the French invader of Siam): "Fie, common tormentor of animals! You tear out the poor creature's ear! There will be nothing left for me to do but to tear out the sacred beast's other ear."—From *U'k* (Berlin).





COURAGEOUS JOHN BULL AND THE GALLIC ROOSTER IN SIAM.  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY: THE PRANCING OF PARTICULARISM.

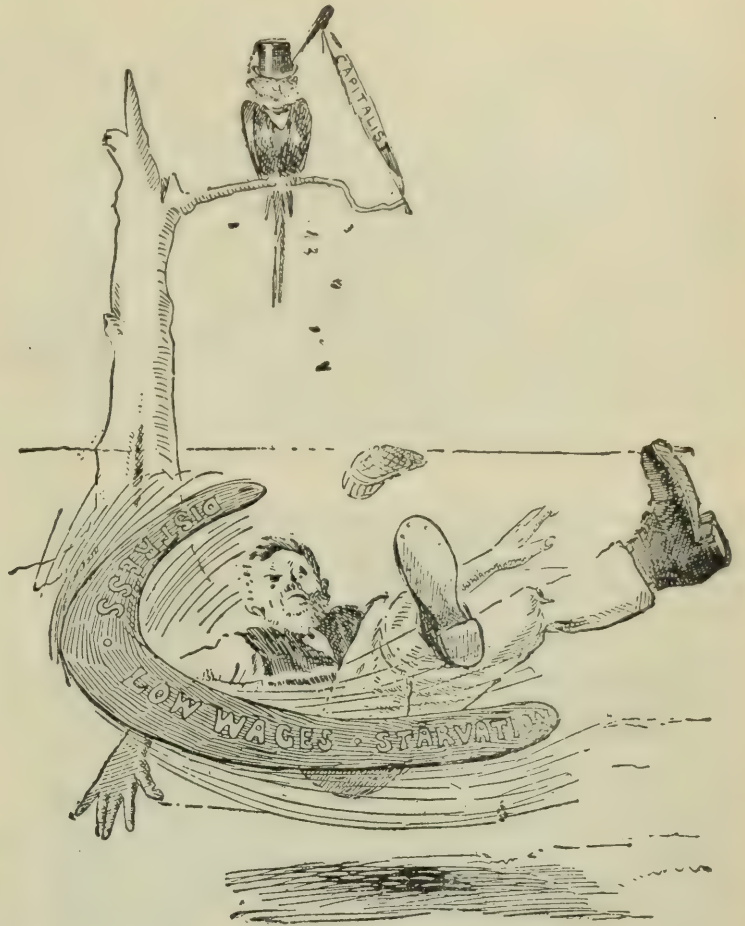
Suggestion for a mural painting in the new German Houses of Parliament—the token of German unity.—From *Kladderadatsch*



THE STABILITY OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

When this clock strikes mid-day, the cannon will be heard and the Triple Alliance will be precipitated to the ground.—From *Il Papavallo* (Rome).





## AN AWKWARD WEAPON.

LABOR: "See me bring him down!"

"Jerusalem! I never thought the confounded thing would come back like that."—From the *Illustrated Sydney News*.



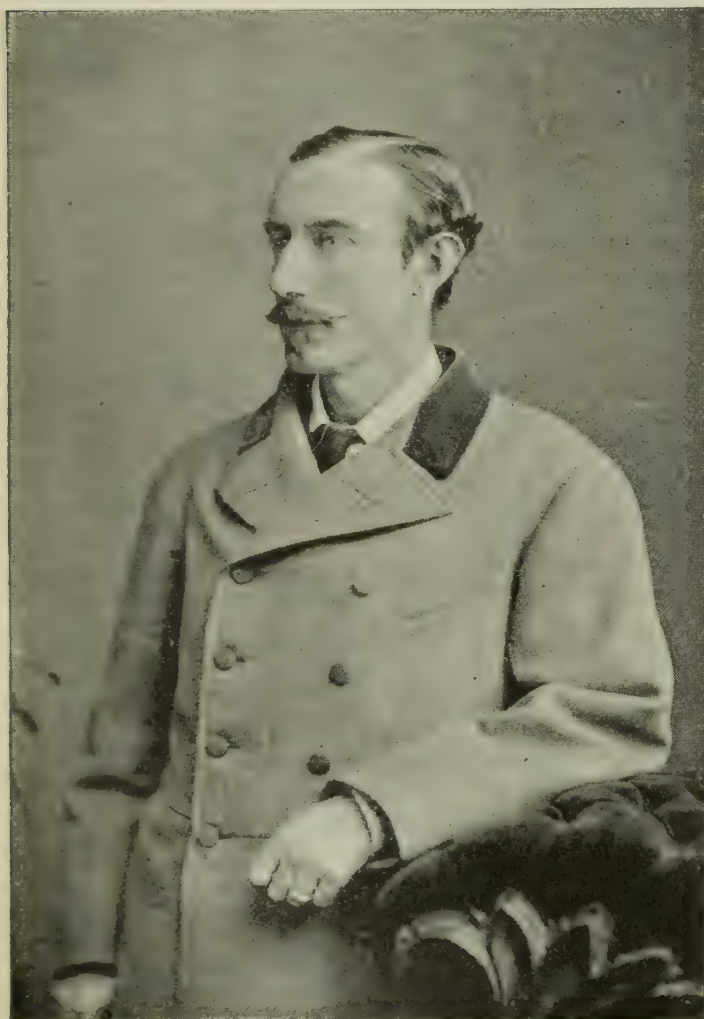
## THE APOSTLE OF PEACE AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

"Now, my children, I congratulate you. You seem to be showing me the right way to establish perfect peace."  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 20.—The Finance Committee of the Senate makes public a statement from Secretary Carlisle of the expense that would be involved in a change of ratio from 1 : 16 to 1 : 20 ; banks re-open in Pueblo, Col., and iron mills resume in Illinois : delegates from trades unions hold a consultation in New York City over the condition of the unemployed ; the New York Farmers' Alliance and People's Party convention issues an appeal to Western farmers alleging distress among workmen in New York City ; Anarchists call a conference for September 16 in Chicago .... The naval court of inquiry files its report as to the condition of the cruiser "Atlanta" .... The parliamentary elections take place in France .... An agitation in Italy against the French on account of the massacre of Italians at Aigues-Mortes on the 17th inst. assumes large proportions .... Conflict between Russian and Finnish troops in Finland.



EARL OF DUNRAVEN,  
England's challenger for the "America's" Cup.

August 21.—Speaker Crisp announces the House Committees : Wilson, chairman Ways and Means ; Springer, Banking and Currency ; Bland, Coinage ; Naval Affairs, Cummings ; Appropriations, Sayers ; Education, Enloe ; Immigration, Geissenhainer ; Pensions, Moses .... The Mint Bureau issues a statement of the production of gold and silver since 1792 ; orders issued by the Treasury for the payment of gold as of all other classes of money ; the Treasury statement shows a decrease of \$3,000,000 in custom receipts for first twenty days of August ; State employees at Albany, N. Y., paid in certified checks ; unemployed Jews in New York hold public demonstrations ; organized charities report that no real distress prevails in New York City ; mills in Pittsburgh and St. Louis resume ; mills shut down in Troy, Boston, Milford and

West Chester ; banks resume in Denver, Indiana and Pueblo ; four hundred longshoremen in New York strike against reduction in wages ... Judge Simonton, of South Carolina, declares the twenty-fifth clause of the Dispensary law to be unconstitutional .... In a public interview Dr. Peters, the African explorer, severely censures Stanley's conduct of his expedition .... Troops called out to suppress the demonstrations in Italy against France .... Returns of the French election show a strong Republican majority.

August 22.—Senator Voorhees speaks on the repeal bill in the Senate ; the Secretary of the Treasury sends to the Senate a statement of silver purchases under the Sherman act .... Switchmen on a Western railway strike against payment in wages by checks dated September 11 ; unemployed men in Milwaukee call upon the mayor in person for relief ; unemployed laborers in Denver prevent men from working on contract labor at \$1.20 per day ; the unemployed in San Francisco organize a brotherhood for mutual aid .... Miners and strikers in Pittsburgh, Kan., come into serious conflict ; aid summoned from neighboring towns ... A fight occurs between union and non-union lumber shovers in Tonawanda, N. Y. .... Striking workmen in Vienna become riotous and are dispersed by the police .... President Cleveland issues a proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip on September 16 .... Italy accepts France's explanation of the Aigues-Mortes affair, and the incident is regarded as closed officially .... Governor Ruiz and followers flee from Corrientes.

August 23.—The Executive Council of the Boston Board of Trade urges Congress to an immediate repeal of the Sherman law .... Striking longshoremen in New York take steps to keep Italians from replacing them at the docks .... The Democrats of Iowa renominate Governor Boies .... The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, dies and is succeeded by the English Duke of Edinburgh .... Prince Bismarck in a public speech deplores the tendency toward centralization in the empire ... The French Special Envoy and the Siamese Foreign Minister meet in Bangkok to conclude the settlement of the indemnity .... Striking cab drivers in Naples resist the efforts of the police to disperse them .... Two more conspirators arrested in Colombia .... Rebel forces in the interior, Brazil, defeat the government troops.

August 24.—A great storm visits the Atlantic Coast of North America and does extensive damage to shipping, wharves and frame buildings ; many lives lost .... Prominent advocates of silver currency speak in a public meeting in New York City ; Senators Pepper and Allen and Representative Pence speak in Congress in behalf of silver .... Superintendent Byrnes orders the suppression of meetings of unemployed Jews in New York ; striking longshoremen drive Italians from the docks ; unemployed Poles in East Buffalo rob the stands and stalls in the market .... The French prohibit the Siamese from receiving assistance of foreign legal diplomatic advisers ; new demands made by the French Special Envoy ... A fire in South Chicago destroys nearly 250 houses, throwing 1,000 people out of home.

August 25.—Senator Hill speaks in Congress on the silver issue ; the Treasury begins to pay out gold for all checks presented .... The police drive striking longshoremen in New York City from the water front .... The Home Rule bill passes the report stage and goes to the third reading.

August 26.—Ex-Speaker Reed, Congressmen John Allen, Bourke Cockran, William Wilson, Colonel Fellows and other speakers close the silver debate in the House .... Two excursion trains on the Long Island Railroad come into collision ; fifteen persons killed and many wounded .... Two passenger trains on the New York Central collide near Brewsters, N. Y., and cause several deaths and injuries .... C. Timmermann, an anarchist orator in New York City, arrested for making incendiary speeches ... President Zalaya of Nicaragua asks Gautamala to aid in bringing about a union of Central American republics.

August 27.—The president of a suspended bank in Tacoma refuses to recognize an examiner appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency .... The annual report of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture estimates the world's



wheat production for the year at 2,279,000,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 less than the official average for the last ten years.

August 28.—The House of Representatives votes to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, passing the Wilson bill by a vote of 240 to 110 and rejecting all free-coinage amendments, and also the restoration of the Bland-Allison act; the bill passes to the Senate and is referred to the Finance Committee.... Unemployed machinists in Newark, N. J., mob Russian Jews; nine hundred Hungarians and Italians leave the Connellsville coal regions of Pennsylvania to embark for Europe; a typographical union of Chicago decides that employed laborers shall surrender part of their time to the unemployed, no man to work more than four days in a week; wages reduced on the Big Four and the Union Pacific railroads, also in manufactories in Fall River; a heavy failure in the agricultural implement trade in Milwaukee; the suit by the Toledo railroad against Chief Engineer Arthur compromised by the latter's paying of the costs.... A cyclone does terrific damage in Savannah and off the South coast.... Crowds at a bull fight and at a concert in Spain become riotous, burn an amphitheatre and stone an orchestra.... Frenchmen on the English yacht "Insect" arrested at Kiel by the German authorities on suspicion of being spies.... A conflict between insurgents and government troops in Coahuila, Mexico, results in victory for the latter after much bloodshed.

August 29.—The Wilson bill reported to the Senate with the Voorhees bill as an amendment; ex-Speaker Reed expresses some strictures upon the policy of the Committee on Rules; Speaker Crisp replies; the Ways and Means Committee of the House decides to proceed at once to the preparation of a new tariff bill and to grant hearings with reference to the same beginning September 6.... A number of business men in Kansas City send a letter to Senator Vespoli disapproving his attitude toward the repeal bill.... Reports of the cyclone show devastation throughout the coast of the Carolinas, one hundred persons drowned and crushed on the Port Royal Islands; much damage to wharves and churches in Charleston; the storm crossed seven States and extended into the St. Lawrence Valley; telegraphic communication cut off for almost an entire day.

August 30.—President Cleveland congratulates Congressman Wilson and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill.... Senator Sherman speaks in Congress on the repeal bill; the Senate refuses to apply the cloture rule.... Men out of work in Chicago, led by Italians, attack the police and impede traffic, but are finally dispersed.... The Nicaragua Canal Company goes into a receiver's hands.... National banks at Denver, Cañon City, Louisville, Omaha, Nashville and elsewhere re-open.... The gold purchases at the Denver mint for August amount to \$200,000, as against \$106,000 of previous year.... The longshoremen's strike in New York City ends by the men accepting a 25 per cent. reduction.... The American Bar Association assembles at Milwaukee.... Mr. Gladstone makes his last speech on the Home Rule bill previous to its going to vote on the third reading.... The Chinese government reported to be incensed at France's new demands on Siam.... R. D. Wrenn wins the tennis championship at Newport over F. H. Hovey.... The Colombian government declares martial law in Barranquilla for the trial of revolutionists.... The Brazilian Senate orders the trial of Admiral Wandenolk before the civil courts, against the desire of the President for a court martial.

August 31.—Senator Wolcott speaks against repeal; Senator Hill introduces a bill to repeal the Federal Election laws.... Strikers on the Louisville and Nashville road set fire to empty box cars; threats made of a general strike on the whole line.... A party of armed Mexicans cross the disputed boundary line into the United States territory and seize 3,000 sheep of an American herder.... Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U.S.A., placed on the retired list on account of age.... Judge Goggin, of Chicago, in an alleged arbitrary manner sustains the Clingman injunction suit against closing the World's Fair on Sunday.

September 1.—Senator Vance speaks in Congress in favor of free coinage; the Secretary of the Treasury announces silver purchases during August of 3,898,022

ounces; Government expenditures for August and July exceed the receipts by \$17,000,000; the Treasury resumes the payment of paper money.... The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reduces its higher salaries 10 per cent.... The Equitable Mortgage Company, of New York, fails, with liabilities of \$19,000,000.... Six hundred more shopmen on the Louisville and Nashville road go on strike.... Surgeon-General Wyman takes charge of the cholera cases in Jersey City.... Cavalry from Fort Ringgold proceed to the seat of the troubles over the sheep seizures on the Mexican border.... Shippers on strike in Australia attempt to blow up a vessel with dynamite.... Report received that the rebel Mataafa and his followers were being carried into exile from Samoa on April 26 by the German warship "Sperber".... The Home Rule bill passes the third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 34; it immediately goes to the first reading in the House of Lords.... Hon. Harry C. Ide, of Vermont, ex-Land Commissioner to Samoa, appointed Chief Justice of Samoa.

September 2.—The new Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, presents his credentials to the President.... Senator Voorhees announces his intention to ask the hour of meeting to be fixed at 11 a.m.... Senator Dolph, of Oregon, addresses the Senate in behalf of a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the deportation of Chinese.... The Treasury statement for August shows a large increase in the total money circulation; employees on two Western railroads strike against a reduction in wages; 13,807 pounds of bread and 4,921 pounds of meat distributed to the unemployed poor in Chicago.... The Louisville and Nashville strikers make a compromise with the officers of the road.

September 3.—Secretary Morton abolishes the Congressional division of the Department of Agriculture.... Germany makes unusual demonstrations over the anniversary of Sedan; Emperor William is received at Metz with great *eclat*.... The French government gives Siam three months to consider its new demands.... The bill for the revision of the Belgian Constitution passes the Senate by a large majority.... M.M. Floquet and Clemenceau defeated on the reballots in France.

September 4.—Senator Peffer speaks on the repeal bill.... Governor Flower in an interview in Chicago expresses the opinion that the tide has turned in commercial affairs.... Labor Day quietly celebrated throughout America.... The American Social Science Association assembles in Saratoga.

September 5.—Senator Stewart begins a silver speech in Congress.... New York banks notify Tennessee connections of their willingness to advance money to move the cotton crops.... Many mills start up in New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.... Word received from Lieutenant Peary, who has reached his camp, obtained a large number of dogs and an abundance of meat for man and beast for winter; many natives rally about his camp.... President Cleveland opens the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington.... The House of Lords begins the debate on the Home Rule bill.

September 6.—Senator Voorhees withdraws his motion for the Senate to meet at 11 o'clock; the House adopts the new code of rules submitted by the committee.... The premium on currency disappears.... The government receipts for customs decline to \$79,000, the lowest point on any one day since the war.... Mills continue to resume in the Middle and Eastern States.

September 7.—Assistant Secretary of State Quincy resigns.... Senator Stewart abruptly terminates his three days' speech in Congress.... Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, asks public aid for the negroes on Sea Island made destitute by the recent cyclone.... Governor Jones, of Indian Territory, consents to hold the condemned Choctaws for a new trial.... Eleven persons killed and fifteen wounded in a collision near Colehour, Ill.... New York merchants ask Secretary Gresham to protest to the Brazilian government against interference with American commerce.... Lord Rosebery speaks in favor of the Home Rule bill before the House of Lords.

September 8.—The statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows the balance of trade to have been in favor of the United States for July; government receipts for the last two days show a marked increase; business houses in



St. Louis report a great falling off in trade with Mexico.... Ex-Congressman A. S. Willis, of Kentucky, nominated to be Minister to Hawaii, and Ellis Mills, of Virginia, to be Consul-General to Honolulu.... The House of Lords reject the Home Rule bill, amid laughter, by a vote of 419 to 41.... Striking miners continue to make trouble in Yorkshire.... The Congress of Trades Unionists in Belfast asks Parliament to pay union wages and to provide work for unemployed.... The German Emperor promises the people of Alsace and Lorraine to abolish the exceptional laws as a reward for their loyalty.... Anarchists explode a bomb before the Mayor's house in Villaneva, Spain.... Secretary Gresham remonstrates with the Brazilian government against interference with American commerce.... Henry C. C. Astwood (colored), of New York, appointed Consul to Calais, France.

September 9.—J. J. Barclay, of Alabama, nominated to be Consul-General at Tangier; H. W. McIver, of Iowa, at Kanagawa, Japan.... A daughter born to President and Mrs. Cleveland in the White House.... Governor Markham, of California, warns the State Department of the danger from riots of not enforcing the Chinese Exclusion act.... The cruiser "Newark" ordered to Brazil.... Many mills resume at full time; a few reduce wages or shut down.... An agreement as to immigration completed between the United States, Canada and the steamship companies... Over one million visitors attend the World's Fair during the week just closed.

September 10.—The Secretary of the Navy authorizes the use of \$456,244 to rebuild and fit out the old war ship "Hartford".... American cattlemen and Mexican frontier guards on the Big Bend of the Rio Grande engage in hostilities over stock seizures.

September 11.—The Immigration Commissioner at the Port of New York reports that the emigration for the six weeks completed to date exceeds the immigration.... Italian coal miners on strike at Beadling, Pa., make riot in the streets with the free use of fire arms.... The Parliament of Religions begins its sessions at Chicago.... The President nominates Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, Minister to Bolivia.... The ten days' statement of the Treasury for September shows an increase in the gold reserve and a net improvement in the currency balance.... 4,500 miners in railroad coal mines near Pittsburgh strike against a reduction of wages.... Mills, coke ovens, foundries, factories, etc., start up in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Connecticut and New York.... Low prices and fluctuations in silver bring on a silver crisis in Japan.... The cruisers "Detroit" and "Newark" ordered to Rio de Janeiro.... The yacht "Vigilant" wins in the races at New York and is chosen to defend the "America" cup against Lord Dunraven's yacht, "Valkyrie."

September 12.—Governor McKinley opens his candidacy for re-election at Akron.... In reply to a Senate resolution Secretary Carlisle reports a balance of \$63,502.13 available for the deportation of Chinese under the Geary act.... Judge Dixon in New Jersey dismisses three men from the Grand Jury because of their patronage of pool rooms.... Fifty-four mine convicts near Tracy City, Tenn., mutiny and refuse to leave the mine until better rations are furnished them.... Train robbers loot an express car near Kendallville, Ill.... A national congress of Boards of Trade assembles in Washington.... The National Liberal Federation of England issues a manifesto against the House of Lords.... By a vote of 141,000 to 400 the striking coal miners of England refuse to compromise.... M. Charles de Lesseps, convicted of abetting the Panama frauds, released from prison in Paris.... The Spanish caravels are formally transferred to the United States at Chicago.... The Southern Pacific Railroad decides to issue \$89,000,000 of bonds to retire old indebtedness.... The Matabeles in South Africa, under command of King Lobengula, threaten an invasion of Mashonaland.... Brazilian revolvers again repulsed at Nictheroy.

September 13.—Representative Oates, of Alabama, introduces a bill into Congress providing for the annexation of Utah to Nevada.... Action is brought by stockholders against the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, alleging fraudulent operations.... The convict miners in Tennessee surrender.... Great suffering reported from among the "boomers" on the Kansas border awaiting the opening of the Cherokee Strip.... A gas well with a flow of

50,000,000 cubic feet per day struck in Findlay, Ohio.... In view of the trouble with the young Czechs, the Austrian Government suspends the trial by jury; armed police and gendarmes parade the streets of Prague.... The French make elaborate preparations for the reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon.... The Presbytery of Montreal by a vote of 27 to 2 finds Professor Campbell guilty of heresy.... The rebel fleet begins the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro.... The "Navahoe" wins the Brenton Reef cup in the race with the "Britannia".... The rebel fleet begins the bombardment of Rio Janeiro.

September 14.—The Senate Committee decides to report the Repeal bill, but are hindered by filibustering; not a quorum present and all leaves of absence revoked save those granted on account of sickness; Senator Daniel, of Virginia, speaks against repeal.... A Mississippi mob hangs a man and wife and mother for poisoning five children.... Great forest fires wage in South Dakota and Wisconsin.... At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England's directors it is shown that the Baring Brothers' liabilities are reduced to £4,223,000.

September 15.—Senator Lindsay, successor to Secretary Carlisle from the State of Kentucky, speaks in Congress in favor of repeal of the Sherman bill.... A discovery of a loss of \$134,000 in gold bullion from a sealed vault discovered in the Philadelphia Mint.... The Governor of Oklahoma prohibits boomers from carrying firearms into the Cherokee Strip.... Train robbers hold up a train near Houghton, Mich., and secure \$70,000 booty.... The City of Lisbon, Portugal, quarantines again at New York.... Herren Bebel and Engels speak for universal suffrage at a great meeting of Socialists in Vienna.... France consents to let Russia use Villefranche, near Nice, as a naval station.... President Peixoto of Brazil leaves the capital and retires to Santa Ana.

September 16.—The Cherokee Strip opened for public settlement; 100,000 claims staked and many town sites laid out.... Senator Allison speaks in Congress on the Repeal bill.... Governor Flower addresses the Agricultural Society of New York on the attitude of the State and society toward the unemployed.... The Treasury statement for the first half of September shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly \$1,000,000.... An employee of forty years standing in the Mint discovered to be the one who stole the \$134,000 bullion.... The cruiser "Baltimore," the gunboat "Petrel" and the "Concord" ordered to Chinese waters.... Rebels effect a landing at Rio Janeiro and seize an arsenal.

September 17.—A yellow fever epidemic breaks out in Brunswick, Ga.... Over 200 square miles of timber burned by the forest fires in Wisconsin.... Correspondents report the desire of Emperor William to unite Alsace with Baden and to place Lorraine under Prussian jurisdiction.... Parnellites hold a large gathering in Limerick in re political prisoners, and criticise the government for not acting on the question.

September 18.—The anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol building celebrated at Washington.... Senator Stewart introduces an amendment to the repeal bill and announces his intention of speaking upon it.... The Michigan train robbers captured.... An accident on the Big Four road in Illinois results in the death of seven persons and the wounding of fifty.... A big loan agency in Denver fails.... A strike begun among the coal miners of Pas de Calais.... The London section of the National Liberal Federation declares in favor of abolition of hereditary legislators.... The British Association elects Lord Salisbury president to succeed Sir A. Geikie.... The insurgent fleet at Rio Janeiro fire into the city for three hours; the forts make effective returns; prospects that the blockade will extend to Santos and other towns.

September 19.—James J. Van Alan, of Rhode Island, nominated for Minister to Italy.... William B. Hornblower, of New York, nominated to succeed the late Samuel Blatchford as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.... Senator Mills speaks in Congress in favor of the repeal bill.... Nine persons killed in a collision on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad near Matheno, Ill.... The Fisheries Congress opens at Chicago.... Numerous cholera victims discovered in Hamburg.... Steamers not permitted to communicate with the shore at Rio Janeiro.



## OBITUARY.

August 20.—Rev. Brother Azarias, the well-known professor of De La Salle Institute, New York City, and promoter of the Catholic Summer School.

August 21.—Rev. J. B. Dales, Philadelphia, for many years editor of *Christian Instructor*.

August 22.—Hon. John J. Bell, leading Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.



THE LATE EX-SECRETARY HAMILTON FISH.

August 23.—Col. William L. M. Burger, of Togus, Maine, formerly Consul-General at Algiers, Africa.... Ben Churchill, an old pioneer of Central Illinois, Galesburg.... Duke Ernst, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

August 24.—Mrs. Anne Hyde, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., the oldest pensioner of the United States.

August 27.—Angelo Torriani, Oceanic, L. I., well-known operatic manager.

August 28.—Hayward A. Harvey, Orange, N. J., inventor of the famous armor plate.... Capt. Jas. H. Spencer, Elizabeth, N. J., a famous sea captain, adventurer and member of New York Marine Society

August 29.—Joseph Battin, Elizabeth, N. J., the eccentric philanthropist.

August 31.—James Peck, East Orange, one of the best-known men in New Jersey, familiarly known as "Farmer Peck".... George T. Lain, for twenty years publisher of the Brooklyn City Directory.

September 1.—Rev. John Cunningham, renowned ecclesiastical writer and teacher, of St. Andrews, Scotland.

September 2.—Robert A. Lambertson, D.D., president of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.

September 4.—Jerome Bonaparte, Beverly, Mass., a grand-nephew of Emperor Napoleon.... Isaac G. Gordon, Brookville, Ex-Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

September 5.—John S. Dwight, Boston, musical critic teacher, and essayist.... Prince William, brother of the King of Denmark.

September 6.—George S. Jones, West Orange, N. J., vice-president of the North American Company.... James

Gardner, one of the famous nonogenarians of Eastern Ohio.

September 7.—Hamilton Fish, Glenn Clyffe, N. Y., Secretary of State under President Grant.... Emma M. Converse, Providence, R. I., an astronomical writer of note.

September 8.—Richard M. Hooley, Chicago, the veteran theatrical manager

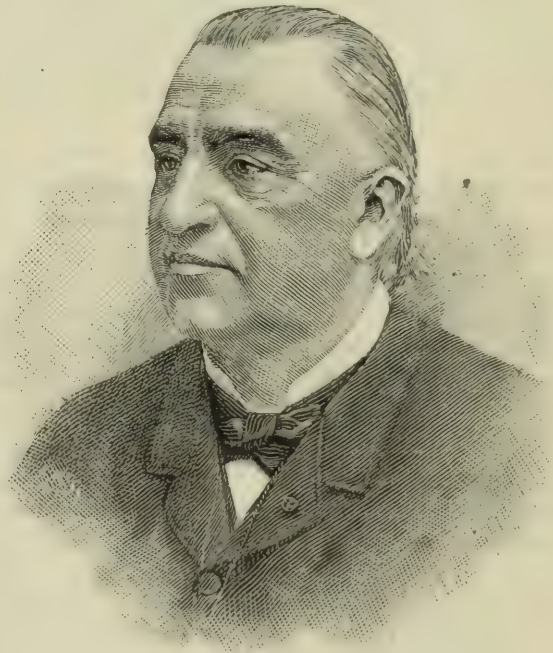
September 9.—Lazarus Shoemaker, Wilkesbarre, Pa., ex-Congressman.... Herman F. Bachman, vice-president Philadelphia Stock Exchange.... The widow of the late Bishop Kip, in San Francisco.

September 11.—Louis Fauchere, founder of the famous Hotel Fauchere at Milford, Pa.... William Von Der Bosch, one of the engineers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

September 12.—Rev. Telfair Hodgson, D.D., formerly vice-chancellor of the University of the South of Tennessee, Confederate veteran and railway promoter.... Paymaster John McMahon, U. S. A.... Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, D.D., a leading Jewish rabbi of New York City... Gen. Marie François de Miribel, chief of the French General Staff.

September 13.—Frederick L. Ames, the well-known railroad man, art collector and philanthropist, of Boston, Mass.... Charles H. Woodbury, a prominent lawyer of New York City.... Richard Ludlow Larremore, a prominent lawyer, Justice and educational promoter of New York City.... Ex-Lieut. Governor Crosby, of Michigan.

September 14.—Dr. Henry B. Millard, New York, distinguished medical expert on Bright's disease and other



THE LATE DR. CHARCOT.

subjects.... Alexander K. Rider, Walden, N. Y., inventor of the Rider cut-off and hot-air engine.... Benoit Malon, the well-known French Socialist author.

September 15.—Milton Hay, Springfield, Ill., an associate of Lincoln, and one of the best-known lawyers and politicians in Illinois.... Dr. Edward N. Colt, an old and well-known physician of New York.

September 16.—Dr. Gustavus Fischer, New Brunswick, N. J., distinguished German-American, professor in Rutgers College, and musical author.... Prof. Lyman B. How, M.D., professor of anatomy in Dartmouth College.

September 17.—Edward Warren Rey, the leading American physician in Paris.

September 19.—John Glover Drew, Elizabeth, N. J., at one time associate editor of *Irish World* and a writer on political economy and finance.... Sir Alexander T. Galt, formerly a prominent figure in Canadian public affairs.



# THE IRRIGATION IDEA AND ITS COMING CONGRESS.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE, EDITOR OF THE "IRRIGATION AGE."

THE popular convention is the nursery of the American idea. When a movement has risen to the dignity of "a cause" its adherents demand a convention to exchange views, formulate policies and organize agitation. Every movement that has wrought important changes in our social, industrial or political fabric was born of a popular convention and inspired and sustained by a series of other conventions, each stronger and more popular than the last. It is here that a little group of advanced thinkers gather their sympathizers about them and challenge the attention of the world. It is here, when the world has consented to listen, and the little band of sympathizers has become an army of enthusiastic believers, that the vague truth with which the movement started is fashioned into the symmetrical form of a great cause on the anvil of debate.

## A CONVENTION THAT WILL BE HISTORIC.

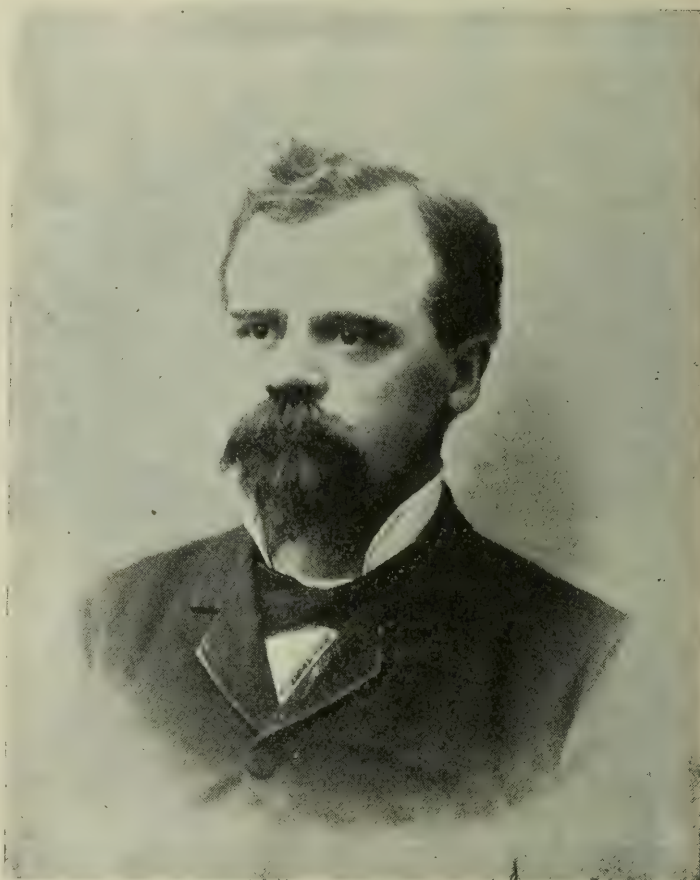
A convention soon to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., represents the second stage of a movement of tremendous import. It is the International Irrigation Congress, which will open October 10 and extend over a period of five days. Twenty years hence the American people will speak of this event as historic. They will go back to it with infinite interest to trace the beginnings of a movement that extended the frontiers of their country and evolved new forms of civilization. The world will gain more from this convention, and the logical results that come after it, than it gained from the voyage of Columbus during the first two centuries succeeding his discovery. The new empire which the promoters of this convention aim to conquer and subdue to the uses of man is larger in extent and infinitely greater in variety and wealth of resources than the land revealed by the Spanish explorer was believed to be by him or by his descendants for two hundred years after him. Only the element of dramatic interest is lacking to make one event in some sense the parallel of the other in the popular imagination.

This convention, it is true, is in a measure a Western affair. It will be held in the West and largely composed of Western men. But in a truer sense it is a national affair, and in its ultimate results it will assume an importance wider than the boundary lines of this or any other country. It is intimately related to human progress the world over. It is bound up with the best aspirations of the race.

## INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The convention at Los Angeles will be the second important meeting of the friends of irrigation. The first congress was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15, 1891. That session dealt exclusively with the arid public land question and pronounced in

favor of the ceding of the lands to the States. The Los Angeles congress is the legitimate successor of the convention of 1891, having been called by the National Executive Committee chosen in that year. The coming congress will be much broader in the scope of its discussions, and doubtless considerably larger and more representative in attendance, although the Salt Lake convention was not disappointing in the latter respect. The congress will be com-



HON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS, OF UTAH,  
Chairman National Executive Committee of the Irrigation  
Congress.

posed of delegates appointed by the governors of the seventeen States and Territories lying wholly or in part west of the one hundredth meridian. These will be reinforced by delegates appointed by county officials, colleges and universities, agricultural and horticultural associations, mayors of cities and boards of trade. A convention thus constituted is sure to contain men from every walk of life and to represent all shades of opinion.

## A NOTABLE BODY OF MEN.

But the membership of the convention will by no means be confined to Western men, nor to the citizens of this country alone. Eastern financial and pro-



fessional interests will be well represented, and it is confidently expected that several foreign countries will send delegates. Secretary Gresham issued a circular to the diplomatic officers of the United States throughout the world, requesting them to bring the convention to the attention of the Governments to which they are accredited and urge them to send delegates. In view of the fact that irrigation is an object of lively governmental concern in several European countries, as well as in Africa, Asia and Australia, it is likely that this invitation of the Secretary of State will meet with a considerable response. It is already certain that the convention will contain many distinguished men and be a very notable body. The departments of the Interior and of Agriculture will be represented by officials especially designated for the purpose.

#### THE PROGRAMME.

The programme mapped out for the Congress covers all phases of its many-sided subject. Foremost among the questions of local interest to the arid States and Territories will be that of irrigation law. This is a prolific subject and one of intense interest to all communities using the public streams to water their lands. The most famous irrigation law in this country is known as "the Wright Law of California." This statute is a long step in the direction of the nationalist's ideal. It permits the landholders of a



HON. FRANCIS E. WARREN, OF WYOMING,  
Author of the bill providing for the cession of the arid  
lands to the States.



HON. C. C. WRIGHT,  
Author of the Irrigation District Law of California.

district capable of being watered from a common source to build and administer their own works of irrigation in the same way that cities deal with their water supply. This law has now been in operation some five years and Californians are apparently as much divided as to its merits as on the day it came untried from the legislative mill. Many districts have been formed, millions of bonds authorized and issued, new works constructed and old ones acquired by process of condemnation. And yet the question, Is public ownership better than private or corporate control? is still unanswered. The friends and opponents of the district system will discuss the matter to a finish at Los Angeles. Hon. C. C. Wright, the distinguished author of the law, will be there to lead the fight for the statute bearing his name. Other subjects of peculiar Western interest will relate to problems of irrigation engineering and methods of irrigation from the standpoint of the practical agriculturist and horticulturist.

Among the broader subjects for discussion will be the financial aspect of irrigation as it presents itself to the investing public of the East and foreign countries, the social possibilities of the reclaimed region from the standpoint of the home-seeker, and the needs of national legislation on the subject. There is ample material for five days' profitable debate, and there can be no doubt that the opportunity will be fully utilized.



## SILVER STATES IN A NEW CHARACTER.

When it is remembered that the States directly interested in the irrigation problem are also the States most severely affected by the paralysis which has fallen upon mining, it may be anticipated that the country will receive with respectful attention a dignified presentation of the other great underlying industry of this section. These States have not been backward in voicing their convictions on the silver question, nor have they concealed their forebodings of disaster as a result of the closing of the mines. An address that shall adequately set forth the promise of their other and greater industrial interest will be a hopeful note that should be very welcome to the American people. They may certainly hope for sympathy and co-operation on this score from the very section most strongly antagonizing their attitude on silver.

## II. A NEW EMPIRE.

The history of the American people is a long record of conquest over the difficulties presented by nature.

First, there was the era of Plymouth and New Amsterdam and Jamestown. This era gave the first impulse to the colonization of the new world. It fringed the Atlantic Coast with settlements that proved enduring.

## ACROSS THE ALLEGHENIES.

It is a striking evidence of the restless energy of the American stock that while the Atlantic States were still far from uncomfortably crowded the leaders of the second era of colonization were toiling across the Alleghenies in search of a new field for conquest. The hardships of the march and the perils of the camp, in the midst of savage foes, could not daunt the pioneer and his women and children. They sought a virgin field and the fresh opportunities of untrodden ground. And so the column swelled and lengthened and, spreading on both sides of the Ohio River, laid the foundations of great States in the central west and south. That the settlement of California was contemporaneous with the latter part of this second era of colonization was merely accidental. That was a stampede, inspired only by the lust of gold, and wholly lacking in the dignity of a serious movement for the acquisition of new territory for civilization. The real evolution of California belongs to another and later period.

The third era of our settlement is as clearly defined as the other two. Its scene was the Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest. This was the Homestead era, and in rapidity and completeness of settlement it surpassed all others. It not only filled, but overflowed, the bounds of the public lands suited for agriculture under natural conditions.

## THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

And now we have reached the fourth stage in the long march of the children of the Pilgrims over the

continent to which their fathers led the way three centuries ago. It will be the last and greatest stage, for it finds them standing close to the door of a new century and quite upon the threshold of a new empire. Now again, as in all other eras, there are difficulties to be overcome, and they differ radically from those previously encountered. But now, as before, the spirit of peaceful conquest for the glory of civilization is the source of inspiration. The new movement is not merely the continuance of the tide of settlement that has been so long flowing toward the West. It is a movement fraught with new problems, to be solved by new agencies, and sure to lead to new results. There is an element of deep human interest about it that makes it a fascinating object of study. It is like turning over a new leaf in the story of human progress.

## ARID AMERICA.

The distinctive name of this new empire is Arid America. The line of its Eastern limit is less imaginary than most boundaries. It is not merely a line on the map, but a vivid mark on the face of the earth. East of that line agriculture is a fairly safe pursuit by dependence on the rainfall. West of that line nothing is so certain about the fate of the crops as uncertainty. There is, indeed, a semi-arid belt, where the region of assured humidity fades imperceptibly into the region of assured aridity. But each year the inhabitants of the semi-arid region become a little more certain that they belong on the western side of the boundary, since their losses by drought are almost as regular as the procession of the seasons.

## THE SIGNIFICANT MERIDIAN LINE.

The boundary line closely follows the 100th meridian west from Greenwich, passing a little west of the centre of the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, and cutting off generous slices from the western portions of Oklahoma and Texas. From this point on to the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of the northern half of California and those portions of Oregon and Washington lying west of the Cascade Mountains, the natural rainfall is insufficient to support agriculture and horticulture, with the exception of occasional light crops of grain in a few localities. Here is an empire comprising two-fifths of the national domain. Nature set it apart for a different form of development than that applicable to the other three-fifths. The fundamental difference is aridity, but that is not all. It differs in soil, in climate, in range of productions, and it will differ widely in the employments of its people and the quality of its civilization.

## SOME VITAL DIFFERENCES.

It is possible within the limits of this article to deal adequately only with the difference in the agricultural industry and its kindred conditions. Other points of difference may be mentioned but briefly. First, there is the climate. The new empire is the land of sun-





MAP OF THE ARID REGION.

shine, of dry, pure air, of long, fruitful summers, of late, balmy autumns, of short, genial winters. It is one vast sanitarium, among whose mountains and valleys the invalid seeks to recover his lost health.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

Another distinctive feature is the variety, value and wide distribution of mineral resources. These were scattered with a lavish hand throughout nearly all portions of Arid America, and their practical development has scarcely begun. The importance of this department of the resources of the new country can only be appreciated when its ability to furnish a large home market for domestic productions is considered.

#### MANUFACTURING AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.

In the nature of its manufacturing possibilities this section also presents marked differences upon comparison with other parts of the country. Its mountains contain all the raw materials of a great industrial life, and its numerous streams, flowing from almost equally numerous mountain ranges, furnish water power capable of enormous development. Much as this meant in the past, it means more in the future in view of the almost limitless possibilities of electricity.

The pastoral industry, which has been steadily pushed further West, finds its final home among the mountains and plateaus of the arid region. It is destined to take on a new phase, but must remain a distinctive industry of this section.

#### NOBLE SCENERY.

The scenery of the arid region possesses an individuality more marked than is New England by its green hills, the region of the South Atlantic by its wooded mountains and savannas, or the middle West by its rolling prairies. The arid West is a land of mountains and valleys, and the beauty of both is beyond description. In their rugged grandeur, in their multiform and fantastic shapes, in their variety and vividness of coloring and in the wonder of their ever-changing aspect, the mountains of the arid West are the noblest works of omnipotence. To see their snow-whitened summits outlined against the tender blue of a morning sky, or the golden glow of sunset, is to behold a poem that defies translation. And the valleys that nestle between these peaks are like jewels on fair hands.

#### DIFFERING LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Seventeen States and Territories lie wholly or in part within the arid region. They cannot here be



dwelt on in detail. Having many things in common, they differ radically in many features of their resources and must work out their problems on different lines. It is possible to group them in a large way as follows: California, Arizona and New Mexico lie largely within the semi-tropics. They are almost winterless and the long seasons intensify the productiveness of their lands. Colorado, Utah and Idaho are the intermountain States. Their water resources are most abundant and the home market provided by mines and manufacturing centres will largely consume the products of their numerous fertile and picturesque valleys. Montana, Nevada and Wyoming have colder winters and shorter growing seasons. While agriculture can be considerably diversified, the stock industry will be closely allied to the business of farming by irrigation in these States. Washington and Oregon resemble California and will rival her in the production of fruit, though not of the citrus variety. The Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas may not be expected to change the character of their present agricultural pursuits by the extension of irrigation, but rather to insure the stability and even prosperity of their present crops. These observations being borne in mind, the general facts about irrigation may be applied to all the States and Territories west of the 100th meridian.

### III. IRRIGATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture by means of irrigation is a very different pursuit from the business of farming as generally understood. Apropos of the prevailing opinion that irrigation is merely a substitute for rain, it has been very brightly and wisely said that rain is a substitute for irrigation, and a very poor one at that. Irrigation does much more than merely to make up for nature's shortcomings in a rainless climate. It goes beyond the best that nature can do where she is most kindly and reliable. Thus it happens that in those portions of Europe where irrigation is most scientifically employed there is the largest and most certain rainfall. In this country the ditch has only come into use where it would be a practical impossibility to raise anything without it, but Western men express no surprise on learning that shrewd farmers in the Connecticut valley of New England, market gardeners in New Jersey and orange growers in Florida are making plans in several instances to avail themselves of the resources of irrigation.

#### AN INSURANCE POLICY FOR CROPS.

The first and most obvious advantage of irrigation is that it renders crops secure against injury or ruin by drought. Every business man insures the contents of his store, and most wise men take out policies on their lives. Why should it not be equally common for the man who depends on the products of the soil for his annual income and his hope of a competence to put an insurance policy on his crops? Statistics would probably show that the farmer's house or barn is destroyed by fire much less frequently than his crops are partially or wholly devastated by

drought. A good system of irrigation is a safeguard against such a calamity. It would be interesting to know how many millions the farmers of Eastern States lost in this year of hard times as a consequence of the long "dry spell" that prevailed in many localities. The irrigator has no loss of this kind to account for.

#### INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

The second advantage of irrigation is the fact that it permits of intensive cultivation. Where there is good soil and plenty of sunshine, and the farmer can apply water just when, where and in what quantity he will, the tilling of the soil becomes a science. It is possible by study and experiment to learn precisely the amount of water required by different crops, as well as the best time and method of applying it. The result is, first of all, a sure crop; next, a crop of the best quality; and, finally, the largest possible product from each acre.

#### DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Another feature of great importance is the fact that irrigation permits the widest diversification of crops. This is of less importance in the mind of the New England farmer, where the rainfall is sufficient to produce crops in great variety, than to the farmers of the cotton-belt, the wheat-belt and the corn-belt. In large sections of the South and West, lying east of the arid region, it is possible to produce profitably but one or two of the great staples. It is a notorious fact that a one-crop country is always a poor country. The millions of acres of public lands greedily accepted by our army of homeseekers in the past two decades were for the most part one-crop lands. If they produced a second crop it was generally a crop of mortgages. The settlers of the future will make their homes on the reclaimed lands of the arid public domain and enjoy far more advantages.

#### LAND OF GROWING VALUE.

It goes without saying that land producing crops without danger of failure, and crops of the best quality and largest quantity per acre, must rise to high value. The most valuable agricultural lands in the world will be the irrigated farms of the arid West. This is not prophesy, but well-established fact. The returns of the census of 1890 show that the first cost of irrigated lands, with their water rights, had been \$77,490,000, and that their value at the time the census was taken was \$296,850,000, an increase of about 283 per cent. The estimated value of all the gold and silver mines in the United States, including their railroads and other improvements, was only about one-half greater than that of the irrigated lands.

#### A MARKET AT THE FARM GATE.

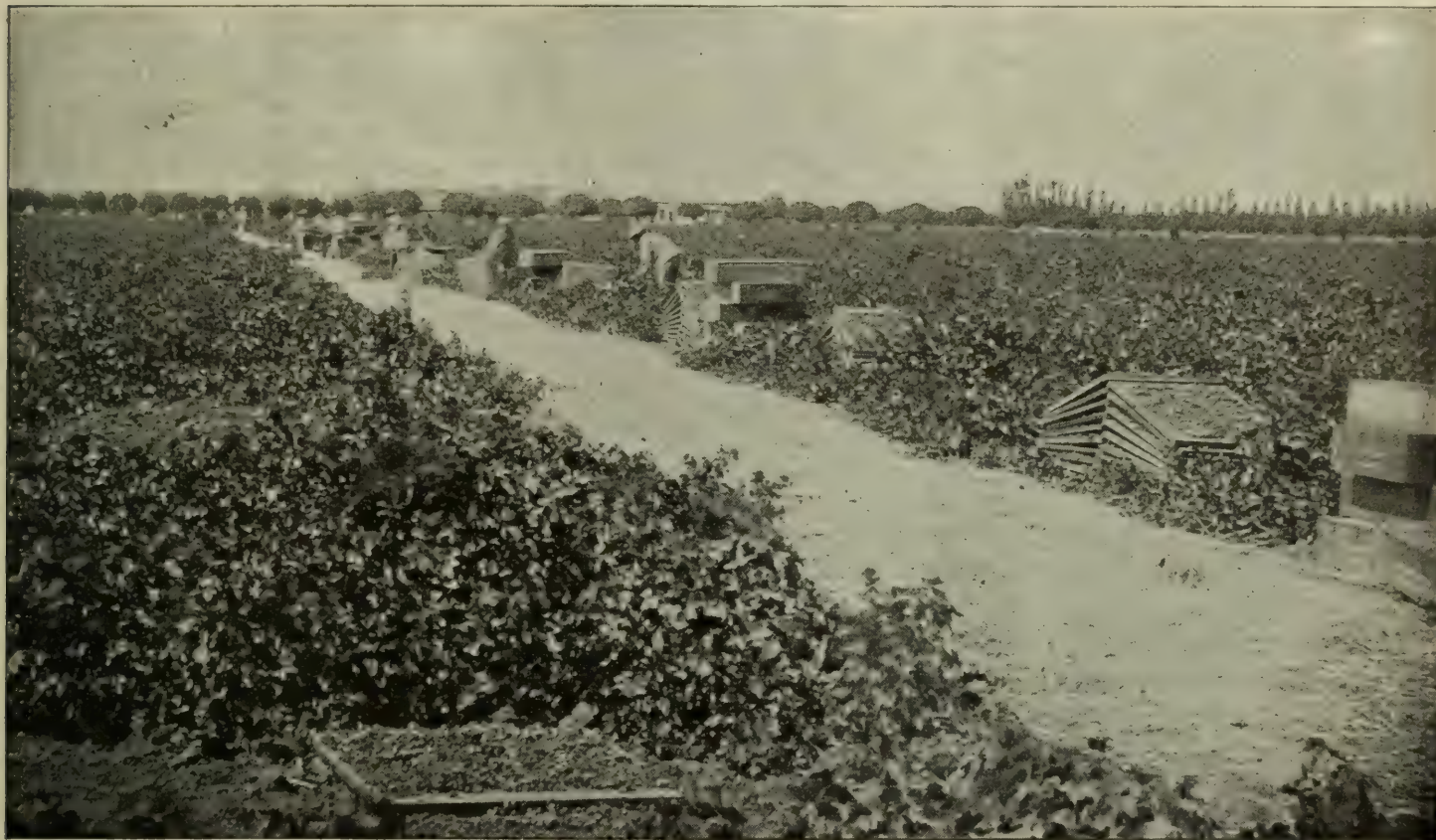
Unlike the prairie West, the arid region is composed of consumers as well as producers. In most of the States of that section the consumers are in a majority. The mining camp is generally a near neighbor to the agricultural valley, and furnishes a ready outlet for the farmer's products. Large manufacturing towns and railroad points are growing up simul-



taneously with the settlement of the irrigated lands. It is this factor that gives a high average of prosperity for the farmers of the arid West. These conditions are radically different from those prevailing in the exclusively agricultural States of the middle West, where political revolutions proclaim the popular dissatisfaction. There is every reason to expect that the development of mining and manufacturing

#### THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

The motto of the irrigating farmer is independence. The canal reaches an arm around his fields, and he is independent of the rainfall. Enabled to intensify the product of each acre, he makes his living from a small farm and is largely independent of hired help. Diversifying his product so that first of all he raises nearly everything his family consumes, he is inde-



IRRIGATED RAISIN VINEYARD, FRESNO, CAL.—A REPRESENTATIVE SCENE IN THE TRANSFORMED DESERT OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

will keep pace with the increased production of irrigated farms in the future.

#### A PREMIUM ON BRAINS.

It is not claimed that the science of farming by irrigation has yet been brought to perfection. It is a subject which can never be exhausted, and ideal methods have been developed only in the more ambitious communities. But much attention is now devoted to study and experiment on the part of colleges and the promoters of certain large projects. The standard of irrigation methods is being constantly elevated and farmers and fruit growers are rapidly approaching the best. There is abundant proof that the best pays. The model colonies in certain parts of Colorado and California have achieved results so far beyond the average as to certainly point out the path to success. Irrigation offers a premium on brains. Everywhere irrigated lands have attracted the most intelligent class of farmers, simply because it is the branch of the agricultural industry which offers the best return for intelligence.

pendent of the outside world. Disposing of his surplus largely in the home market, he is independent of the railroads. For illustration, suppose the hard times prevailing for the last few weeks should become much worse and continue for five years. In that event, the market for labor and all the products of the factory, the mine and the farm would be at the minimum. Under these unhappy conditions the man with the little irrigated farm in the West would be better off than any other class of his countrymen. He could operate his farm without help and raise nearly everything he consumed. As, when there is little demand for anything, the best product sells first and at the highest price, his surplus, if anybody's, would command a sale. The most prosperous of men in good times, he would be the most independent in a long period of bad times.

#### NOT SPECULATORS IN LAND.

The striking difference between the last era of settlement and the next is that the former was a speculative, while the latter will be an industrial proposi-



tion. A large proportion of those who took up quarter sections in the middle West hoped to make their money from the rise in the value of the land. Many of them realized their profit from the proceeds of a mortgage and left the lender to enjoy "the appreciation." These men believed that if one quarter section was a good thing, two quarter sections were just twice as good. They were speculators, not tillers of the soil. The conditions are reversed in the new era of settlement. Now the aim is to make a living from the fewest possible number of acres and to increase the value of each acre by increasing its product. The farmer puts speculation aside and centres his energy upon the industrial proposition. This has paid, and it always will pay. It is upon this solid foundation that the irrigation empire is building up.

#### IV. THE HUMAN SIDE OF IT.

There is an intensely human side to this problem of reclaiming, settling and civilizing half a continent. In treating the matter it is difficult to say just where we pass from its agricultural to its social phase. If this movement sought merely to add several hundred million acres to our agricultural area, it would be important only in a material sense, as increasing the nation's wealth. It would possess no economic interest, except as it furnished a new outlet for the surplus population that has been passing for generations from Eastern farms, cities and seaports to find homes in the new West. In this view alone the movement for reclamation is vastly important, but to look at it only from this standpoint is to miss its higher significance. Arid America will not only serve the purpose of a new agricultural empire, but it contains the germs of new and unique forms of civilization. In that broad domain, so richly and variously endowed by nature, there will be evolved during the twentieth century the best and highest conditions of living that humanity has ever known. It is this phase of the subject, which may be called the human side, that appeals irresistibly to popular imagination.

##### THE LAND OF THE SMALL FARM.

The arid region will be pre-eminently the land of the small farm. Everything is comprehended in that statement. It is irrigation that renders possible the highest conceivable development of independence and prosperity on the fewest possible number of acres. There is, in the first place, absolute assurance of harvesting the crop. There is next the ability to so widely diversify the products of the farm as to

provide almost everything that the family consumes. Finally, there is the scope for science and intelligence to work out the best possible result, and so secure the largest return from each acre and the nearest approach to perfection in quality. So it becomes purely an industrial problem, a question of brain and brawn, to obtain support from the small irrigated farm. After the need of support comes the ambition for a competence. This is to be realized, of course, from the profitable sale of the surplus products of the farm. Home markets, transportation rates and facilities, and other local considerations, are factors in this part of the problem. These are to be studied only in connection with particular localities. No general statements can apply to them. It is upon the small farm, then, that the hope of better conditions for average prosperity is founded. Aside from the industrial proposition, what are the other hopeful aspects of the small, irrigated farm?

##### REVIVING THE CHARM OF COUNTRY LIFE.

During the past few years social economists have noted the steady decline of the agricultural sentiment. Notably in New England, but by no means there alone, young men and women have been turning from their ancestral acres to swell the already superfluous population of great cities. In the middle West popular dissatisfaction with life on the farm has sought another expression, but everywhere the movement has been away from the country and has evidenced a growing revulsion against the conditions of rural life. When it is remembered that the strongest and purest influences in our national thought have always been credited to the farming population, the tendency of the best elements to desert agriculture altogether and surrender the old hearthstone to the most ignorant class of foreigners, is certainly



TYPE OF AN IRRIGATOR'S HOME, CLAREMONT, CAL.—THREE YEARS FROM THE NAKED DESERT.





A VIEW OF REDLANDS, CAL.—A TYPICAL VALLEY IN ARID AMERICA AFTER RECLAMATION.

alarming. A development that promises to turn the current back to the soil is sure of warm encouragement.

#### AWAY WITH THE BANE OF LONELINESS.

The bane of country life is its loneliness. Not only the young folks, but the old as well, keenly feel the dearth of human sympathy and companionship. This is not purely sentimental, for the town offers many literary, social and religious advantages only to be enjoyed at rare intervals by those who live in a region of large farms. Men will isolate themselves in the mountains, or upon far shores, when they are mining for gold, but farming must become more profitable before the average family will consent to enjoy even a limited form of such isolation to obtain returns from the soil. In the larger portion of our agricultural domain the average size of the farm is 160 acres. If these farms were reduced in size to 10 acres, which is the average in certain portions of irrigated America, sixteen families would occupy the space now held by one. Neighbors would then be sixteen times as numerous and the possibilities of social enjoyment multiplied in that ratio. It is here that irrigation strikes its first blow at the bareness and hardness of prevailing conditions. The ten-acre farm brings the public library, the school, the church within easy reach of the men who till the soil. They

not only enjoy all the advantages of country life, but the chief advantages of the life of the town. Under these conditions rural existence takes on new colors. From the social or human standpoint this is essentially a new and unique form of the agricultural industry, as it has been shown to be in a scientific sense.

#### NEW POSSIBILITIES OF FARM LIFE.

Wherever irrigation prevails, population is dense. We may confidently predict a larger population to the square mile in the reclaimed areas of most of the Western States than exist to-day in Massachusetts. In the nature of the case this must be true. Most of the valleys are comparatively narrow and the cultivable land is sharply limited by mountain ranges. Furthermore, land under the ditch is valuable and must be put to the most profitable uses. The larger the capacity of an acre to produce the smaller the average farm unit will be. Under these circumstances, man's ingenuity and energy will be constantly directed to evolving conditions of rural life that, while surrendering none of its peculiar blessings, shall approach most nearly to the realization of the best features of town life. A daring writer has predicted that electricity, next to irrigation, will be the largest factor in revolutionizing the life of the farm. He reasons that with the dense population and high average prosperity possible on irrigated lands, and the



abundant and accessible water power usually existing in connection with canals, electricity will be used to light and warm the farmers' home, to propel his agricultural implements and move his crops over smooth roads to the market or railroad station. Certainly the possibilities for the improvement of social conditions in such communities are infinite. One of the advantages already realized is the general cultivation of trees, hedges and flowers in the streets and yards. Nowhere else are such conditions enjoyed as may already be seen in the more advanced communities of Arid America.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXAMPLES.

Readers will naturally desire to know how much of these hopes of ideal conditions is based on the dreams of enthusiasts and how much on actual experience. The answer to this question is that these results have been already attained wherever communities have striven for them. They are nowhere realized so completely as in the picturesque valleys of Southern California. There the best type is found in Riverside. This is now the most famous of the orange districts.

Its homes, its gardens, its orchards and its boulevards are surpassed nowhere in the world. Twenty years ago it was a poor sheep pasture and dear at \$1.25 per acre. To-day the land is well worth \$3,000 per acre where orchards are in full bearing. Irrigation wrought the miracle, but the charming social conditions are due also to the fact that intelligent, cultured people were attracted by the climate, the scenery and the opportunity to make a living on small farms. Another example in the same locality is Redlands, of which a fair picture is here presented. The illustration may be accepted as a typical irrigated valley of Arid America. There is the background of eternal mountains, whose further peaks are capped with snow. There is the foreground showing the intensive cultivation of the soil and the homes of the farmers and fruit growers within easy distance of each other. Both Riverside and Redlands were particularly fortunate in the influences that dominated their development, but the irrigated portions of California are everywhere the same in essential particulars. If there is a difference in degree it is due entirely to the class of people composing the various communities.



CALLOWAY CANAL.—ONE OF THE MAIN CANALS OF THE KERN COUNTY LAND COMPANY'S SYSTEM.



## THE CHARMING HOMES OF UTAH.

To refer now to a locality representing entirely different conditions, and typifying a large portion of the arid region, we turn to Utah. This is in the geographical centre of the irrigation empire. In climate and altitude it represents the medium between the two extremes existing on the north and south. Whatever else may be said of the Mormons, it is conceded that they are by nature and habit the best of empire builders. When they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake, forty-four years ago, they found an alkali desert awaiting them. They had heard nothing of irrigation, but their leader was a man possessing a genius for surmounting difficulties. He lost no time in wedding the limpid mountain stream to the arid soil of the desert. His followers were not only soon able to sustain themselves, but rapidly went forward in the accumulation of wealth. The average size of their farms is 20 acres. In certainty and variety of production these farms are nowhere surpassed, and in beauty of surroundings these homes are the equal of any to be found on the face of the earth. Utah is full of beautiful valleys filled to their utmost capacity with prosperous twenty-acre farms, and uniting in a high degree the charms of country with the conveniences of town life. In some portions of Utah the agricultural village of Europe has been preferred. In those instances the farmers have their homes in the village, and go out to their farms each day. The success of the Mormon settlers was due in part to the fact that their operations were planned by one masterful mind. The common people thus labored with an intelligence superior to their own.

## AN ARIZONA INSTANCE.

To the mind of the average American probably the most hopeless desert is that of Arizona. It is indeed a very arid country and nothing but the cactus and mesquite tree subsists naturally on its level plains. But that soil is rich beyond comparison, and when water is turned upon it becomes enormously productive. The traveler who leaves the main line of the trans-continental railroad and passes a few miles north to Phoenix finds himself in the midst of the Salt River valley. Here he beholds the possibility of a new civilization in the heart of Arizona. Under the magic of irrigation the small farm flourishes and produces everything, even to the citrus fruits. The future of Arizona is beyond computation. It will be a rich and populous State and illustrate the highest possibilities of the irrigated farm.

## HORACE GREELEY'S EXPERIMENT.

One of the most notable examples of the success of the small diversified, irrigated farm is seen in the history of the famous Greeley colony of Colorado. This was founded twenty-three years ago, under the inspiration of Horace Greeley, whose representative was the lamented Meeker. The colonists built and owned their irrigation works, and developed a model community of irrigated farms, in the midst of which stands the model town of Greeley. The potatoes of

this locality are as famous as the oranges of Riverside, or the grapes of Malaga. The farms, the homes and all the institutions of the colony, civic and industrial, are almost ideal. And yet they are no better than can be realized in any other portion of the temperate zone under irrigation.

## TRANSFORMING LORDLY ESTATES.

An interesting transformation is going forward in California. The great estates are being brought under irrigation and divided into ten and twenty acre fruit farms. It is a movement of great significance. For years some of the best lands have been monopolized by millionaire proprietors. These are now rapidly passing into the hands of a thrifty, productive population. A notable instance is seen in the Kern delta, at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. Here was an estate of 400,000 acres, largely the property of J. B. Haggin. It was divided into fourteen great ranches, on several of which were located sumptuous country seats. This princely domain has now been brought under a superb system of irrigation and laid out in several model colonies. An effort is being made to develop ideal irrigated farms of ten and twenty acres. As a means to this end experimental farms, conducted by expert ability, are maintained in different portions of the estate and settlers taught the best methods of irrigation and cultivation. Similar transformations are under way elsewhere in California and the result is a distinct gain for civilization. It means, of course, increase of wealth and population for California.

## THE SURRENDER OF THE CATTLE RANGE.

In Wyoming another kind of transformation is in progress. There, again, a great monopoly is passing away to make room for the many-headed people. Wyoming has been for years a great free cattle range. It will always be a cattle country, but the industry is experiencing a decided change. The streams are being diverted and the valleys reclaimed and the stock range giving place to the stock farm. Perhaps more cattle will be maintained than ever before; but instead of belonging to a few great proprietors, they will be the property of many small owners. The farmers along the streams will raise alfalfa for winter fodder and pasture their cattle in summer on the plateaus adjacent to their farms. This is one of the most promising of Western industries. It means a very great deal to the future of Wyoming.

## V. THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

It has been said that irrigation is a many-sided subject. One important side of it relates to investment. The first cost of irrigation systems in 1889, according to the census, was \$29,611,000 and their value in 1890 \$94,412,000. Even the latter figure, representing an increase of 218 per cent. in present valuation over first cost, is inconsiderable in comparison with the sums that must be expended in the future work of reclamation. The irrigation bond is a new form of security to the majority of the investing public. It



is better understood in English than American financial centres, because in the old country the irrigation experience of France, Italy, Egypt and India is a matter of rather common knowledge. American irrigation securities are in high favor in London and have begun to command confidence in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Chicago capitalists are also exhibiting much interest in them, and perhaps the Western metropolis will yet become the most important point for their negotiation.

#### THE IRRIGATION BOND.

Irrigation bonds issued under proper conditions offer the best opportunity for conservative investment. It is easy to make this plain. Take any representative valley of the arid region which has at the head of it an adequate supply of water. Remember that this land is worthless for agricultural or horticultural purposes until the stream is diverted and its waters distributed by a good system of irrigation. Remember that the land, after being so reclaimed, rises in value to from \$50 to \$1,000 per acre, according to the class of crops it can produce and its nearness to markets or transportation facilities. Remember that the irrigation bond is a mortgage upon the water supply and the agencies of distribution that alone render this land valuable. What form of security could be more reliable than a bond based upon the life current of a magnificent valley which is destined to be occupied by hundreds of industrious families? It is a mortgage upon the productive energy of the entire community. The ability of one farmer to make a living from this land is inseparable from the ability of all the farmers to pay the interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal.

#### THE BEST BOND.

The strongest form of the irrigation bond is that class which furnishes security not only upon the canal system, but also upon a fair proportion of the lands to be irrigated. This is a good feature, because the possession of a large body of irrigated lands enables the water company to produce immediate income to meet its interest, even if the sale of water rights to settlers is unreasonably delayed. Colonization is the one factor that cannot be controlled and mathematically demonstrated in advance.

#### DISHONEST BONDS.

There is such a thing as a dishonest irrigation bond. These are sometimes issued upon projects where the water supply is inadequate or the lands poor, or altogether worthless. Dishonesty is more frequently practiced by issuing and selling bonds for a larger amount of money than could be legitimately expended on the work, or repaid from the honest earnings of the enterprise. This species of swindling has been generally practiced, when practiced at all, by companies having sufficient standing to market securities without the inconvenience of submitting the project to critical examination. In such cases the irrigation bonds have been generally concealed

behind the debentures of the company offering them for sale.

#### THE TEST OF SOLID INVESTMENTS.

There are a few simple rules to be observed by investors in these securities. First of all, they should demand a detailed report from a competent and unpurchasable irrigation engineer. Such a report furnishes reliable information as to the extent and nature of the water supply, the character of the lands and the feasibility of the scheme of engineering. These three points are the foundation of the enterprise, and yet it is possible to make a failure when the water, the land and the scheme of engineering are satisfactory. It is important that the lands should be so situated as to command a ready outlet for their products, so that the business of farming may be profitably conducted. It is also important to know that the chances for rapid and continuous colonization are favorable, so that the assets of the enterprise, which are its land and water rights, may be converted into cash in time to meet maturing obligations. And more important than all else is it that the enterprise should be in the hands of competent and honest men. When all these conditions have been fulfilled the irrigation bond is just as secure as the bonds of the United States government, and infinitely more so than the stock of any national bank.

#### IRRIGATED FARM LOANS.

Everything said in this article about the importance of irrigation in agriculture and its bearing upon the evolution of better conditions of life, is an argument in favor of loans on irrigated farms. The farm loan under any circumstances has always ranked high with investors. Whenever there have been losses they were due to crop failures. That is an impossible contingency in the case of irrigated lands. Nothing more need be said to demonstrate the security of farm loans in the irrigated region.

### VI. A RISING NATIONAL QUESTION.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid domain, in all the details of its enormous processes, must ever remain the problem of the men of the West. It is for them to turn the streams that rise in their giant mountain ranges, for them to distribute the waters and speak into life the soil of their deserts, to encourage emigration from the older sections and teach the new-comers the philosophy of the small farm. But there is one point where the question comes directly in contact with national thought and demands settlement by national legislation. In this aspect it will rapidly rise to the proportions of a great national question.

#### THE PEOPLE'S GREAT HERITAGE.

Under the operation of the beneficent Homestead law the public lands of the middle West have been entirely occupied. The tide of settlement has flowed past the line where the rainfall ceases to be sufficient for agriculture. The advancing army pauses at the threshold of the new empire where water is king.



The remaining public domain is estimated by the General Land Office at 568,000,000 acres, of which 542,000,000 acres are in the arid region. Estimates vary as to the proportion of this land susceptible of reclamation; but when the mountains and high plateaus have been subtracted enough remains to furnish homes for many million families. But this land must be watered. How is this to be accomplished? While it is true that the land and the streams are in the West, it must not be forgotten that they are the heritage of all our people, and that the child of the West shares his right to utilize them equally with the child of Massachusetts and New York. This empire is to be conquered in the interest of all the people and of the glory and greatness of our common country. It thus becomes a question of live national interest to determine upon what terms title to these lands shall pass from the government.

#### THE DESERT LAND LAW.

Existing laws are utterly bad and inadequate. Millions of acres of arid land have been acquired under the Desert Land law. This was enacted ostensibly in the interest of genuine settlers, but really for the benefit of selfish land-grabbers, who pay the government \$1.25 per acre, then water the lands and sell them to the public at a very large profit. It is a grotesque system which robs the people of their patrimony and then allows them to buy it back again upon the robbers' own terms. Under the Desert Land law *bona fide* settlers may take up 320 acres upon payment of \$1.25 per acre and satisfactory proof of reclamation. Until recently, 640 acres were allowed each "settler," and it was then even easier than now for a few enterprising men, with the assistance of their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, their employees and other dependents, to get possession of a large amount of valuable public land. It is to be said, however, that a vast amount of land has been reclaimed in this way and made useful to mankind that must have remained useless in the absence of that law, or a better one.

#### AN INVITATION TO DISHONESTY.

The Desert Land law is an anomaly. It offers the settler land upon terms with which it is impossible for him to honestly comply, outside of a few especially favored localities. A vast proportion of the arid lands are situated in immense tracts, only reclaimable by the diversion of large streams and the construction of costly works. It is ridiculous to suppose that one poor settler can expend a million dollars to turn a mighty river in order that he may prove title to 320 acres of land. And yet this is precisely what the law does suppose. Upon that theory millions of acres have been disposed of. In practice they have been mostly taken up by corporations and their friends, brought under systems of irrigation at an average cost, according to the census, of \$8.15 per acre, and then sold to real settlers at prices ranging from \$20 to \$100 per acre. As the land and water rights were generally worth what they finally sold for, it was a good bargain for the settler, as well as for the company, but if the people are to acquire pos-

session of their birthright in this way the law should at least provide a plan by which it may be honestly accomplished.

#### CESSION TO THE STATES.

The former Irrigation Congress suggested that the arid public lands be ceded to the States upon condition that they in turn shall dispose of them only to actual settlers, and in bodies of not more than 160 acres. There is a strong argument in favor of the cession of the land, but it should not be coupled with the condition that the unspeakable fraud and deception of the Desert Land law shall be perpetuated by the Western States. In response to the declaration of the Salt Lake convention, Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, introduced a bill providing for the cession of the lands and supported it with a masterly speech. He gained the attention of the country for the moment, but the subject has been lost sight of during the past twelve months of tariff and silver agitation. The candid student of the subject will conclude that the arid lands must eventually pass to the States.

#### THE ARGUMENT, PRO AND CON.

The reasons that must impel him to this conclusion are as follows: The streams are already the property of the States, and it is an anomalous condition that gives the ownership of the water to one authority and that of the land to another. Both should be under one control and be developed under one comprehensive policy. Furthermore, irrigation is and will ever be a peculiar Western industry. It cannot be expected that a Congress or administration dominated by men living east of the Mississippi River will ever take a really enlightened view of the subject in all its details and ramifications. Western men are alone fitted to deal with the great subject intimately. When the lands pass to the States the irrigation policy of Colorado, California, Montana and the rest will instantly become the chief feature of State politics. There will be keen competition to provide ideal laws, ideal systems and ideal conditions for the comfort and prosperity of the army of citizens each State would hope to attract. But one objection has been made to the plan of cession. This is that corrupt Western legislatures would immediately parcel the lands out among boodlers and greedy corporations. It is hard to have it said that Western legislatures are not as honest as those that assemble at Albany, or as the Boards of Aldermen who dispose of Broadway franchises in the large cities of the cultured East.

#### A SUGGESTION.

After all is said the fact remains that this great empire of arid lands must and shall be reclaimed, and that they must be preserved for the use and benefit of the homeseekers of the future. It is for the men of the West to propose a scheme of settlement that shall appeal to the nation's reason and sense of right. This will be the question of supreme interest before the coming congress at Los Angeles. To the writer it seems that the feasible plan is to have the governors



of the various States appoint commissions, charged with the duty of making a comprehensive study of the whole question, both in its relations to particular States and to the needs and wishes of the nation as a whole. The reports of these State commissions may be assimilated by another representative irrigation congress, carefully sifted, and then blended into one harmonious measure, which may be urged upon the people of the United States by the unanimous voice of the West. Such a measure must undoubtedly provide a method by which lands may be reclaimed by private enterprise, under proper safeguards and regulations, and a method by which public ownership of canals, reservoirs and other works may be realized when the people so prefer. The thing to make sure

of is that the lands shall be reclaimed, and that genuine settlers shall acquire them without paying unfair tribute to the capital that made their reclamation possible.

#### THE GREAT END.

To rescue these lands from the desert, to colonize them with a productive population, to develop the highest conditions of human happiness for the common people—this is the great and precious end to which all efforts must tend. This problem must be solved in the interest of the nation and humanity. It is a great trust which God has committed into the hands of the people of the West. In finding the right solution of it, they desire and expect the sympathetic co-operation of the people of our common country.

## THE EVILS OF AN APPRECIATING CURRENCY.

BY EDWARD B. HOWELL.

IF a man were to measure his field with a strip of raw hide, as the Tyrians are supposed to have done when they purchased the site of ancient Carthage, he would discover that he has apparently less acres on a wet day than on a dry one. Yet the difficulty would be, not in any variance in the area of his land, but in the stretching of his measuring line. The friends of silver claim that something precisely similar to this has happened to the gold dollar. As a measure of value it has been stretching ever since the rich placers of California were exhausted. Very little gold is now produced by the cheap process of washing it out of gravel. As a rule it is only produced by the expensive but entirely legitimate industry of quartz mining, in which about forty per cent. of the annual output is a by-product in the extraction of silver.

The dollar that goes up in value is no more stable than the one that goes down. The depreciating dollar does injustice to one class, the appreciating dollar to another. To speak of gold as "stable" currency is a begging of the question to be proved, of which the monometallists are continually guilty, and of which President Cleveland was guilty in his recent message to Congress.

How can it be shown that the gold dollar has appreciated in value? The world wide fall of prices shows it. Statistics show it. The events of the past summer, rightly interpreted, show it. In the early summer three general causes were alleged for the paralysis that had come upon the business world: 1. Uncertainty as to the future of the tariff; 2. Timidity of capital for fear of a depreciated silver currency; 3. The universal fall of values brought on by the appreciation of gold.

Into this situation of affairs President Cleveland

injected the call for an extra session of Congress as a remedial measure. In the light of each of these alleged causes, what effect should that call have had? At that time, as at every time since, there was every prospect of a speedy repeal of the Sherman law. If the cause of the financial depression was an uncertainty concerning the future of the tariff, a special session to repeal the Sherman law should have had no effect one way or another on the situation. If, secondly, the evil cause was a fear of depreciated silver money, the prospect of so speedy a repeal of the obnoxious law should have afforded instantaneous relief. If, on the other hand, the root difficulty was that the trade of the country was under the thumb-screw torture of a constantly appreciating gold dollar, then a special session of Congress convened to give the cause of silver its death-blow should have increased the difficulties of the situation tenfold. This last result is precisely what has happened. The very bottom has dropped out of values. People have fairly fallen over one another in their eagerness to get hold of their deposits, as if they realized that money and money alone was the safe and desirable form of property.

There has recently come into my hands a copy of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States" for 1892. It should be good authority with the administration, for it was issued by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Columns of figures in millions are somewhat confusing reading, but to simplify the story told by these statistics I have delineated them upon charts. The numbers given upon these charts are in even millions, and necessarily involve a small error one way or the other, but the lines are drawn from the complete statistics, as any one can verify for himself.



These charts for the most part tell their own story. In those showing production the percentages in each year are computed upon the basis of the statistics for the year 1873. This is done because the object is to show the tendency of things since the demonetization of silver in that year. In the charts showing prices the highest average price attained in any year of the period 1873-92 is taken as the basis for computing the percentages of the other years.

There is no greater source of wealth in the United States than cereal crops. Chart "A" will show the farmers of the country the work they have been doing in that line, and what they have been paid for it. It will be seen that the line of value has tended to fall farther and farther below that of crop production. For instance, in '78, though the crop production was fifty per cent. greater than in '73, it sold for two per cent. less money. In '88, which is the last year for which statistics are given, the crop was one hundred and nine per cent. above that of '73, but it sold at an increase of only forty-four per cent.

What has caused the falling away in the line of value? I think the line showing the gold production of the United States will explain it. The value of the crop is the product of the quantity by the price in gold. With the increasing scarcity of gold there has necessarily been a diminishing price. The temporary increase in gold production during the years '76, '77 and '78 was probably owing to the new discoveries at Leadville and in the Black Hills, but since '80 the production of gold has each year been less than in '73. What is more, this line of gold production does not truly represent the portion of the limited supply available for currency purposes, for each year there is an increasing amount required in the arts.

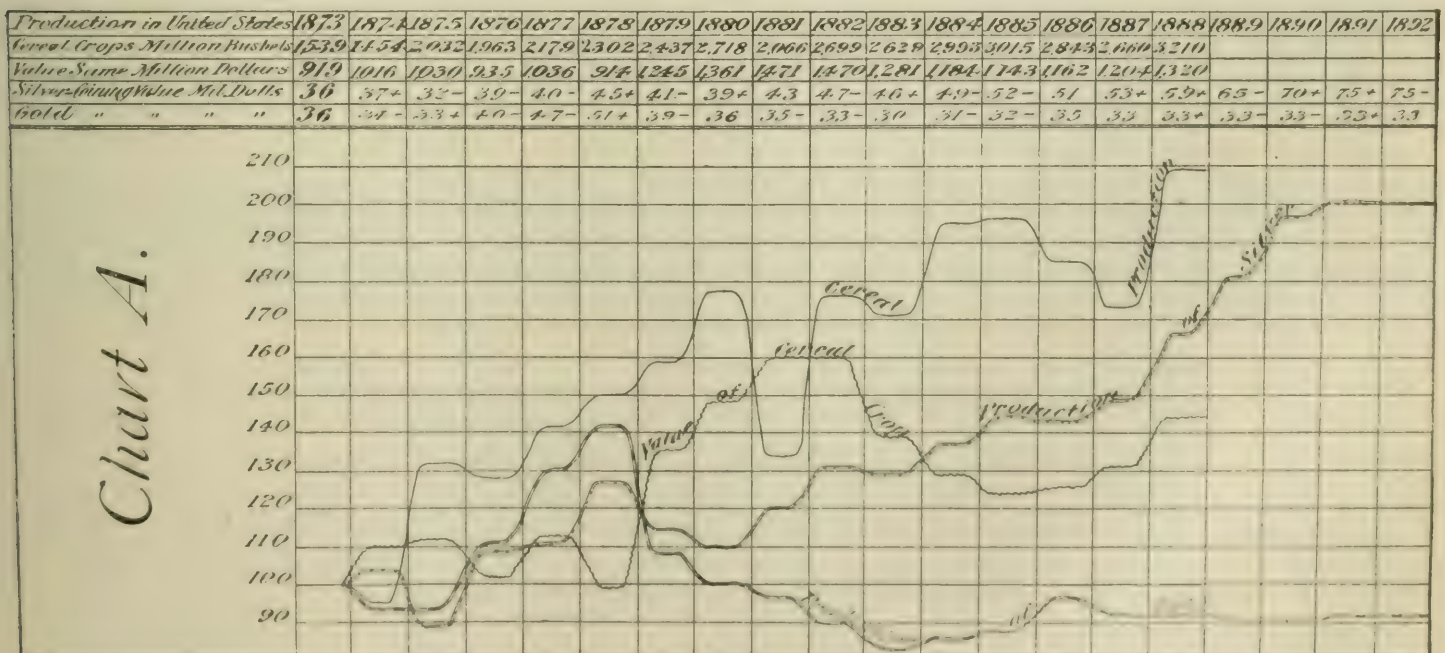
The line of silver production, however, tells a different story. It will be seen that silver production keeps approximate pace with the production of cereal crops. If our money needs grow at the same rate as farm produce, then silver and not gold furnishes the

normal supply. There is as much reason for an outcry against an overproduction of cereals as of silver, for both increase at the same rate.

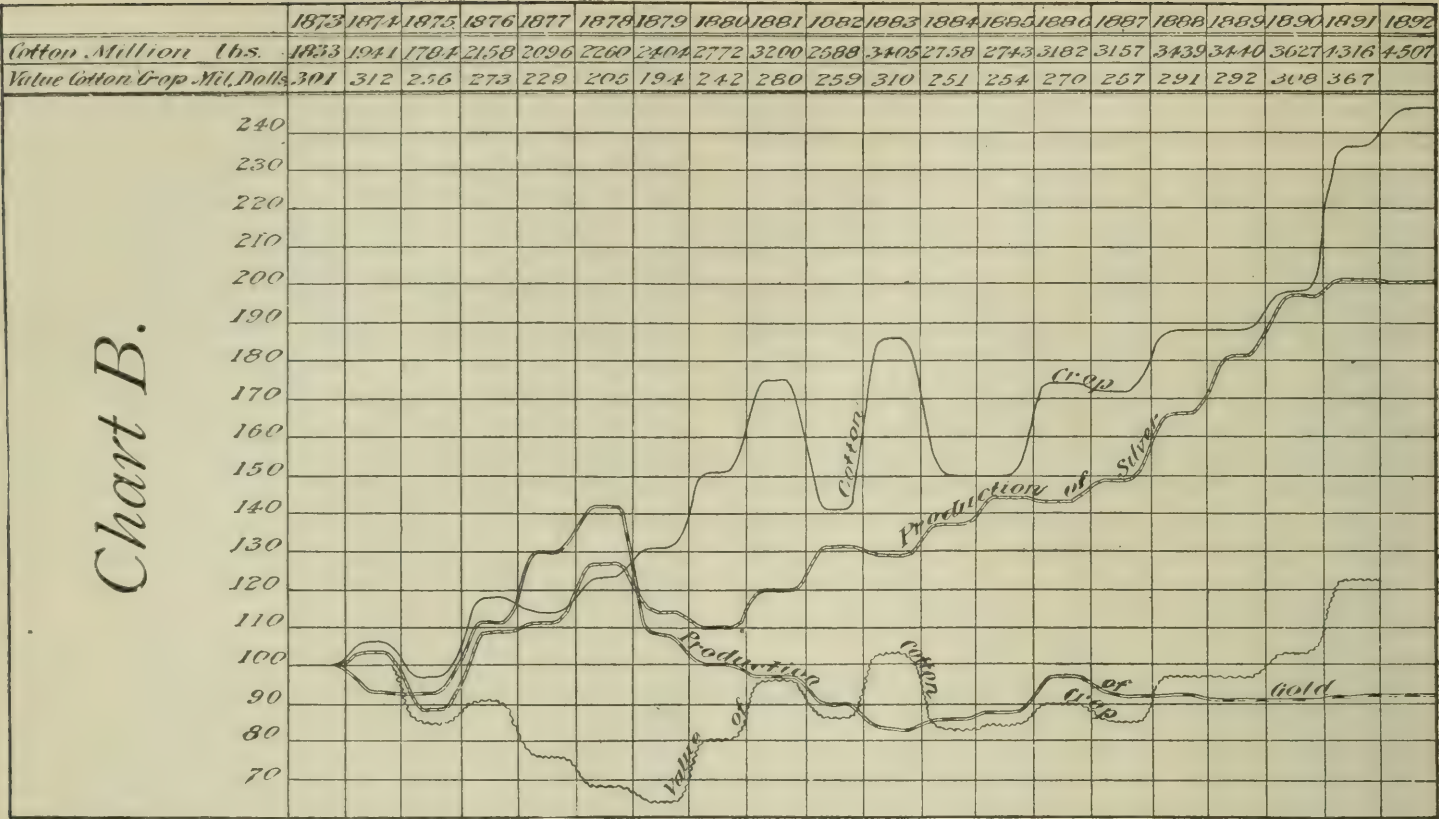
Chart "B" tells the story of cotton for twenty years, and is a striking commentary on the greed that prompted the financial crime of 1873. The climbing line of crop production tells of hard, yet fruitful labor. The line of value far below shows the miserable manner in which this labor has been remunerated. Notwithstanding the increased production, in nearly every year the crop has sold for actually less than did the crop of '73. In '90, for instance, though the crop was almost double that of '73 it sold for only 3 per cent. more, and in the succeeding year, though there was an increase of 38 per cent. in crop production, the selling value increased only 18 per cent. There is the same striking parallelism between cotton production and silver production, showing in like manner that silver, and not gold, furnishes the natural and stable money metal.

The charts showing prices have the same lessons to teach from another standpoint. The statistics for the intrinsic value of the silver dollar as measured by gold are taken from the last report of the Director of the Mint. The twenty leading commodities whose percentages are averaged include cotton, with three or four of its staple fabrics, wool, corn, wheat, wheat flour, mess pork, butter, eggs, leather, anthracite and bituminous coal, etc., such as constitute the chief sources of America's wealth. If more commodities had been included, or different ones, the showing might have been modified somewhat, but not materially, for what is true of the fall of these commodities is true of all. I have omitted some such articles as steel rails, illuminating oils, sugar, etc., where a phenomenal fall in price can be traced to other causes than the appreciation of the measure of value.

As measured by the gold standard, silver and wheat have steadily and quite uniformly declined in price. Silver stood at \$1.004 when demonetized in 1873, and





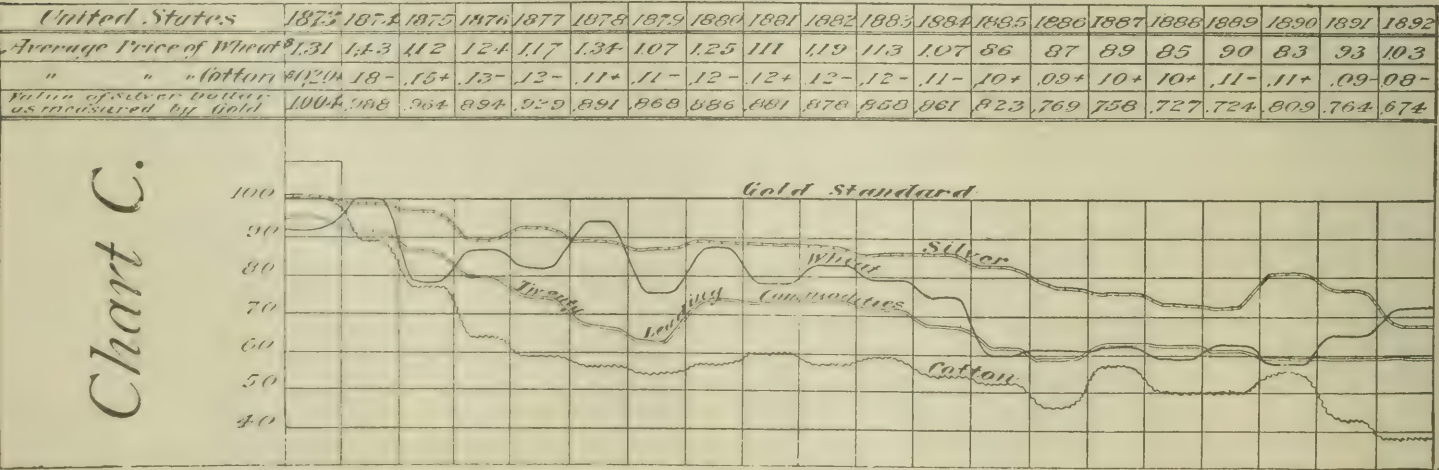


in '92 had fallen to .674. The temporary effect of the Sherman law in '90 is plainly shown. Wheat touched the 100 mark in '74 at \$1.43 per bushel, and reached its lowest point in '90 at fifty-eight per cent. of the base price, or 83 cents per bushel. The course of the twenty staple commodities is instructive. It reveals where the "hard times" have come in. It is significant that these commodities also have shared the downfall of silver.

In the tables of prices from which Chart "C" was prepared, the gold dollar is, of course, the constant quantity or measure of value. It is entirely possible, however, to regard silver as the constant quantity. Begging the pardon of my goldbug friends for the audacious procedure, I have prepared Chart "D," in which silver is the standard of value. The same twenty commodities show a far more stable course. They have still fallen somewhat, about eight per cent.

in twenty years; but such a fall is not an unhealthy or injurious one. On the other hand, gold shows a striking appreciation, especially during the last ten years. In the light of this showing, the "dishonest dollar," if there is one, is not the silver dollar, but is a \$1.50 gold dollar.

An editorial in the June *Century* denies the appreciation of gold and claims that the fall of prices has been due to improved methods of production and distribution. It is impossible to wholly disprove a statement that is partially true. No doubt improved methods of production have lowered the prices of certain commodities. In most of the commodities named above there have been no materially improved methods of production in the last twenty years. In Chart "E" I have compared the range in price of a commodity in which there have been improved methods of production with two others in which there

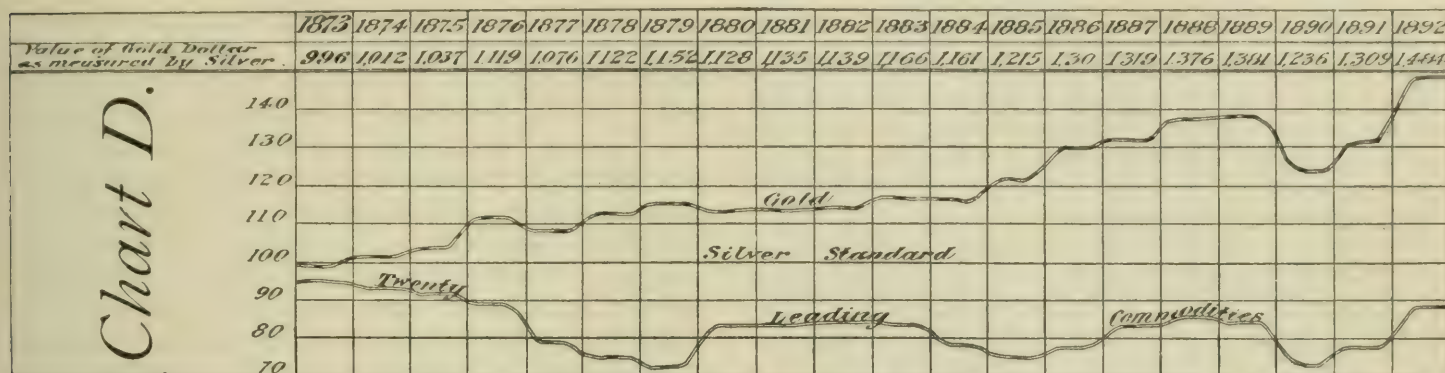




have not. The methods of producing steel rails have been greatly improved in twenty years, and as a result the price has taken a veritable "header." Yet butter and eggs have also declined in price, though there have been no improvements made on the ordinary cow and hen as methods of producing them. In other words, improved facilities may in some cases

railroads, telegraph lines and manufacturing plants is everywhere felt. Investors do not like to invest in stocks that are certain to be worth less before they are worth more. They will not buy on a falling market, and there is no bedrock below which prices cannot go.

If the monetary policy of the country makes gold the



have augmented a fall that has been due to another and more universal cause.

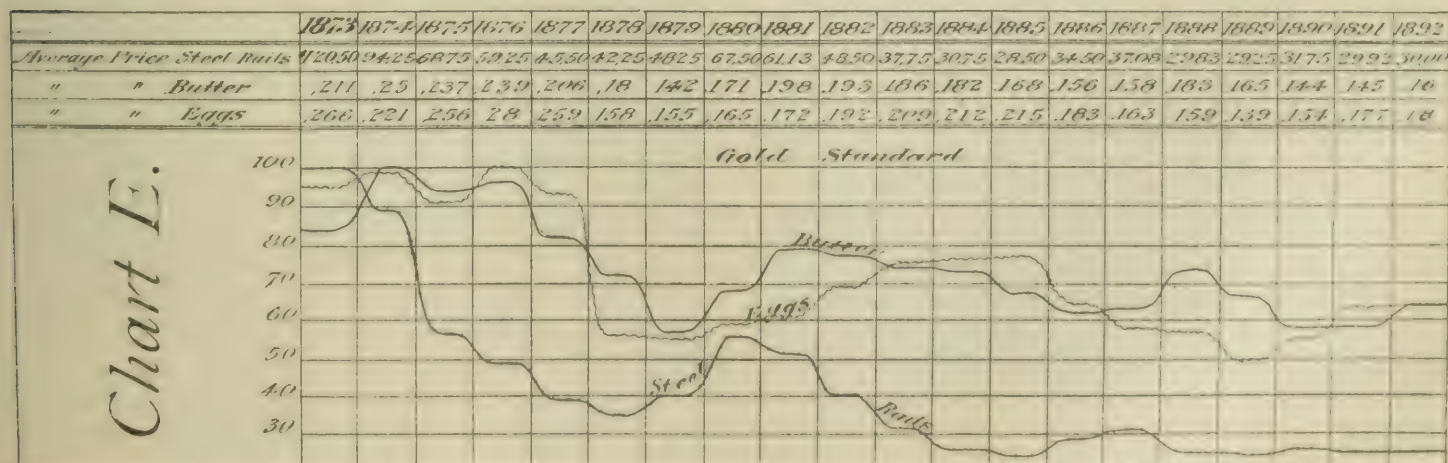
The downward fall of values shown in these charts has been true of other values as well, land values and stocks of all kinds. Nothing takes the very spirit out of enterprise more than a market that is constantly falling as a result of an appreciating currency. As Mr. Balfour recently said before an audience of London bankers and merchants, it "is perhaps the most deadening and benumbing influence that can touch the enterprise of a nation."

When the farmer has a mortgage on his land, the appreciating dollar does him a threefold injustice. It shrinks the value of his land, it augments his indebtedness, and at the same time by lowering the price of his produce takes away his ability to pay. The land value shrinks under the mortgage, and the mortgage spreads out over the land until there is no margin left for the original owner, and foreclosure is inevitable. The money brokers are entitled to their principal and interest. They are not entitled to the unearned increment of their wealth caused by the appreciation of the money standard.

But the farmer is not the only one who has suffered from this process. The shrinkage in the values of

most desirable and only secure form of property, it is to be expected that men who have it will not invest it, but will either hoard or loan it. Until the monetary basis is broadened, there will be no enduring relief for the present depression of trade and enterprise. All our money is now referable to gold, and appreciates with the appreciation of gold. Even our silver dollars must be represented by gold dollars' worth of silver bullion in the treasury. Issuing new forms of currency, payable directly or indirectly in gold, will afford no relief, but will rather tend to accelerate the upward course of gold. The United States could doubtless issue without limit greenbacks payable in gold, which would pass at par, for the faith of the world is absolute that the United States will redeem according to its promise, even though it were in dodo eggs. The United States cannot by legislation increase the supply of gold in nature. Until this is done, however, the issuance of additional promises to pay gold in whatever form will not relieve, but rather increase the difficulties of the situation.

It will be seen that gold as a money metal is in the nature of a monopoly which confers its favor upon the few to the detriment of the many. The monometallists of Congress understand this. They are





willing to consent to any increase of currency provided it is redeemable in gold, but they obstinately oppose any measure that would broaden the money standard, and skillfully eviscerate every real measure of relief by reducing it to some such nondescript as the Sherman law.

The demand for silver as money in its own right is coming more and more from the people as they comprehend the problem. If the timidity of capital is due to the silver agitation, there is small hope of its cure, for the ferment of discussion will not stop. President Cleveland, in deprecating the agitation and calling a special session of Congress to put a quietus upon it, is only following the example of King Canute on the sea shore.

The world has *four billion dollars' worth* of silver money, and a little more than *three and a half billion dollars' worth* of gold. Does anyone seriously believe for a moment that it is either wise or possible for the world to demonetize its silver? And if it is not wise for the rest of the world to do this, why should it be wise for the United States to take any farther step in that direction?

After the necessity of using silver as money is admitted, there does come in a perplexing question as to how it can be safely done in the absence of an international agreement. Such an agreement would no doubt be a very convenient thing, but at present not a probable one. The power of plutocracy is too strong in Germany and England to make it possible for many years to come. The only use of monetary conferences hitherto has been to postpone action. When the advocates of silver become specially insistent, the gold monometallists straightway propose an international conference, which operates as a sort of cold storager of silver schemes. The present Congress seems to be full of avowed bimetalists, but their bimetalism is a beautiful ideal in the dim distant future. For the present they are voting with the goldbugs.

It is in the power of the United States to work out its own salvation in this matter without the help of other nations. Perhaps it would not be safe to declare for free coinage at the old ratio of 16 to 1. At the present time the market value of silver is 73 cents an ounce, while its coining value is \$1.29. A free-coinage law at the old ratio would be equivalent to an attempt on the part of the United States to raise unaided the price of all the silver in the world from 73 cents to \$1.29 per ounce in gold. We are a great people, but hardly equal to such an undertaking as this. It is quite safe to say that we would get more silver than we wanted, and that we could not maintain it on a parity with gold.

But the power and influence of the United States is great enough to raise and maintain the price of silver at a point far above its present abnormally low price. This point should be discovered, and our mints opened to its free coinage at whatever ratio that would be. I

believe that a free-coinage law in the United States at the ratio of 20 to 1 would be an entirely safe measure, and that it would absolutely fix the price of silver the world over at not less than \$1.03 an ounce in gold. Nor would we get more silver than we wanted, for confidence in the white metal would be so restored thereby that it would again be in demand in other countries for money purposes.

The failure of the Bland-Allison law and the Sherman act to fix the price of silver is no criterion of the effect a free coinage law would have, for neither of these laws was intended to accomplish this result. On the contrary, they have both treated silver as a commodity to be measured, like other commodities, by a gold standard. They have created a certain demand for silver, and to this extent have benefited the owners of silver mines; but they have done nothing to stop that steady appreciation of gold that has brought disaster to all kinds of values. Nothing short of a law that involves the principle of free coinage and makes silver full legal tender will accomplish this.

The proposition to coin our own product at the old ratio, keeping out foreign silver by a tariff, is unwise, since it would preclude its use in international exchange, and the silver outside the wall of our tariff would be a constant menace.

At the present writing, when the repeal bill has passed the House of Representatives and seems on the point of passing the Senate, it is triumphantly heralded that the money market is easier, and that it is now possible to borrow the funds that before were locked up. It is safe to say that in each case it is nominated in the bond that payment must be made in gold, which means that the lender is determined to get the benefit of the appreciation of that metal. But money seeking borrowers is a far different thing from capital seeking investment. The one signifies that the conditions favor the money-lending class; the other that values are stable, and that the man who has invested in a legitimate enterprise in good faith does not straightway find that he has gone out upon a bed of quicksand. Gold alone cannot furnish a stable currency, but, until we have such a currency, we need not expect that health will permanently return to our paralyzed industries, or that buoyant prosperity will absorb the now wasted energies of the vast army of the unemployed.

The remarkable majority by which the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law has passed the lower house of Congress, and by which the ratio of 20 to 1 has been rejected, is not promising for the immediate future of silver. But it is safe to say that when the people fully understand the question, and express their will, the day of the present gold monopoly will be over. After the next popular election the Congressmen who return to Washington will be in the condition of those who have seen a great light.



# THE RENAISSANCE OF THE HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.

BY LYMAN P. POWELL.

[A new appreciation of the value, from every point of view, of historic spots and historic memories has evidently begun to appear upon both sides of the Atlantic. In England, Mr. Stead has, with his accustomed vigor and enthusiasm, taken the leadership in proposing, and attempting to organize systematically a series of pilgrimages to shrines made famous by notable men or great deeds in the history of the land. Mr. Stead's propositions have taken the general form of the article from his pen which forms the second part of the following discussion of the theme of historic pilgrimages in general. It is hoped by Mr. Stead, under the auspices of the English edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, to carry out next summer the extremely interesting proposals outlined in this article. In case the plan should be successful, as it now promises to be, the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS will have to offer to its readers some very attractive propositions with respect to joining the English pilgrimages. As to the American pilgrimage discussed by Mr. Powell, it now seems clear that the leadership in this promising line of educational effort is to be assumed for this country by the University Extension Society, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS will hope to be able hereafter to make further announcement to its readers regarding these American pilgrimages. The whole subject seems to be one highly worth attention from all classes of the community. THE EDITOR.]

SINCE the nation emerged mature and self-conscious from the late war there has been among the critical a growth of skepticism concerning the perfectness of our institutions, and among the uncritical an increase of apathy always dangerous to democracy. There lurks a suspicion in some quarters that King Demos, despite John Morley's advice to young men, is ceasing to dream dreams and is becoming a realist. Remedies like the Referendum and other plans for "curing democracy with more democracy" are proposed. Back of all remedies attainable by legislative fiat lies the need of impressing upon old and young alike correct ideas of civic duty. As Mr. Charles A. Brinley, a public spirited Philadelphian, has recently suggested in a monograph on "Citizenship," it is high time that our educators were giving the word citizenship as eminent a position in our vocabulary as the word liberty now occupies. All men have not the time, even if they had talent, to acquire profundity in political philosophy, but none are too busy to acquire that appreciation of institutions which is the open sesame to right thinking and right acting in the field of civics. Keen appreciation comes only by a combination of the study of civics and history. Not, however, the memorizing of unmemorable facts out of dry compendiums; not the passionate love, as Isaac Taylor pointed out, of some grinning skeleton of chronology; but rather a real resurrection of the past, including the fireside life of the democratic lowly as well as the drum and trumpet events which still consume more than their share of space in our text-books.

## DEMOCRACY AND HISTORICAL STUDY.

A new and more critical study of American history in our colleges and universities was introduced by the Centennial of 1876. Before that Yale had only one teacher of history and Harvard two, while the rest of

the colleges, except, perhaps, a half dozen, had no historical chairs. Now even the newly-born college of the prairies, with a faculty of two, "Mrs. Johnson and myself," feels apologetic until it can advertise a full course of historical study "not surpassed, we believe, by any institution of learning in the land." What more timely in this Columbian year than the inauguration of a democracy of historical study? Increasing signs there are in the increasing popularity of historical study in Universities and University Extension alike. The series of historical celebrations, beginning with Lexington and Bunker Hill in 1875, when South Carolina troops scarcely ten years away from Southern battlefields paraded the streets of Boston without insult from their former foes, have scattered seeds of which we shall see the ripe fruits not before the twentieth century. May we not hope that this new access of interest in our history will assume the form of active reading rather than of that passive reading against which Emerson protested? May we not hope that history will appear in its true light as a problem rather than a story? May we not trust that King Demos will discern the meaning, long evident to historical specialists, of Droysen's lines: "The practical significance of historical studies lies in the fact that they, and they alone, hold up before the State, or people, or army, its own picture? Especially is historical study the basis for political improvement and culture."

It is the truth embodied in this last sentence of Droysen's that renders the democratization of historical study of imperative importance. It is because the development, perhaps the very perpetuation, of democratic institutions depends upon the renaissance of an intelligent patriotism. It is not permitted us to slight any means that promise to hasten this renaissance. Every State may well learn from Massachusetts to foster patriotic sentiments in the public



schools by requiring the Stars and Stripes to be run up before every school house at the beginning of the daily sessions. Every city may profit by Philadelphia's custom of gathering her school children at frequent intervals within the walls of Independence Hall to hear from men like Hon. Hampton L. Carson and Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, the old, old stories of Revolutionary trials and triumphs. More cities than Chicago, with its startlingly large foreign population, may profit by the practice of "saluting the flag" introduced by Colonel George T. Balch into the industrial schools of New York, in some of which more than forty per cent. of the pupils are of foreign birth. Let us have more stories like Mr. Edward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country," printed expressly for school children. Let us have more of the old South leaflets and the American History leaflets for both adults and children.

#### THE REVIVAL OF THE HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.

And finally, let us revive and rationalize the Pilgrimage. Despite its train of evils, the mediæval crusade served civilization many a good turn. It taught men the educational value of travel. Who knows but that for the mediæval crusade a later Columbus might have found America, and a later George and a later Grenville have driven the colonies to renounce British imperialism! Who can doubt that a renaissance of patriotism will follow hard upon a renaissance of the mediæval pilgrimage, rationalized to suit American conditions! The soil of the Atlantic seaboard has been sanctified by the deeds of brave men. Here are the historic sources of our greatness, and hither will the modern pilgrim first resort. The old Birmingham meeting-house on the field of the Brandywine and the redoubts and intrenchments of Valley Forge are still eloquent sermons in stone and in earth of the great struggle which marked a transition period in our public life.

"What is the truly great in history?" asks Droysen; and without pausing he replies, "It is controlled, ennobled, glorified passion." A passion simply psychological it may be, such as finds expression in diplomacy. The pen is sometimes mightier than the sword. But the final resort, from Naseby to Bangkok, has ever been the sword. The will of the majority is never mistaken when it is expressed by the shaking of the spears.

The Historical Pilgrimage will stir the imagination of the average American, vivify for him a too monotonous existence, quicken his interest in an heroic past and give him an appreciation of a fruitful present. It may not solve the problems at issue between Jefferson and Hamilton; it may tell him nothing concerning the relative merits of monometallism and bi-metallism. It will at least manifest the conditions under which our great heroes won or lost their laurels. A visit to Saratoga may show more clearly than our books that Benedict Arnold was a disappointed and ill-used soldier before ever he was a traitor to his country. A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge is needed to

prove that Gettysburg would not to-day use up six pages of Baedeker's United States had not Baron Steuben in that bitter winter of 1777-78 transformed an untrained, hungry, frozen, naked yeomanry into an effective army, while Washington in his stone cottage burnt the midnight oil in planning, counseling and co-ordinating the contrary and rebellious elements in the army and in Congress. The Pilgrimage has a clear title to a place in a schedule for the democratization of historical study, because its function is to furnish the uninstructed many with an historical appreciation, without which historical scholarship of the instructed few is lame and patriotism is as sounding brass. If, as Lord Acton said, history is "the conscience of mankind," all thoughtful persons should hail the historical Pilgrimage as a probable means of quickening or supplying this conscience to the masses to whose intelligence, as Washington long ago warned us, we must look for "the safety and permanence of our free institutions."

#### ALL THINGS ARE PREPARED.

Fortunately, while the need of the Pilgrimage has been growing clearer, preparations have been making, unconsciously perhaps, to satisfy that need. Within the last decade new interest has been aroused in our historic survivals. Monuments to our statesmen and warriors we have in abundance. Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, owner of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, has recently donated a large sum of money for the erection of a monument to Grant, at Galena, Illinois. An equally public-spirited Chicagoan, Mr. George M. Pullman, has erected an heroic statue in bronze on the site of the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812. As I write these lines the daily paper announces that the Trenton Battle Monument Association is preparing to dedicate a monument at Trenton, where the Continentals captured one thousand Hessians at a Belshazzar feast one famous night after Christmas. The first purpose of the Chester County, Pa., Historical Association, organized a few months ago, is to preserve and mark with appropriate memorials the battlefield of the Brandywine.

Six years ago the battleground of Guilford Court House was an old field, abandoned to briars and bushes. Thanks to the patriotic initiative of Judge Schenck, formerly of the Superior Court of North Carolina, the Guilford Battleground Company was organized; shares of stock were sold, and an annual appropriation of \$200 was secured from the State Legislature. The battlefield has been cleared and beautified, the lines of the two armies have been carefully marked, and seven monuments have been dedicated to the valor of our soldiers. Every Fourth of July the old battlefield is the Mecca of North Carolina. Transportation has been furnished by the railroads on these occasions at reduced rates, and Judges Schenck and Clark and Professor Kemp P. Battle, formerly president of the University of North Carolina, have delivered inspiring addresses.

Professor E. G. Daves, of Baltimore, is the author of a recent proposition to purchase the site of Sir



Walter Raleigh's fort on Roanoke Island, and to make it the Southern rival of Plymouth Rock. The friendly rivalry of nearly a score of States to mark the field of Gettysburg with appropriate monuments at a cost of nearly a million dollars is a familiar story, as is also the erection of the Pilgrim monuments at Delthaven, Holland, and Plymouth, Mass.

Not less interesting is the passage on May 30 of an act, unanimously in the Senate, and with but three dissenting votes out of the 156 in the House, by the Pennsylvania legislature donating \$25,000 for the purchase of 250 acres of ground or less at Valley Forge, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia, to be converted into a public park. It was fitting that Mr. Francis M. Brooke, who had been most energetic in achieving the passage of the act, should be chosen chairman of the committee to determine the location of the grounds and to preserve the fortifications as nearly as possible in their original condition as a military camp.

While I write, news comes that a number of the instructors at Clemson College, that lusty young agricultural institution at Fort Hill, S. C., which opened its doors for the first time in July with an enrollment of four hundred students, are quartered in the house of South Carolina's eminent son, John C. Calhoun, and that the Historical Pilgrim will be welcomed to an inspection of the historic treasures of the sacred homestead. Is not all this indisputable evidence that all things are preparing for the coming of the Historical Pilgrim?

#### MODERN ARCHETYPES.

Archetypes he has had in abundance. Herodotus, we are told, thought it worth while to gather materials for his great work by travels through Greece, Africa, Asia and Europe. Plutarch dared not attempt his "Lives" without seeking in Italy, and perhaps in Egypt, a proper setting for his great characters. Carlyle was not a specialist in military practice, but the battles of "Frederick the Great" appear to have been written by such a one, because Carlyle knew the battlefields. Though every step gave him pain, Freeman climbed the Sicilian hills with his Thucydides, in the original, in his hand, in order to verify the statements of the Greek historian and to understand clearly the physical basis of the history of Sicily. Anbury, Hall, Melish Davis, Ashe, Weld, and Rochefoucault-Liancourt wrote about a young America with which travel had given them more than a passing acquaintance.

The pencil of light with which M. De Tocqueville and Mr. Bryce have written about our institutions could not have been wielded by untraveled hands. M. De Tocqueville came to us fresh from the atrocious scenes of the French Revolution to discover for the sake of France the means by which a liberty which at home had degenerated into the red cap and the guillotine was regulated and reconciled with social order. Mr. Bryce's five visits to our shores were not, like De Tocqueville's, for the purpose of finding here an ideal democracy, but rather, as he himself

tells us, "to paint the institutions and people of America as they are." That both these profound thinkers succeeded so admirably is due doubtless first of all to the fact that they became Historical Pilgrims before they invoked the Muse of History.

America is not entirely barren of the Historical Pilgrim. Mt. Vernon has been his Mecca these many years. Members of the School of American History at the University of Pennsylvania have from time to time exploited the historical places in and about Philadelphia. Francis Parkman lost his digestion in learning the customs of the Dakota Indians by living among them. Professor H. B. Adams and his Historical Seminary at the Johns Hopkins have visited the sites of some lost cities of Maryland. A brick from the Maryland town of Joppa, long dead, furnished the humble beginning of the museum in the Historical Seminary. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of its efficient librarian, Mr. Frederick D. Stone, has recently visited Valley Forge and is preparing for an early Pilgrimage to the battlefield of the Brandywine. Mr. Talcott Williams, the first American to study on the spot, with his Mommsen in his hand, Roman survivals in North Africa, made a Pilgrimage in 1887 to the regions of the Roanoke in search of traces of Sir Walter Raleigh's visit. Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, the historical writer of North Carolina, exploited the same section before he attempted a treatment of Raleigh's lost colony and its survival to this day—as Dr. Weeks believes—by intermarriage with the Croatan Indians.

#### THE HISTORICAL PILGRIM OF THE NORTHWEST.

The student of Appleton's Cyclopædia can gain little knowledge from it alone of Reuben Gold Thwaites, the Historical Pilgrim of the Northwest. To the librarian he is known as the corresponding secretary of the most thriving State Historical Society west of the Alleghenies. Among historical students the series of papers published by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, under the editorship of Reuben Gold Thwaites, enjoys a reputation for critical and exhaustive scholarship shared only by the Pennsylvania State Historical Society and a few others. The instinct of the journalist and the keen scent of the antiquarian find in this man a happy combination; but when, some six years ago, Mr. Thwaites withdrew far from the dust and madding crowd of newspaper life and devoted himself to historical investigations and literary pursuits, it became evident that the scholar's instinct had overpowered the love of the journalist's pen. If any doubt remains it will be dispelled by a sight of "Historic Waterways," "The Colonies," "A Cycling Tour in England," and other excellent products of his pen during the last five years.

Born in old New England, Mr. Thwaites has found it worth while to devote himself to historical research in the ample field of the great West. By what process he evolved the idea of the Historical Pilgrimage he alone knows. Perhaps in the introduction to his "Historic Waterways" he has let us dip a little



distance into the secret, for he commends the idea to his readers provided they "have a goodly store of patience, stout muscles, a practiced fondness for the



REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

oars, a keen love of the picturesque and curious in nature, and a capacity for remaining good-natured under the most adverse circumstances." But it is not so much of the Chaucer type of pilgrimage that he is enamored as of canoeing down the historic waterways of the great West.

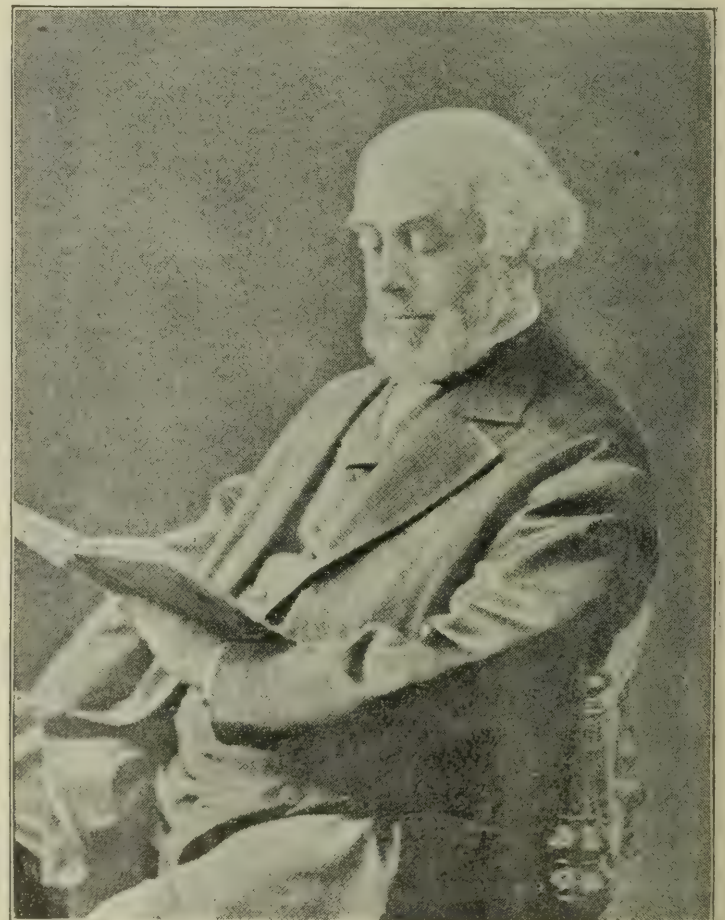
Taking with him as messmate on his first trip, in the summer of 1887, his fellow voyager down the river of life, he made the historic tour by canoe, between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, over the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, following the path of Father Marquette in 1673. The Eastern boy brought up on home-made histories and warned against a peep across the Alleghenies never learns until he visits the Northwest or until he reads his Parkman that a great historic drama was once played with the proper stage setting on this soil. He does not know that a great tide of travel set in two and a half centuries ago over the twin streams of the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi—a motley procession of black-robed representatives of the Society of Jesus, hardy explorers, gaily uniformed soldiers and pioneers, and fur traders, of whom Dr. Frederick J. Turner, the Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin, has written.

No less interesting was a trip made by Mr. and

Mrs. Thwaites, the same summer, down the Rock river to the Mississippi; interesting because of the many suggestions of Black Hawk, to whose memory a monument has recently been erected near Freeport, Ill. Two years later in the summer of 1889, with several gentlemen, Mr. Thwaites canoed from St. Paul on the Mississippi, following the route of Father Hennepin (1689) and other early explorers; and visiting sites of trading posts planted by Nicholas Perrot (1689 *et seq.*). The next summer, with a similar party, after the fashion of Du Lhut (Du Luth) in 1680, he descended the turbulent Boise Brulé river from Lake Superior, portaging across two miles, to the headwaters of the St. Croix and descending to the latter's junction with the Mississippi—a trip of 250 miles by water, through a ruggedly picturesque forest primeval, abounding in rapids and waterfalls. His latest trip was made last July for the sake of studying the manners and customs of the Chippewa Indians. Following in his canoe the Wisconsin river, abounding in historical reminiscences, from its source in Lake Vieux Desert, on the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary, he reached the lumber region about Rhinelander.

#### LOSSING, THE ILLUSTRATOR AND PILGRIM.

But long before Mr. Thwaites took to his canoe, indeed several years before his birth, the Historical Pilgrim was abroad in America. Benson John Lossing, who died June 3, 1891, tried watchmaking, journalism and wood engraving before he matured in 1848



BENSON J. LOSSING.



the plan of his principal work, the "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," published in 1850-52. His casual apprehension of the physical vestiges, then numerous, of our struggle for independence gave him a strong desire to preserve for posterity "those precious things of our cherished household." "I knew that the genius of our people was the reverse of antiquarian reverence for the things of the past," he remarks; "that the invisible finger of decay, the plow of agriculture, and the behests of Mammon, unrestrained in their operations by the prevailing spirit of our people, would soon sweep away every tangible vestige of the Revolution, and that it was time the limner was abroad."

That limner, with many expressions of modesty, he aspired to become. In collecting materials for his "Pictorial Field-Book" he traveled more than eight thousand miles along the Atlantic seaboard and "visited," he tells us, "every important place made memorable by the events" of the Revolution—a pilgrimage requiring no little devotion before the *régime* of the Pullman. So widely scattered are the localities and so simultaneous were many of the events, that the connected narrative of the journey broke up the chronological unity of the history. The scene of Burgoyne's campaign was visited before Independence Hall, and in his itinerary Germantown preceded the Brandywine. Nevertheless, Lossing was faithful to his trust, and in spite of imperfections his "Pictorial Field-Book," profusely illustrated with scenes, relics and portraits of then living participants in the French and Indian War, as well as the Revolution, remains to this day a delight and an inspiration to the student of our Revolutionary history.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE OF 1893.

In planning for the first University Extension Summer Meeting in America, held last July at the University of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the educational possibilities of the Historical Pilgrimage were recognized. There was a peculiar fitness in giving American History an eminent position in a summer meeting held in Philadelphia, so long the centre of our military and political struggles. Obvious, but not the less unique, was the discovery that weekly pilgrimages to historic spots in and about Philadelphia would give an agreeable outing to the students and a living background to the instructive lectures of John Fiske, Edward Eggleston, Talcott Williams, Theodore Roosevelt and other historical lecturers in the Summer Meeting.

An initiatory pilgrimage was made to historic landmarks within the city. The Common Council, by a special resolution, tendered the Pilgrims the freedom of their chamber in Independence Hall, and therein the Summer Meeting students gathered at an early hour on Saturday, July 8, to celebrate the first public reading, 117 years before, of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Talcott Williams, whose wealth of information and felicitous phraseology never found a more appreciative audience, presided at the meeting

and ciceroned the Pilgrims, while Professor W. H. Mace, of Syracuse University, gave a suggestive address within the sometime shadow of the old Liberty Bell, then in Chicago, concerning the growth of the spirit of independence.



INDEPENDENCE CHAMBER.

But it was not until the Pilgrims visited the sacred East room, with its walls illuminated by the portraits of the immortal signers, that learned professors and prim Quaker maidens alike experienced that thrill of patriotism of which Thermopylæ and Independence Hall are faithful monitors. As the cicerone, standing beneath the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, pointed out the gilded sun, despoiled of its halo by the finger of time, on the back of the venerable chair, in which the presiding officers of our two greatest political conventions reposed their ample forms, more than one devout Pilgrim saw a new meaning in the words which the silver-haired Franklin spoke as the last members of the convention of 1787 were signing the newly-made constitution,—“I have, often and often, in the course of this session, and in the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to the issue, looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.”

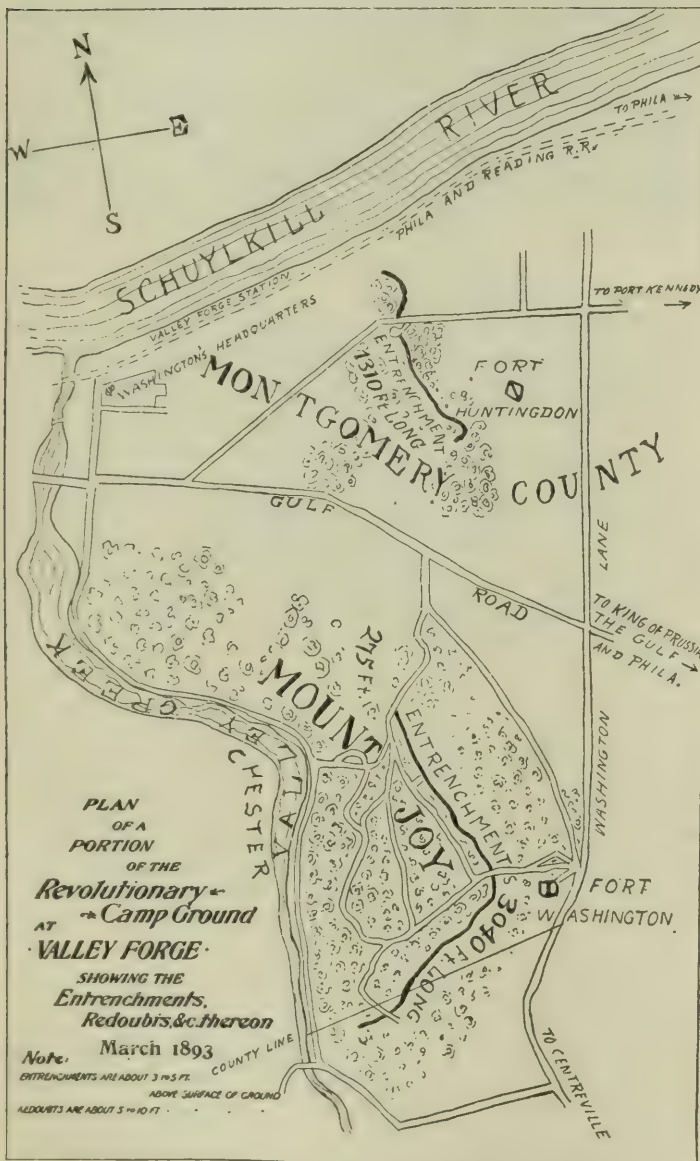
The first halls of Congress and the Supreme Court and the antique rooms of the American Philosophical Society were visited. The quaint retreat of Carpenter's Hall, a fitting home for the first Continental Congress, because as a survival of the trade guilds of England Carpenter's Hall inherited an opposition to the crown, was next invaded. An hour was spent in Christ Church, the Colonial and Revolutionary church of fashion and the scene of more than one great religious convention; not even its historic chimes were spared from a resounding contribution to the success of the first Pilgrimage.

The Pilgrimage in special cars a week later to the battlefield of the Brandywine, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia, evoked a liberal display of courtesy at the first halting place, West Chester, one of Pennsylvania's fairest towns. The *Daily Local News*, with the enterprise of a metropolitan journal, presented gratuitously to the Pilgrims a special edition contain-



ing accounts of the battle, charts of the battlefield and a register of the party. After a luncheon, tendered by the Chester County Historical Society at the attractive home of Mr. James Monaghan, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Pilgrims were escorted in carriages by leading citizens of the town and the county to the battlefield.

On the road the lines of march and points of contact of the armies were pointed out and when the old Birmingham meeting-house, where the main struggle took place, was reached, Messrs. Charles H. Pennypacker and D. W. Howard, local specialists, spoke



instructively of the battle and its significance. The sun was fast making its way down the western sky when the Pilgrims were grouped in front of the meeting-house by Mr. Gilbert Cope, the Chester County historian, and photographed.

Early on the morning of July 22 several large coaches packed with Pilgrims followed Philadelphia's most beautiful drive through the park up the Wissahickon, entering Germantown by the route which Washington took one foggy morning in October of 1777, when he thought to catch his English cousins napping. At the historic Chew House, with its mu-

tilated statuary, battered doors and walls still marked by the cannon balls, the Pilgrims were cordially welcomed by a member of the Chew family into the spacious halls, once the resort of Colonial fashion. Other historic places were visited before the Pilgrims drew up at Germantown Academy only to find awaiting them an ample luncheon—thanks to the consideration of Dr. William Kershaw, Charles J. Wistar, Jabez Gates and other well-known Philadelphians. The feature of the day was a scholarly address on the battle of Germantown by Dr. A. C. Lambdin, of the *Philadelphia Times*, our foremost authority on the battle which won for Washington, in spite of his defeat, the profound respect of European military critics.

The special cars were sorely taxed to accommodate all who desired to join the Pilgrimage to Valley Forge, the fourth and last of the series. Nowhere had the Pilgrims found such warlike survivals as these well-preserved entrenchments and fortifications of earth, in some places still fifteen feet in height. A shower of rain early drove the Pilgrims into the pavilion to listen to Judge S. W. Pennypacker, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and Mr. Howard M. Jenkins, editor of the *Friends' Intelligencer and Journal*, tell, as only the specialist and patriot combined can, the pathetic story of the winter of 1777-78. A unique feature of the programme was an address by Mr. Julius F. Sachse, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the authentic portraits of Washington. The address was illustrated by heliograph portraits of Washington loaned for the occasion from Washington's headquarters, a stone's throw away. At Valley Forge, as elsewhere, the Pilgrims were given a cordial reception, and thanks to the initiative of Mr. I. Heston Todd, a member of the Valley Forge Commission, were fêted and conveyed about the grounds in carriages. The plan of the encampment was made quite clear by charts especially prepared and presented with the compliments of Francis M. Brooke, Esq., and of the Avil Printing Company of Philadelphia. The last hour was devoted to visiting the old stone cottage, which Washington made his headquarters and in which, quite as much as on the battlefield, he demonstrated to the historian that in devotion to the common cause, in fortitude of spirit, in purity of motive, in unerring balance of temper and in soundness of judgment he stands alone among Revolutionary warriors.

The effect of these four Pilgrimages it is as yet too early to estimate. Undertaken modestly enough, they have assumed a significance not foreseen by the American Society. The vision under auspicious conditions of the wasted wealth of Demos has given the Summer Meeting students a keener appreciation of the value of political institutions purchased by the brain and brawn of our forefathers. Not the students alone have profited, for distinguished citizens of Philadelphia have thought it worth while to lay aside for the sake of a day at Valley Forge the duties of the editorial room, the counting room, the lawyer's office and the clergyman's study. Country folks have arisen





GENERAL WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

with the dawn and driven a score of miles in order to contemplate with the Pilgrims the springs of our country's greatness. Leading dailies of Philadelphia like the *Times* and the *Record* and many local papers have sent their representatives and reported the Pilgrimages with the care and fullness usually given to great meetings, religious and political. Not the least important has been the discovery that the Pilgrimage can be conducted at little cost. The entire charge to each student for the series of four Pilgrimages was scarcely three dollars, thanks to the hospitality of public spirited and patriotic citizens, of whom historic spots seem prolific.

#### PILGRIMAGES PROPOSED.

Why then, may not the Historical Pilgrimage become a permanent educational factor? Our land is a great historical laboratory in which our historic wealth has been too long neglected. In each of the thirteen original States, Pilgrimages could easily be planned for a study of its colonization. A week in New England will furnish a new insight into the colonization of that section. The Swedish, Dutch and English settlements of the Middle Atlantic States could be visited in little time. Doubtless the early Southern colonies could easily be picked out, including a visit to the site of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort on Roanoke Island. The French conquest of the New World could easily be traced up the St. Lawrence on one of Cook's excursions and down the Mississippi. The stout-hearted and strong-muscled Pilgrim could follow the great lakes down to the city of Chicago, and then in a canoe, after the fashion of Mr. Thwaites, follow the routes of Fathers Marquette and Hennepin and Du Lhut down the historic waterways of Wisconsin.

What more romantic and suggestive Pilgrimage than one for the sake of understanding how our ever-shifting Western boundary gave us the West, "the great make-weight," as Dr. Woodrow Wilson has

called it, for nationality! Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who lived on the frontier for years like a frontiersman before he attempted in his "Winning of the West" to describe "the great deeds of the border people," regards the Historical Pilgrimage as "not only unique," but "very important." He writes: "It seems to me you could follow in outline the course of the Great West quite easily. Start from Abingdon in Virginia, cross the Cumberland Gap (or follow Boone's old road) to Boonesboro or Harrodsburg, Ky., visiting the Blue Licks; thence to Louisville, then down the Ohio to some point in Southern Illinois, from which you could reach Kaskaskia or Cahokia (queer,

quaint old French village to the present day), and then if you had time go to Vincennes. You would thus follow in the wake of Boone's explorations and Clarke's campaigns; you would see the sites where the first frontier towns were founded, and the early Indian battles fought."

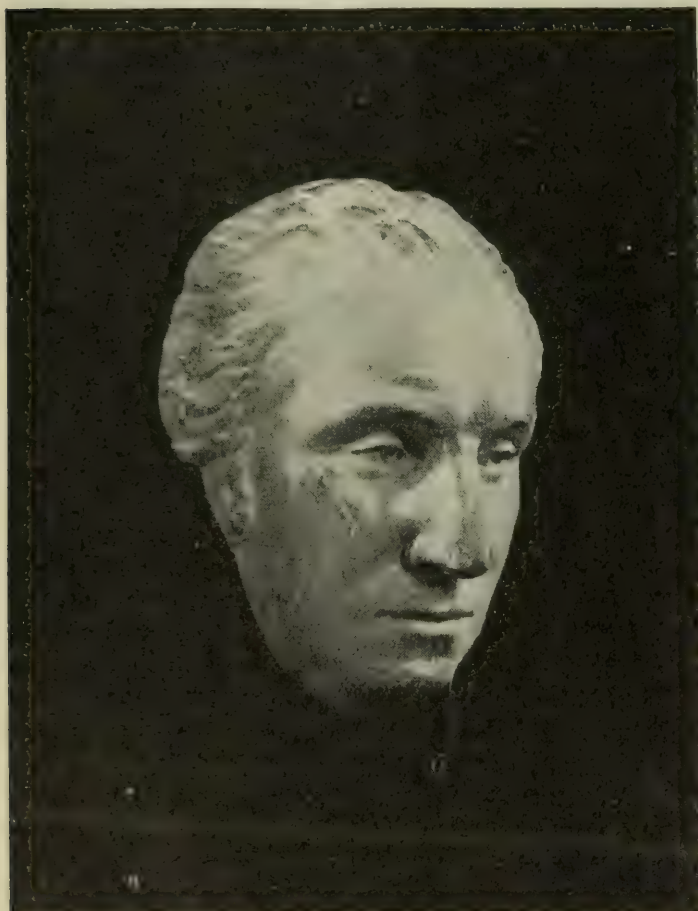
The magnificent distances of the American Continent will deter more than one of pilgrim instinct from coming to Philadelphia next August to join the Pilgrimage of 1894. But nothing need deter the patriotic student of American history from exploiting the wasted wealth of King Demos which lies all about him. There is scarcely a spot, East or West, which is not within easy access of some historic survival which has in it a lesson for the child and for the adult. The whole Southwest is rich with vestiges of those Spanish institutions of which Professors Bernard Moses and Frank W. Blackmar have recently written. The school children of St. Louis and New Orleans will find in those cities abundant traces of the French occupation of Louisiana. The dweller upon the Great Lakes will find Detroit of as great historic as commercial interest, though it had an aggregate tonnage in 1890 of scarcely less than London and Liverpool combined. To Detroit a great pioneer, La Salle, once resorted, and it was here that the Sieur de la Motte Cadaiillac founded Fort Pontchartrain in 1701. Here also transpired more than one important event in the war of 1812.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE OF 1894.

In these days it costs even the American an effort to imagine a pilgrimage to cover in a week or ten days Washington's entire revolutionary itinerary. One need not ascend to the astral plane of theosophy, however, in order to plan this for the University Extension Summer Meeting of 1894, and such other patriotic students of American history as may accompany them. Let us prophesy that the Pilgrims will assemble at Independence Hall, suggestive of the



Old South Meeting House because modeled after it, the first Saturday morning of next August to commemorate the election, June 15, 1775, of GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ., "to command all the Continental Forces, raised or to be raised for the defense of American liberty." Dr. D. G. Brinton or Mr. William S. Baker, whose "Itinerary of George Washington" is to serve along with Justin Winsor's "Handbook of the Revolution," and John Fiske's "Ameri-



HOUDON'S LIFE MASK OF WASHINGTON.\*

can Revolution," as guidebook, will preside, let us prophesy, at a public meeting in the Common Council's chamber, and will introduce the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, the historian of the Supreme Court of the United States, who will trace the causes which brought together the first great political body—the Second Continental Congress—that met in Independence Hall. Under the ciceronage of Mr. Frederick D. Stone, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Talcott Williams, the Pilgrims will visit the historic places in the neighborhood as they did last year.

The afternoon may be given to a study of Philadel-

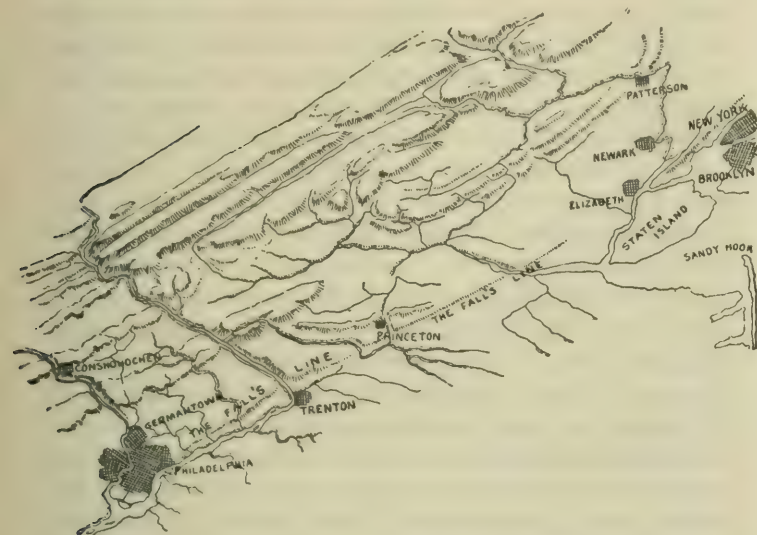
\* Mr. Julius F. Sachse has kindly prepared for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS the photographic study presented above of Houdon's life mask of Washington. The French artist came to America to model a statue of Washington, and on October 13, 1785, he made in plaster the mask which Mr. Sachse has reproduced with admirable success in this picture. The original mask remained at Mt. Vernon, but in 1832 was loaned to Mr. Struthers, of Philadelphia, who made from it a plaster cast for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It was from this cast that Mr. Sachse made the photograph, which probably gives us a clearer conception of the real appearance of the great American than any other portraits.

phia in its industrial as well as its historical aspects. Although the Declaration of Independence dignified Philadelphia, peradventure beyond any colonial city, so that it became before the end of the eighteenth century—as Mr. Henry Adams, not an apostate to New England, has said—the political and literary capital of America, the more modern reputation of this most English of American cities has been secured, as Mr. Talcott Williams has pointed out, by raising the general average of comfort and by making it the city of homes for the masses. Pilgrims who have seen the workingman's model house at the World's Fair will desire more than an historical acquaintance with a city containing only two-thirds as many people as New York, but twice as many houses, and one-half more houses than Chicago. For its own sake, the Pilgrims will seek some acquaintance with perhaps the only city in the world in which the average industrious, economical wage-earner can expect to acquire a home of his own. The stranger to Philadelphia will want to see the largest City Hall, the largest locomotive works, and perhaps the largest Sunday School in the land. The afternoon of the first day's Pilgrimage may be spent in inspecting in parties the historical and industrial riches. The University of Pennsylvania, Girard College, Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts and the libraries, with their more than half a million of books, will be visited by some. Captain D. A. Lyle, of the United States Army, will welcome another party to the Midvale Steel Works and explain the making of big guns. Another company will be entertained by Mr. Charles S. Cramp with an inspection of his mammoth shipyards. The University Settlement and College Settlement will conduct another party through the squalor and misery of the slums in midsummer. Baldwin's Locomotive Works will reveal how it is possible to turn out more than two bran new locomotives a day. Botanists and lovers of nature may elect to visit Bartram's Garden, long the laboratory and home of John Bartram, botanist. Those fortunate enough to have spent the morning sightseeing with Mr. Williams will avail themselves of the opportunity Saturday evening to hear his illustrated lecture at the University of Pennsylvania on Philadelphia's share in the making of American history.

Sunday morning "the chimes from the belfry of Christ Church,"—celebrated in Longfellow's "Evangeline,"—the chimes that responded to the old Liberty Bell in 1776, will invite the Pilgrims to occupy the pews of Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jefferson, Jay, Henry and the Adamises, and listen to the scholarly rector, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., discourse on the duties of patriotism. Monday morning will find the Pilgrims, under the guidance of University Extension lecturers in history, speeding through New Jersey in the Colonial Express along Washington's itinerary, past Newark and New York to Boston and Cambridge—a ten days' trip for the great commander, for the Pilgrims of 1894 scarcely as many hours.



Fortunately, it is easy to follow Washington's itinerary from Philadelphia to New York, for the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad almost unerringly coincide with it. Nature drew here a hard and fast Fall's Line between the old and the new geological formations, and provided for the colonial stage and the Colonial Express a natural highway. It was along this line that Washington fought his battles;



THE FALLS LINE, COINCIDING WITH WASHINGTON'S ITINERARY AND THE ROUTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

when hard pressed taking to the impregnable highlands, like Valley Forge, west of the Fall's Line, and returning refreshed to strike a new blow at his foes, who learned by experience to remain on the newer geological area east of the Fall's Line.

There must be an early rising next morning, for the Pilgrims are to attempt the feat of seeing in one day, or at most two days, the city where so much of our early history was made. The rendezvous at 8.30 A.M. on Tuesday will be Boston Common, with its historical associations more closely entwined around the hearts of Americans than those of any other city park in the land. Under the convoy of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the Pilgrims will view the site of the Old Elm, the Attucks monument, the Long Path down which the good Autocrat of the Breakfast Table took his last walk with the schoolmistress and the *Old Granary Burying Ground*, in which Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere and several early governors of Massachusetts found a last resting place. There will be time for but a peep at the *Old Corner Book Store* and the *Old State House*, before we arrive at Faneuil Hall, "the cradle of American liberty," where, let us prophesy, the Pilgrims will be tendered the freedom of the city by the Mayor, and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams will address the Pilgrims informally on Boston's share in the making of our history. The Old North Church will be visited and an hour will be given to the treasures of the Old South Meeting House, the dearest, perhaps, of all the possessions of this earliest American capital.

In the afternoon the Pilgrims will meet at the Old

Elm in Cambridge where Washington assumed command of the American forces on July 3, 1775. The President of Harvard University, like his predecessor in 1775, will, let us trust, read the "Declaration of Congress setting forth the causes and the necessity of the United Colonies taking up arms." What more opportune than an address on the causes of the American Revolution, by Professor John Fiske, whose "American Revolution" will be one of the guide books of the journey? Toward nightfall Dorchester Heights, with its well-preserved field works, will be visited, and from the top of Bunker Hill Monument many of the Pilgrims will view Boston and its equally famous harbor, the Charles and Mystic rivers, Cambridge, and the Blue Hills.

Those who elect to see more of Boston, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Athenæum, may stroll about at will the next day, while others make the Pilgrimage to Concord or Plymouth. Dr. Edward W. Emerson, the son of the great transcendentalist will doubtless welcome the Pilgrims to Concord, the Weimar of America, and show them the homes of Emerson and Hawthorne, of Thoreau and the Alcotts. Jonathan Harrington, who opened the war of the Revolution with the shrill notes of his fife, as he summoned the minute men to Lexington green one April morning in 1775, was still alive to welcome Lossing in 1848, but a greater than he, Col. T. W. Higginson, it is hoped, will greet the Pilgrims of 1894.

The visit to Plymouth and the rock on which the first Pilgrims landed will leave an abiding impression upon the memories of these latter-day Pilgrims. Mr. Thomas Bradford Drew, the Librarian of the Pilgrim Society, will display the sword of Miles Standish and other historic riches in his keeping. The first commemoration in 1769 of the landing nearly one hundred and fifty years before will be described. The menu, attractive enough in 1769, with its Indian whortleberry pudding, succotash, clams, oysters, cod-fish, venison, sea-fowl, frost-fish, eels, apple pie, cranberry tarts and cheese, will be seen. From *Burial Hill*, within whose bosom the remains of Governor Bradford and many early settlers rest, Plymouth Bay, Cape Cod, the Pilgrim Monument and Watson's Hill, where Massasoit struck a treaty in 1621 with his pale-face friends, will be viewed.

Wednesday evening the itinerary will be turned southward, stopping over night at New Haven, as Washington did on his way northward, and remaining long enough Thursday morning to see something of Yale University and the *Old Burying Ground*, which contains the graves of Samuel Morse, Noah Webster, Theodore Winthrop and Eli Whitney. It may, perhaps, prove expedient to return through that "Queen of American seaside resorts," Newport, for a sight of the *Old Stone Mill*, which evoked from Longfellow the "Skeleton in Armor," and is fast losing the reputation of Norse origination. The spot where Bishop Berkeley first discovered in verse that "Westward the course of Empire takes its way" will prove of more than passing interest to the Pilgrims. Per-



haps time will be found to stop at Roger Williams' old home in Providence to inspect the original records of Dorr's Rebellion, and under the escort of that scholar in business, Mr. William B. Weeden, author of "Economic and Social History of New England," and President E. Benjamin Andrews to visit Brown University.

At any rate, we must be in New York by Thursday night, for on Friday morning we are to visit the historic Trinity Church, St. Paul's, Bowling Green, and the rooms of the New York Historical Society, under the guidance of Dr. Albert Shaw and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. By the courtesy of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the Pilgrims will spend an hour in the home of the Century Publishing Company, and will hear from the lips of the poet-editor about the making of the great *Century Magazine*. Later Brooklyn and the site of the battle of Long Island will be visited, where the Americans for the first time met British troops in regular line of battle in the open field. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, whose "New York" in the "Historic Towns" series will be read by the Pilgrims, will in the evening deliver an address on New York's place in American history. The next morning those who prefer Henry Hudson's route up the river which bears his name, rather than to visit Trenton and Princeton, the scenes of Washington's first victories, will embark on the beautiful Hudson River steamers. The trip up the Hudson will prove a fitting conclusion to the week's Pilgrimage, not only because of the rare beauty of the American Rhine, but because also the Pilgrim will seldom be out of sight of spots where our country's history has been made. Forts Lee and Washington, Irving's old home at Sunnyside, Tarrytown and Teller's Point, of pathetic interest for John André's sake, Stony Point, the scene of Mad Anthony's famous charge, and West Point, where the past and present meet, will fill the day with pleasing and profitable incidents. More than one conscientious Pilgrim will insist upon a Pilgrimage to the old Hasbrouck Mansion, Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, where more unmistak-

ably than a certain Roman, Caius Julius Cæsar by name, America's great soldier and statesman refused a crown.

The remainder of Washington's itinerary, Chadd's Ford, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, etc., can more easily be followed from Philadelphia as a centre, and at various times during the Summer Meeting of 1894 Pilgrimages to these spots may be made. The visit to Yorktown can be included in a visit to the Southern Revolutionary battlefields, like Guilford Court House, King's Mountain, the Cowpens and Eutaw. Or it may be grouped naturally enough along with Fort Hill, the old home of John C. Calhoun, in a Pilgrimage to the scenes of our late war.

That the Pilgrimage of 1894 will follow Washington's itinerary to Cambridge and back there is no reason to doubt. Some changes in the programme it may be necessary to make, for I have taken an unwarranted liberty with the names of some gentlemen whom the Pilgrims of 1894 will wish to meet. But my fortunate experience in conducting the Pilgrimage of 1893, and the hearty commendation which the idea has received from a large number of distinguished persons, lead me to the conviction that every patriotic American, whatever his position and attainments, will welcome the Pilgrims of 1894, and will lend a hand wherever he can to the success of this new educational factor which has come, let us hope, to remain. As a permanent memorial of the Pilgrimage of 1894, a volume will be prepared containing the history of the Pilgrimage and a number of the addresses delivered before the Pilgrims. The Summer Meeting students, adults assembled in Philadelphia in July, from all parts of the country, will furnish, as they did last summer, the nucleus of the Pilgrim body of 1894; but a hearty invitation to join our Pilgrimage is hereby extended to every American who cares to expend some thirty or forty dollars in viewing our historic landmarks and in gaining new appreciation of democratic institutions and who will communicate with me early enough to permit the Pilgrimage to be planned on an inexpensive basis.

## THE REVIVAL OF THE PILGRIMAGE IN ENGLAND.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE waste of the wealth of King Demos is nowhere so wanton and so constant as in all that relates to the priceless heritage of historical glory and romantic associations which have descended to him from his ancestors. Our common people live in the midst of scenes which attract as magnets pilgrims from the uttermost ends of the earth, while they themselves hardly lift their eyes to see the shrines in the daily presence of which they live. Nor are they to be blamed. Nothing—or next to nothing—is done to teach them that they ever had a past. The only past of which they are conscious is the infinitesimal fragment of time that has elapsed since they were in

the cradle, and the only association aroused by history is a huddle of more or less confused names and dates in a detested lesson learned by rote one night and forgotten without an effort before the following evening. Yet history might be made to each and all of these toilers of the earth the magic ministrant bringing romance and poetry and religion into the humdrum circle of their existence.

### THE ENGLISH HOLY LAND.

All round the wide world-circle of English-speaking communities no youth above the average in intelligence and in sympathy arrives at the age of sixteen



or seventeen whose heart does not ever and anon burn within him as his eye lights upon the magic names of Hastings or of Trafalgar, who does not long to wander among the sacred tombs of the Abbey or to visit the scenes imperishably connected with the lives of Shakespeare, of Tennyson, and of Scott. They think of these names and places as the university graduate in the first flush of his classic enthusiasm dreams of visiting the windy plains of Troy, of climbing the heights of sky-soaring Olympus, or meditating under the shade of the Acropolis. To them Westminster Hall is more than the ruin-laden Forum of Old Rome, and they would rather stand beneath the gray towers of Canterbury than be dazzled by the gilded splendor of St. Peter's. This sceptred isle of Britain is the Holy Land of English speaking men; its soil is sublime with the dust of heroes and of martyrs; it is the ancient cradle of all our liberties, and the sacred shrine of all the glories of our race. Of all the wastes that are wasted in England to-day the worst waste is the waste of our history. For seven, at least, out of ten of our population our past simply does not exist. In the gray and infinite expanse of bygone time they see sometimes more or less fitfully the shadowy figures of a few worthies. Cromwell, Elizabeth, the Lion Heart, the Conqueror, Alfred, Julius Cæsar, King David and Abraham, with a few others more or less imperfectly realized Bible characters—that handful peoples the vast field of recorded time for the mass of our people. They are living in the midst of a museum of antiquities, their daily bread is earned in an atmosphere thick with “the purple mist of centuries and of song,” and yet to all intents and purposes, so far as this heritage of history is concerned, they might as well be so many counter-jumpers in Chicago or miners in Arizona.

#### THE DISINHERITED OF THEIR HEIRLOOMS.

What a waste is here—a waste of all that ministers to the highest in life! What a severance from the healing and healthful consciousness of human brotherhood! What an orphaning of the present generation, a disinheriting of the heirs of all the ages of the most precious of their heirlooms! Our English folk, and not our common folk only, but many of our barbarian nobles—those of whom Disraeli spoke when he said, “they never read and live in the open air,” resembling therein the savages of all lands—are like the children of some great house, confined, by a sudden freak of their father, to menial services in the kitchen and the scullery. Food they have, and clothing, and shelter wherewith they may be shielded from the inclement weather. They have the run of the cellars and the pantry, but they are shut out from the picture galleries and the libraries and the locked cabinets where are kept the great heirlooms associated with the traditions of the house. The result is that the finer and older parts of the mansion are given over to the spiders and the mice. The vivifying and purifying eye of man being withdrawn, the silent creeping forces of vegetation and decay enter in. The pictures rot in their frames, the books are mildewed on their shelves, and when at last

the interdict is removed and the sons are permitted to resume their heritage they succeed to a waste of ruin, and in vain endeavor to decipher among the wreck some faint tracing of what had been, but is no more.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE?

But this article is not written for the purpose of mere wringing of the hands over the waste of the past. What's done is done and cannot be undone. Nor can any one bring back our lost opportunities, or restore what has perished 'neath the hand of the Vandal or the effacing finger of Time. Our object is practical, pressing, urgent. We want to arrest this waste. How can we best restore to the subjects of King Demos their wasted inheritance? The question is one which appeals to all who understand and appreciate the force of Dr. Johnson's familiar expression of contempt for the man whose patriotism would not grow warmer on the plain of Marathon, or whose religion would not be quickened among the ruins of Iona. Patriotism, religion, and the longing for a life that will be at once fuller, more joyous, and more vivid than the dull gray monotonous round of commonplace, all point to the duty of endeavoring to redeem the historical past, the traditional glories of our country, from the neglect into which they have fallen with a large majority of our fellow-men.

#### REVIVE THE PILGRIMAGE!

How is it to be done? It can be done by taking a leaf from the book of the wisdom of our ancestors. We must revive the Pilgrimage. Here remarks a sardonic friend at my elbow: “Pilgrimages—of course, excellent things; but you forget nowadays men call them excursions.” The observation reminds me of a remark Count Tolstoi made to me when we were walking over his estate at Yasnia Poliana. “You see these men,” said the Count, pointing to three or four travel-stained peasants, who were toiling along with list-covered feet and long uncombed hair. “Yes,” I replied. “Tramps, I suppose.” “No,” said he, simply; “they are pilgrims.” There is all the difference between a pilgrim and a tramp that there is between a Pilgrimage and an excursion. The things are the same in a way, but different. For the essence of a Pilgrimage is that there must be some object in appealing to the higher self, and that this must be sought intelligently by a concerted effort which creates for a time a new social unit or bond of brotherhood. The Pilgrimage also in the olden times had many other uses foreign to the excursion. The pious picnics which Dr. Lunn has set up with such success at Grindelwald and Lucerne come nearer to the old idea of the Pilgrimage, but they lack the comradeship born of common travel. His pilgrims arrive when they please. They may crystallize into a unit on the spot. They do not share the adventures of the way. What is wanted, therefore, is a Pilgrimage Up to Date.

#### RATIONALIZED AND MODERNIZED.

No one can study the history of mediæval England, or can travel in the East, without being reminded at



every turn of the important part which was played by the Pilgrimage in the social, moral and religious developments of society. Pilgrimages have usually had as a foundation the religious sanction. The pilgrims have regarded their journey as a spiritual exercise, and a visit to the shrine of some defunct saint upon earth has been proclaimed to be the shortest cut to a permanent residence with the saints above. When faith in relics and shrines became faint and almost expired in the mephitic atmosphere of corruption and superstition, the Pilgrimage shared the fate of the monasteries, and the practice of pilgriming fell into disuse. But no one who has studied the problem of vivifying the humdrum existence of the ordinary man, and of rousing him to a sense of the sacredness of the heroic past, and the vital relationship which binds this generation to all those generations which have preceded it, can doubt that, if we could but inspire the Pilgrimage on a modernized, rational basis, we would lay our hands upon a potent lever for attaining our ends. Why should that lever not be used?

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I venture to write in advance a description of the Pilgrimage which it is proposed to make, in the summer of 1894, to the shrines of Southern England.

#### THE REVIVAL OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

The first party of Pilgrims to the Pilgrim Shrines of Southern England will start from Westminster Abbey, on Monday, — 1894, for a Pilgrimage round the South Coast, returning on Monday — from Bristol to Windsor Castle and Runnymede. The following is the itinerary of the Pilgrimage :

Monday.—CHAUCER'S COUNTRY.—Morning service in Westminster Abbey.—Address on "The Abbey and Its Associations," by Archdeacon Farrar.—Visit to Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament.—Pilgrims assemble for lunch at Southwark, near the starting place of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims.—Join the Pilgrim steamer, the "Mayflower," and steam down the Thames to Herne Bay.—Rail to Canterbury.—Public reception by the Mayor, the Dean, and Mr. Heaton, M.P.—Address on "Chaucer's England," by Mrs. Haweis (with limelight views).

Tuesday.—CANTERBURY.—Morning Service in Cathedral.—Address by Canon Freemantle on "Canterbury and its Memories."—Return to the "Mayflower."—Steam through the Downs past DOVER to HASTINGS.—Public Performance by the Pilgrim Dramatic Company of scenes from Tennyson's "Becket" (by special permission).

Wednesday.—THE NORMAN CONQUEST.—Landing at Pevensey Beach from boats, following Norman line of march to Battle Abbey.—Lecture on "The Battle of Hastings," by Lord Wolseley, on the battlefield.—Return to "Mayflower."—Anchor at Spithead.—Photographic Exhibition on board by lantern of views taken by Pilgrims since leaving London.

Thursday.—PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND DOCK-YARD.—Lunch on board the "Victory" on Trafalgar rations.—Address by Admiral Fisher on "Nelson's Services to England."—Boating expedition to Porchester Castle and dinner in Banqueting Hall.—Reception in Town Hall.—Conversazione.—Naval songs, recitations, etc.

Friday.—THE ISLE OF WIGHT and TENNYSON'S COUNTRY.—The Queen's Marine Residence, Osborne.—Charles Stuart's Prison at Carisbrooke.—Address by Rev. Stopford Brooke on "Reminiscences of Tennyson."—Round the Needles and up to Southampton.—Reception on board the "Mayflower" of Mayor and local notables.—Concert, lantern views and speeches.

Saturday.—THE NEW FOREST.—Rail to Ringwood.—Drive to Stoneycross, where William Rufus was killed.—Address on "The Norman Conquest," by Mr. F. York Powell.—Return to Southampton in the evening.—Public Meeting.

Sunday.—THE CIVIC CHURCH AND THE RE-UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.—Camp Meeting addressed by Pilgrims in the afternoon.—The Rev. Dr. Clifford, Professor Drummond, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, Rev. R. F. Horton and other pilgrims.—Lantern Service, "The Passion Play," in the evening.

Monday.—WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGE.—Morning Service in Cathedral.—Address on "Eight Hundred Years of a City's Life," by the Dean.—Return to steamer, and on to Bournemouth.—Lecture on Thomas Hardy's Country (with limelight views), by Mr. Walter Raymond.

Tuesday.—TORBAY.—William of Orange.—Land from boats where William landed.—Address by Professor Gardiner on "The Great Revolution."—Photographic Exhibition by limelight at Torquay.

Wednesday.—PLYMOUTH AND THE ARMADA.—Address by the Bishop of Peterboro' on "The Spanish Armada."—Visit to Dockyard and Harbor.—Conversazione in the evening.—Dramatic piece.

Thursday.—KING ARTHUR'S COUNTRY.—Falmouth Harbor.—"Some Cornish Stories," by Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.—Coach drive to Mullion by the Lizard.—Evening—Recitations and Concert.—"King Arthur and His Table Round," by Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch.

Friday.—CHARLES KINGSLEY'S COUNTRY.—Round Land's End to Bideford.—St. Michael's Mount from Penzance.—At Bideford, Lecture by Mr. Conan Doyle on "The Novelist as Historian."—Scenes from Westward Ho! (Limelight).

Saturday.—FROM — TO BRISTOL.—Coach from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe.—Steam up Bristol Channel.—The Castle and the Port.—Lecture, "Memories of the Past," by Mr. Fox.—Exhibition of Photographs and Conversazione.

Sunday.—THE CIVIC CHURCH AND THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.—Camp Meeting—Afternoon.—Lantern Service—Evening.

Monday.—WINDSOR CASTLE AND RUNNYMEDE.—Train to Windsor.—Visit Castle.—Frogmore.—Excursion to Runnymede.—Lecture on "The Great Charter," by the Bishop of Oxford.—Return to London.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE UP TO DATE.

(From the "Review of Reviews," —, 1894.)

The first of the series of Pilgrimages up to date projected as a means of quickening the interest of the public in the associations, poetic, historic and romantic, which cluster round so many centres of English life, passed off with brilliant success.

On the Saturday night before the Pilgrimage started, a reception was given in London to the pilgrims at the large hall of St. Martin's, where, after an hour of



informal conversation, the pilgrims were addressed by Mr. Walter Besant on the Poetry and Romance of Old London.

His address was copiously illustrated by a beautiful collection of limelight views. Although the lecture was primarily intended for the pilgrims, the public were admitted on payment. The same rule was followed at the other entertainments and public representations given in the course of the Pilgrimage, the object being, after paying expenses, to raise funds for the purpose of founding Pilgrim Exhibitions to be offered for competition in the public elementary schools of the country, and of otherwise promoting an interest in English history.

On the Sunday such of the pilgrims as were from the provinces or from the colonies attended the morn-

ing service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the afternoon service at St. Paul's, and the evening service at St. James' Hall, special provision having been made at each of these places for their accommodation.

#### PILGRIMS—FRIENDS.

It was explained that while the Pilgrimage was primarily intended as a Pilgrimage, no pilgrim was under any obligation to visit any of the shrines, or to attend any of the lectures, but in the interest of the Pilgrimage it was hoped that every pilgrim would do something to make the sojourn on board ship interesting and enjoyable. In order to promote a spirit of social intercourse, to facilitate the making of acquaintance, no introductions were required. Every pilgrim's name and address was printed on the numbered list, a copy of which was handed to every one at the Saturday night reception. It was explained

#### THE START FROM THE ABBEY.

On the Monday morning the pilgrims mustered in their full strength at Westminster Abbey, and were conducted round the most famous church in Englishdom by the Archdeacon. After the service he addressed the pilgrims on the Abbey and its associations, making the old pile glow with the radiance of the lives of the great Englishmen who for eight hundred years have regarded the Abbey as the most sacred shrine of their race. There was not much time to stay long at Westminster Hall, and after a passing visit to the Houses of Parliament the pilgrims took steamer not far from the spot where the five members took boat when they escaped from Charles Stuart's ven-

geance, and steamed slowly down stream to Southwark, where a lunch, prepared as far as possible in the style of Chaucer's time, was spread near the site of the Tabard Inn. As the company lunched the band of the "Mayflower" played old English music such as may well have cheered Chaucer's pilgrims five centuries ago.

#### ON BOARD THE "MAYFLOWER."

After lunch the pilgrims took up their quarters on the "Mayflower," which then began slowly to drop down stream. The gaily flagged vessel attracted universal attention. She slowed up for half an hour opposite the Tower, while one of the lecturers rapidly but succinctly pointed out the chief features of the stately building, and recounted some of the many memories connected with its grim and frowning walls.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



Leaving the Tower the "Mayflower" did not stop again until opposite Greenwich, when a brief halt was made to recall the memories of the place and the traditions which connect it with so many famous episodes in our naval history. Tilbury was passed where the great Elizabeth reviewed her troops on the eve of the Armada, and that other spot of less glorious memory where the Dutch men-of-war, in the days of the shameful Stuart, thrust their way into the very mouth and throat of England, and caused the Londoners to tremble by the menacing thunder of their guns. Out into the open water the "Mayflower" passed at last, making rapid way along the coast of Kent. Rochester, with its memories of ancient wars, was passed, and at last the "Mayflower" swung to and anchored for the night off Herne Bay. Landing on the isle of Thanet, where Hengist and Horsa are traditionally reported to have landed before them in the days when the English were men not of the island but of the mainland, the pilgrims took train for the city of Augustine, of Lanfranc, of Anselm and of Becket.

#### RECEPTION IN CANTERBURY.

The revival of the ancient practice of Pilgrimage, which before the Reformation had made the shrine of Becket one of the great magnets of the national life, naturally filled the citizens of Canterbury with considerable hopes, if only of future gain, and a very hospitable welcome was accorded the first band of pilgrims as they entered the railway station. The reception in the evening was a brilliant affair, and the illustrated lecture which followed was delivered to a crowded and deeply interested audience. The pilgrims were quartered in the various hostelries in the town, where they slept. They reassembled at morning service in the cathedral, but before that time many of them had rambled all over the city, and, as the sun was bright, many of the amateur photographers or hand-camera men had obtained photographic views of most objects of interest. The Pilgrimage contained about fifty amateur photographers, Mr. T. Traill Taylor having kindly undertaken to accompany the Pilgrimage to give them the advantage of his experience and skill. The dark room and photographic saloon on board the "Mayflower" were under his direct control, but the work of developing and preparing lantern slides from the photographs taken during the day was superintended by Mr. Frank Eaton,



GATEWAY, BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

of the Lantern Department of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. A few of the pilgrims who had brought their cycles from the ship had quite a record of their exploits before breakfast, but the majority were content with the treasure trove within the city walls.

#### THE CATHEDRAL AND THE CIVIC CHURCH.

After the beautiful choral service Canon Freemantle personally conducted the pilgrims over the Cathedral, that vast monument to the imperious genius of Becket and, after the last cloister and chapel had been seen, he delivered a most suggestive address on the part which the Primates of Canterbury had played in the national life in the days when the Church was what the Archbishop recently described her to be, "the spiritual organ of the nation."

Some of the High Churchmen objected afterwards that it was too Erastian, and some of the Nonconformists that it was too Churchy, but the pilgrims one and all felt that they had gained a new insight into the complex and subtle mystery of the relation between Church and State in the days when Christendom was one. As the Pilgrimage has been established under the auspices of those who wish to revive the ideal of the Civic Church, Canon Freemantle's address, in emphasizing the note which Archdeacon Farrar had previously struck, was faithful to the fundamental object of the Pilgrimage.

#### THROUGH THE DOWNS.

After lunch the pilgrims made their way back to the "Mayflower." Some who were poor sailors preferred to avail themselves of the option of taking the train to Hastings at their own expense. But the majority rejoined the ship. About half the pilgrims were Colonials or Americans, and, therefore, more or less accustomed to sea voyages. Of the English, there were a few who were upset by the *mal de mer*, but the



most of them were able to enjoy the voyage in the afternoon sunshine through the Downs.

The pilgrims recalled the mutiny of the *Nore* with pride, remembering that even at that supreme moment the spirit of English statesmen had never quailed.

They passed through the Downs, that great anchoring place of the fleets of merchantmen and of men-of-war in the old days when steam had not yet made man independent of wind, they meditated a little off Deal and thought as they swept on to Dover of the Roman invasions and the vengeance that overtook the luckless Boadicea, the first of the three woman sovereigns of Britain who have left a name distinguished above that of all our male monarchs. Sweeping past the white cliffs of Dover they looked over toward Calais with patriotic exultation as they thought of the famous day when the Elizabethan heroes loosed the fire ships among the galleons of Spain.

But the whole of the narrow seas are thick with memories of the heroic deeds of ancient days—of invasions prevented, of great sea fights and of endless challenge and combat for the mastery of the main.

#### THE THEATRE AND HISTORY.

At last, however, the "*Mayflower*" made her way to her anchorage off Hastings. The wind had abated now, and as the vessel pitched gently on the uneasy waves there were very few vacant places at the table. The sun was setting before dinner was over, and the pilgrims going on board the tender were safely landed at the pier. The attraction of the evening was the presentation of some of the more famous scenes in Tennyson's "*Becket*" in the local theatre. A small company of artists, glad of the opportunity to spend a month on the sea, and delighted to have an opening for illustrating to the straitest of all the religionists what the stage could do to vivify history and drive home moral lessons with a force impossible to the pulpit, accompanied the ship, and were reinforced by the amateur dramatic genius latent among the pilgrims. Mr. Irving was much interested in this new attempt to press the drama into the service of the higher life of the people, and the whole of the dramatic representations which formed so popular a feature of the Pilgrimage were prepared in consultation with him. Some of the Nonconformist members objected to this recognition of the theatre, but their scruples vanished long before the end of the voyage, and they one and all admitted that if all theatrical representations could be conducted like those of the "*Mayflower*" the pulpit would be demented not to avail itself of the assistance of the stage. The performance of "*Becket*" at Hastings, before pilgrims fresh from visiting the gray walls of the stately fane where that prelate reigned and died, deepened the impressions of the morning and gave a realizing vividness to the associations of Canterbury. All the spare seats were bespoken by the residents and the visitors; and it soon became evident that, however popular the Pilgrimage was with the pilgrims, it was ten times more popular with the population of the

towns at which they touched. It is clear that, whatever else the revival may have done or may have failed in doing, it has added a new and most popular element of interest to the lives of sojourners in the towns on our southern coast.

#### THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

The next day, many of the ladies and the elderly gentlemen landed early and made their way more or less leisurely to Battle Abbey. The rest of the pilgrims steamed out to sea, and, after making a detour, passed under Beachy Head, and then landed by boats on the beach at Pevensey, as nearly as antiquarian skill could indicate, on the exact spot where William the Norman took seisin of the land of England. From thence they followed the line of Norman march along the shore to Hastings and then inland to Battle Abbey. It was a long walk—about ten miles—but the day was fine, and there was an inspiration in going over the old ground. They were ready for lunch when they reached Battle, and after lunch they listened with rapt interest to Lord Wolseley as, standing in the centre of the famous battlefield, he described the fight, the exact position which the contending hosts occupied on the fatal day which transferred the English crown to the Norman's brow being marked out with flags, which made the course of the battle clear even to the least imaginative pilgrims.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC PILGRIMS.

The pilgrims returned by rail to Hastings, and re-embarking, steamed westward. Leaving Eastbourne and Beachy Head behind they passed, without calling, Brighton, with its square miles of roof-slatted cliff, Worthing, and its sister watering-places. The setting sun was far down in the western sky before they sighted the tower of Chichester Cathedral, and the lights of Southsea and Ryde were glittering bright when they finally let fall the anchor off Spithead. That evening they spent on board without going ashore. A few friends, official and others, were present from Portsmouth by special invitation. The chief feature of the evening was the exhibition of the lantern slides made from the photographs taken by camera and Kodak in the preceding days. Mr. Traill Taylor, who presided over the exhibition, criticised, as an expert, the various pictures shown on the sheet, and fixed the order of merit of the exhibitors. A gold medal was awarded after the third exhibition to the photographer who produced the best series of slides illustrative of the Pilgrimage. All slides sent in for competition were available for popularizing the results of the Pilgrimage among those who find the Pilgrimage itself altogether beyond their reach.

#### LUNCH ON THE "VICTORY."

Portsmouth, the great sea-gate of the navies of Britain, afforded the pilgrims an embarrassing choice of riches. In the morning the Admiral made them welcome to the dockyard, and one of the Chief Constructor's most competent assistants took them through the great maze of dock and wharf and slipway which cover so many acres, and afford such vis-



ible and material testimony to the sea-power which has ever been the right arm of England's strength. By special favor of the Admiralty, permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the "Victory," and arrangements were made to provide at lunch a sample reproduction of the rations which were consumed by the heroes of Trafalgar. After lunch Admiral Fisher addressed the pilgrims upon the part played by Nelson and the navy in the great crisis of our country's fortunes, laying special stress upon the

Although Portsmouth lives by the navy, the navy is too close at hand for the townsfolk to realize the ideal side, or the way in which the first line of our Imperial defense impresses the English-speaking world. Hence, if the pilgrims learned much at Portsmouth, they also helped to teach the people of Portsmouth in what high estimation those who are without hold the bluejackets and marines and all the rest of the gallant men who navigate and fight the Queen's ships.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HISTORY AND ROMANCE.

So far the extract. The narrative continues in this fashion, describing the lunch at Carisbrooke, where Charles Stuart was immured for a short time before his head was smitten from his shoulders, and the delightful out-of-doors chat by Mr. Stopford Brooke on the "Down Overlooking Farringford, or Reminiscences of Tennyson;" but I must not dwell on details. The programme was carried out to the letter. The excursion to Stoneycross, in the New Forest, was a great success. Not only was the lecture full of suggestion and of illuminating anecdote, but it was followed by a play under the greenwood tree, in which the players, with no more than the rude appliances of Shakespeare's time, represented to a deeply interested audience the tragedy which made Storeycross memorable. Sir W. Harcourt was good enough to allow the pilgrims to wander through his grounds at Malwood, and with characteristic urbanity sent word that nothing but the onerous duty of leading the House of Commons would have prevented him from doing the honors of his house to the pilgrims. Bishop Creighton's lecture on the Armada at Plymouth was the great literary event of the trip. It sparkled throughout with most felicitous passages, and his description of the scene when the great Spanish galleons opened fire upon the little craft of our valiant sea-kings made even the least imaginative thrill with enthusiasm. Dr. Conan Doyle's paper on "The Novelist as Historian," with special reference to Kingsley's country, was almost as popular as Bishop Creighton's. There was not a pilgrim present but rejoiced that he was to have a permanent record of these brilliant discourses, for the addresses of eminent literary and scientific men who undertook to contribute to the success of the Pilgrimage were taken down by stenographers, and, after due revision, they will be published, together with reproductions of the best photographs, and a diary of the Pilgrimage, in a memorial volume, which will be issued in the autumn. A popular edition will be issued to the public. But an *édition de luxe* will be printed for the pilgrims, and the edition will be strictly limited to the number making the Pilgrimage. The memorial volume will be presented to each pilgrim as a souvenir of the Pilgrimage by its conductors.

#### THE CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT.

When the pilgrims returned to town they complained only of one thing. They had been surfeited. They had consumed mentally more than they could digest. The pressure of historical and literary knowl-



CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

imperative necessity of maintaining a navy strong enough to discharge the duties incumbent upon the mistress of the seas.

#### PORCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH.

In the afternoon, the tide being propitious, the pilgrims embarked in a flotilla of small boats, which were rowed up the harbor to Porchester Castle, where dinner was spread in the ancient banquet hall. In the evening the Mayor and the Corporation received them in the Town Hall, the most magnificent of municipal palaces, and displayed the splendor of the antique plate, after which the pilgrims in the great hall were favored with a representation of life on board a man-of-war, a dramatic piece rendered by bluejackets, and a most enjoyable evening was wound up by a singing of naval ditties and some patriotic recitations.



edge upon their brain was far beyond the indicated standard of safety. But notwithstanding this, they one and all admitted that England past and present had become a real and living reality such as it had never been before. They had grasped—all of them, of course, in different degrees, but nevertheless even the dullest of them more than the brightest had ever grasped before—a conception of the glory and the romance that irradiates their country, the majesty of age, the romance of storied centuries, and the immense palpable energy of the living present. From Boadicea to Victoria the centuries are linked together in one indivisible whole. From Augustine to Canon Wilberforce, from Chaucer to Tennyson, from the ramparts of the Tower to the latest of the floating citadels which guard our island home, there is no breach of continuity, no cessation of the marvelous vitality of this earth-shadowing race. And to each and all of the pilgrims life will ever seem richer and fuller and deeper, the past more real and sublime, the present infinitely more interesting, the future more momentous as the result of the Pilgrimage.

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And that is all such stuff as dreams are made of ! There stands the dream Pilgrimage on the astral plane, shining and radiant as the sun, fascinating as a story of old romance. But it is all a castle in the air. Our gorgeous château stands in Spain.

#### CAN IT BE REALIZED ?

And yet and yet, why can it not be materialized into actual fact? Why must the wealth of King Demos be for ever wasted, until the very names of patriotism and of the empire are allowed to be soiled and sullied as mere party watch words, polluted by the Jingoism and blasphemed by the Little Englanders? It need not be. Nay, if there be but four hundred of my readers, at home and abroad, in colony or republic, who, for the sake of spending fifteen days in such a Pilgrimage, will but apply for pilgrim passes

at £21 for next year, I do not hesitate to undertake, in addition to my other tasks, the duty of seeing that this Pilgrimage is put through. I cannot guarantee all or any of the details, but in the main the thing shall be done. I speak with all seriousness. To organize such a Pilgrimage will require months of patient toil and no inconsiderable outlay of capital. If 400 of these forms inset herewith, duly signed, reach me with the remittance of twenty shillings—which will be returned in case the Pilgrimage does not take place—I will at once set about putting things in train. If more than 400 reach me the berths will be allocated on the principle, first come first served.

#### IS IT WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS ?

Why should it not be done? Who is there who has taken the trouble to glance over the programme of the Pilgrimage will care to deny that it would be of right good service to our country to get such a popular university course established in our midst? The cost is less than 30 shillings a day. The scenery is among the loveliest in the world. There is no danger, for the vessel would never be out of sight of land. The Pilgrimage would enable many to make friends whom they never would have met—to see and hear eminent men and women who would otherwise have remained to the end of their days but as empty names. The Pilgrimage will restore the past, vivify the present, and revive our hopes for the future. Why should this experiment not be tried? It will be troublesome, it may be costly, and there is no money in it—for if there be profit after paying expenses and providing against loss, it should be allocated to the establishment of a Pilgrim Fund for the benefit of those who spend their lives in teaching their fellow men, whether in school, on the stage, in the press, or in the pulpit. Those who have to teach Englishmen to think ought themselves to be enabled to realize what England has been and what England is to-day, in order that they better make England what she ought to be to-morrow.



ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT AND THE LAND'S END.



# MR. WALTER BESANT.

## A CHARACTER SKETCH BY JOHN UNDERHILL.

“A GOOD many years ago there was a young man of four or five-and-twenty, who ardently desired before all things to become a novelist. He spent a couple of years, giving to the work all his unemployed hours, over a novel of modern life. He took immense pains with it, re-wrote some of the scenes half-a-dozen times, and spared neither labor nor thought to make it as good as he could make it. When he really felt that he could do nothing more with it, he rolled it up and sent it to a friend with the request that he would place it anonymously in Mr. Macmillan's hands. Mr. Macmillan had it carefully read, and sent the author, still through the friend, his reader's opinion. The reader did not sign his opinion, but he was a Cambridge man, a critic of judgment, a man of taste, a kindly man, and he had once been, if he was not still, a mathematician. These things were clearly evident from his handwriting, as well as from the wording of his verdict. This was to the effect that the novel should not be published, for certain reasons which he proceeded to give. But he laid down his objections with very great consideration for the writer, indicating for his encouragement what he considered points of promise, suggesting certain practical rules of construction which had been violated, and showing where ignorance of the art and inexperience of life had caused faults such as to make it most undesirable for the author, as well as impossible for a publisher of standing, to produce the work. The writer, after the first pangs of disappointment, plucked up heart and began to ponder over the lessons contained in that opinion. The young man has since become a novelist.”

This passage was written by Mr. Walter Besant in the year 1884, the “young man” of whom he spoke being none other than himself. Concerning the “novel of modern life” to which he referred, one knows nothing. The author forthwith put it behind the grate, resolutely, if with tears. Nor has the name of “the critic of judgment,” the “man of taste,” the “kindly man,” been preserved; he was, and is, a total stranger, even to Mr. Besant himself. All that one knows is that the young man in question persevered, that he was not discouraged by the failure of his first attempt, that he produced more novels, that he was not in a hurry to publish, and that his name is to-day a household word, and his books a delight wherever the English language is spoken or read. For who has not heard of the man who wrote “All in a Garden Fair?”

writer, who also in due time wrote fiction, and who is as popular in his day and in his way, if not as great, as his famous predecessor. But beyond the fact that both men were born at Portsmouth, and that both will be remembered by future generations as novelists, there is little that is common in their careers. Dickens was the son of a clerk in the Navy Pay Office—of a man who is now chiefly remembered for his perpetual pecuniary embarrassments. Besant, on the other hand, was the son of a merchant—of a man in a sufficiently good position to send his three sons to Cambridge. The older novelist was in his early years a poor neglected lad, set to rough, uncongenial work, with no more than a mechanic's surroundings and outlook, one who had to fend for himself in the miry ways of a great city. The younger, who is happily still with us, was carefully nurtured in childhood, had friends in abundance, and received the best education that an English boy can get. Dickens went to no university; Besant took high honors at one. The former was a mere reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons at an age when the latter was on his way to an English colony to receive and to fill the important University appointment of Senior Professor of Mathematics. But, widely different as were the careers of these two Portsmouth boys in early life, they both became novelists in the end.

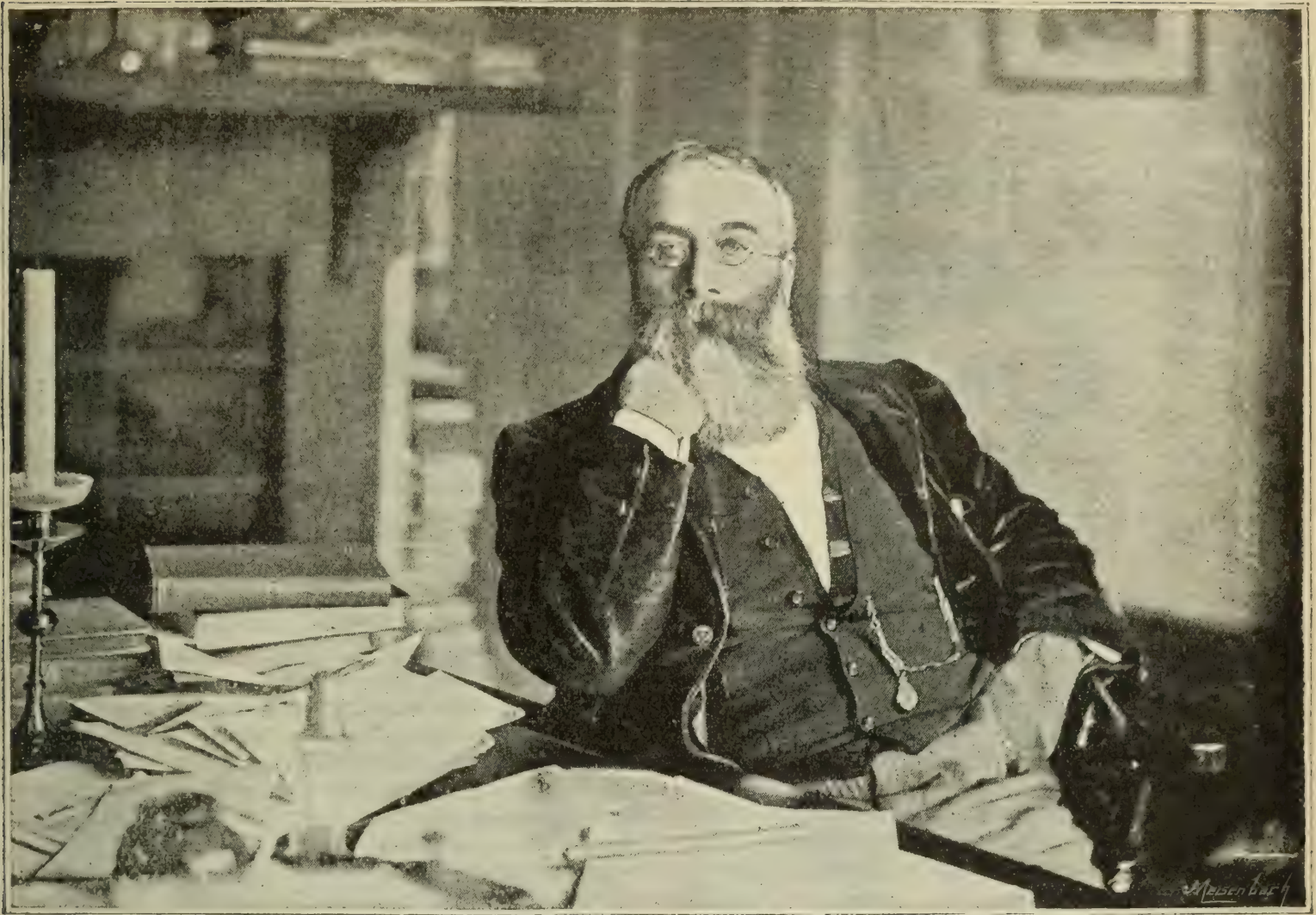
### THE BOOKS READ BY BESANT WHEN A BOY.

Let us for a moment try to imagine what kind of life it was that young Walter Besant led while living in his father's house at Portsmouth. That he was a bright, clever and amiable boy is certain; that he was exceedingly fond of reading is equally certain; that he carefully observed both men and things may not be denied. Happily for him, he had in his childhood the run of a collection of books much more extensive and more carefully chosen than was then, or is now, common among middle-class families. It included Shakespeare, Milton, John Bunyan, Dryden, Pope, Addison, “Gulliver's Travels,” Goldsmith, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Hume and Smollett, Dickens and Marryat. What more can a boy want? Hard, indeed, to please is he who cannot make himself happy with these authors. There were also in this library Locke's “Essay on the Human Understanding,” Bacon's “Essays” and the “Advancement of Learning,” Blair's “Sermons” and other solid works; and there was a great collection of plays, including those of Wycherly and Congreve. All these young Besant eagerly devoured. That the latter are not books to place in the hands of a boy he readily admits, but, as he will proceed to inform you, they amused him, though there were quantities of things which he understood not at all. “Tristram Shandy,” again, struck him as being full of interest, though one-half of it was lost to him. Mr. Besant has always appreciated Charles Lamb's defense of the comedies

### nic. I. EARLY YEARS AND EDUCATION.

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were  
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and a  
singing  
t the very outset of this “character sketch” one  
pelled to institute a comparison between Dickens,  
house of Commons reporter who afterwards be-  
a novelist, and Besant, the *Daily News* leader





WALTER BESANT IN HIS STUDY.

of the Restoration on the ground that they belong to a region where there is no morality.

#### SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, POPE AND SCOTT.

The boy read other books. There was "Nicholas Nickleby," for example, a novel "full of tears and of laughter;" there was Shakespeare's "Tempest," a play which he was "never tired of reading;" there was that excellent eighteenth century translation from the Greek, concerning which the great Bentley said, "A very pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you must not call it Homer;" there was "Paradise Lost," read, of course, for the sake of the story, a good deal being skipped; and there were the novels of Sir Walter Scott. "I have not read a single one of the 'Waverley Novels' since I was sixteen," remarked Mr. Besant to the present writer a few days ago, "yet I seem to remember them all." And that, as he will tell you at any time, is the grand test of a really good book: that you should remember it.

#### "THE BOOK OF MAN."

There is yet one more book which the boy began to read—we say *began* advisedly, inasmuch as he is still studying it—and that is the Book of Man. "You may open that Book"—we are using Mr. Besant's own language—"wherever and whenever you find another human voice to answer yours, and another human

hand to take in your own. All the books that ever were written are only valuable as they help one to read this Book, and to understand the language in which it is written." Let us pause for a moment to consider what opportunities this boy had at Portsmouth in the far-off "fifties" to look into the Book of Man.

#### "THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

Do not forget that this lad of twelve or thirteen was the son of a well-to-do merchant; that he had an elder brother who at this time had only just recently been declared Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and who was a Fellow of St. John's College; and that he had a prescriptive right to mix with the best society to be found in the town of his birth. He did mix with it, of course, but, at the same time, he remembered that there were other pages in the Book of Man as interesting and as attractive as any that he might open in the ordinary way, and that these pages still remained to be read. And for that reason he walked about the streets of his native town, with a view to discovering the Voice of the People.

#### THE BOY'S EDUCATION.

All these things—this reading of books, and these wanderings about Portsmouth town—were in themselves an education, although the boy's friends knew it not; for they drew out that inborn faculty of ob-



servation, and that wonderful power of description to which we owe the novelist of to-day. But his regular education was not neglected. His parents sent him to school—to Portsmouth Grammar School, very likely, or, if not to this, to the Proprietary School at Southsea, where his brother had previously been trained. What manner of life it was that young



WALTER BESANT AT TWENTY-ONE.

Besant led while at school may not easily be determined. He must have been more industrious than boys in general are, for he excelled at an early age in mathematics, in languages and in the study of things theological.

#### MATHEMATICIAN AND PRIEST IN EMBRYO.

Young Besant left Portsmouth in order to continue his studies at King's College, London, and it was from that institution that he proceeded to Cambridge. It was while he was at King's College, by the way, that some verses by Trench, of Dublin, appeared in the *Times* on the subject of the battle of Alma, which had recently been fought. The professor of classics asked the students to turn them into Latin. They all did so, and it was Besant's version that the professor selected to send to Trench. Upon leaving King's College he went to Christ's, at Cambridge, and ere long won a reputation for his great skill in mathematics, and for his attainments in theology and the studies that are therewith connected. His elder brother, William Henry, had already graduated at Cambridge as Senior Wrangler, and as First Smith's Prizeman. There is, therefore, nothing so very remarkable after all in the fact that the subject of this "Character Sketch" should exhibit a great taste for mathematical studies; and, remembering that another of his brothers is a clergyman, one can also understand his early liking for theology.

#### THE FETTER OF THE WHITE TIE.

There was a time, indeed, when it was thought and hoped that Walter Besant would become a clergyman. But, fortunately for the world and fortunately for himself, he mapped out for himself another sort of career. And thus, as he will smilingly inform you, "the Church escaped one more unworthy clergyman, and I escaped what would have been to me the intolerable fetter of the white tie." But would this fetter have really been so intolerable as Mr. Besant thinks? Charles Kingsley wore it through the greater part of a lifetime, yet Charles Kingsley breathed always in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom, and wrote novels as outspoken and as manly as any that have been produced by Mr. Besant. Mr. Baring Gould, again, is a clergyman: nevertheless, he is perpetually penning stories, and no man gets up to say him nay. Walter Besant, had he become a clergyman, would in all probability have proved a pillar of orthodoxy; he would never have ceased to defend the Church, inasmuch as he would have felt that in no other establishment of the kind was any relief from the fetters of doctrine possible, and inasmuch as the main things which underlie Articles are common to all churches in which dogmas are the accidents of time and of circumstance. But it is idle to speculate what the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" might have become had he decided to use permanently the word "Reverend" before his name. He chose what was doubtless the better part—an appointment in the colonies. He went as Senior Professor of Mathematics to the Royal College in the island of Mauritius.

#### LIFE IN THE MAURITIUS.

Mr. Besant stayed in the Mauritius for six and a half years, at the expiration of which time he returned to England on leave of absence. One or two attacks of fever had warned him that a change of residence was imperatively necessary, and he was, moreover, anxious to see his relatives and friends, and to revisit the scenes of his youth. After more than six years of Mauritius—which, although a nice place, is decidedly dull—a man may be forgiven for feeling a little homesick. It happened in Mr. Besant's case as it has happened in many others, that after a few months of England he did not care in the least to return again to Mauritius. He accordingly made up his mind to stay at home, and although he was offered the post of rector of the college in which he had been Senior Professor of Mathematics, he steadfastly refused to go back to Africa, and determined to earn his bread in his native land. Those who are curious to know what sort of place the island of Mauritius is, and what manner of life is led there by the inhabitants, will do well to turn up a certain story by Mr. Besant called "They Were Married." In this story the island is described under the name of Palmiste, and the characters—every man, woman, boy and girl included among the *dramatis personæ*—are drawn from real life. Mr. Besant's home in the Pacific has also been described by him in "My Little Girl."



## II. JOURNALIST, CRITIC AND HISTORIAN.

This, then, was the fashion in which the first chapter of Mr. Walter Besant's life came to an end. He was now back in London once more—a young man of seven or eight and twenty, clever, cultured, energetic. He had to face that problem which we most of us have to face; he had to discover the means whereby he might earn sufficient money to secure the necessities of life and such luxuries as should seem to him to be indispensable. It was at this time that he turned to literature.

### THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

But not in the stupid fashion that has always been so common. He did not write a story, or a poem, or a play, and expect forthwith to obtain riches, fame and position. He had written a novel, it is true, but he did not fervently believe it to be an unsurpassable work of genius, and therefore rail at those who were unable to discern and appreciate its wonderful merits. When Mr. Macmillan sent his first book back with the unfavorable verdict of the mathematician who had "read" it he burned it. Mr. Besant entered the field of letters as many another distinguished man has entered it—as Dickens entered it, to quote a single example only—by way of the Gate of Journalism. He wrote at first for the smaller magazines—for *Once a Week* and similar publications—then for *Temple Bar* and other more ambitious periodicals. Daily journalism next claimed his attention, and he was fortunate enough in the end to get an appointment as leader-writer on the staff of the *Daily News*—on that paper that had been started by Charles Dickens when Besant was a boy of eight. Mr. Besant was at this time secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund—he was appointed to the post, by the way, in 1867—but the duties of his office, though arduous, left him time for journalistic work. It was only when a new rule came into force at the *Daily News*, and that subjects were not given out until the afternoon, that his final severance from daily journalism took place. This was in 1874.

### THE WORK OF A LEADER-WRITER.

If his work in any way resembled Professor Palmer's Besant must at this time have been an exceedingly busy man. "It is fatiguing work"—so he said in the "Life" of the *Orientalist*, which he wrote in 1883—"one has to be always ready to produce an intelligent and pleasant article, taking the right view on any subject which may occur. Sometimes there are no subjects, then one must be invented. Sometimes, when the work has been already half completed, a telegram comes in which alters the aspect of the case, or presents a new subject of paramount importance. Then all has to be begun again, with the boy standing at your elbow to snatch the slips as they are completed, and carry them off with the ink still wet to the compositors." But it was work which Mr. Besant liked, and he gave it up only because it interfered with his domestic arrangements, and because it

meant for him what was practically an interminably long day. Mr. Hill, as we may imagine, was exceedingly sorry to lose the services of so able a contributor. For young Besant was a brilliant writer, he had a rich fund of shrewd sense, his mathematical training had made him careful and methodical, he was a studious and alert observer who had seen foreign countries, and who had mixed with all sorts and conditions of men, he was a scholar and a gentleman, and, above all, he could be depended upon. His copy was never late; what he undertook to write he wrote promptly, quickly and well. It is not every newspaper man of whom the same can with equal truth be said.

### THE STUDY OF OLD FRENCH.

While professor in the Mauritius, Mr. Besant made the acquaintance of a scholarly Frenchman, one Léon Doyen. He it was who introduced him to the beauties of old French literature, and especially to the beauties of old French poetry. Now, in order rightly to appreciate these beauties, it is essential that one should be able to read old French, which is a language that bears about the same relation to modern French as does so-called Anglo-Saxon to the tongue spoken by Englishmen to-day. Mr. Besant mastered old French and studied the literature to which it was a key. But though very delightful—this, by the way, is a point which Mr. Besant is most enthusiastic on—it is neither popular nor lucrative. Hence when he published a book on the subject—Mr. Macmillan was the publisher, and the system adopted was that known as "half profits"—he found that so far from bringing him money, the work, a very considerable volume, scarcely did more than pay its expenses. Indeed, the most ordinary journalist of to-day gets as much for a single paragraph as Mr. Besant—an authority upon the subject, a scholar, a practiced writer and a man thirty years of age—eventually secured for "*Studies in Early French Poetry*."

### MR. BESANT'S FIRST BOOK.

"*Studies in Early French Poetry*" is a distinctly interesting book, though its interest for us to-day is mainly extrinsic in character. There is a copy of it to be seen at the British Museum, and they have one at the London Library, in the catalogue of which it is attributed, curiously enough, to one Wm. Besant. The only other work entered under Besant in this huge volume—we are speaking of the fourth edition, the catalogue of 1875—is "*Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*"—a history written by him in collaboration with the Professor Palmer to whom we have already referred. The edition printed of the "*Studies*" was not a large one—Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Besant divided just eleven shillings and sixpence between them over it—and the copies purchased by the public are now, like the graves of Felicia Hemans' happy family, "scattered far and wide, by mount and stream and sea." You cannot buy the work at any bookseller's shop, except, perchance, in that of a dealer in second-hand books.



## THE FRENCH HUMORISTS.

Five years after the publication of "Studies in Early French Poetry"—in the late summer of 1873—Mr. Besant gave the world a work on the French humorists. It was published by Bently, and the author was described upon the title-page as M.A., as member of Christ's College, Cambridge, and as the writer of the "Studies," to which we have already referred. The preface was penned at the Savile Club—then, as now, one of the centres of intellectual activity in the Metropolis. It is clear, therefore, that at this time Besant, an erstwhile Professor in a Colonial College, the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and a journalist, had won a fairly good position for himself in the world of letters. Note the fact that he was now thirty-five years old. Note also the fact that in about a year or more he married.

## HISTORICAL WRITINGS.

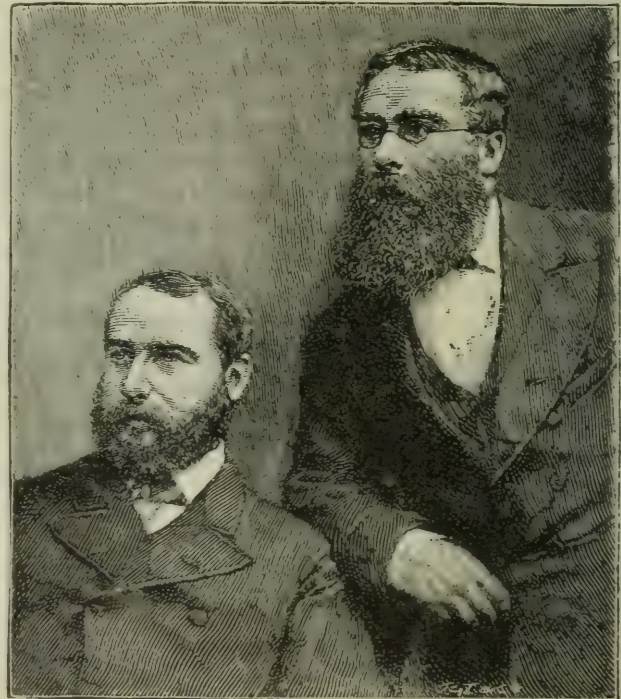
It will be observed that Mr. Besant began his literary career by writing criticisms, not by producing creative work. He was for a time, indeed, that *bête noire* of Mr. James Anthony Froude, a "modern critic." "In criticism," says Mr. Froude somewhere (we quote from memory), "there is a curious inversion of the rule which holds with ordinary employments. The aspirant to literary fame begins upon the Bench, and when he has served a term of apprenticeship there, descends to the Bar and practices on his own account." Besant presently became something more than a critic; he wrote, in collaboration with Professor Palmer, a "History of Jerusalem"—a standard work if we mistake not—he wrote some years later (again in collaboration) a popular account of the beginnings and growth of Constantinople. His recently published work on London, is, of course, in everybody's hands; his account of social England as it was fifty years ago, which appeared in Jubilee year, is no doubt equally well known. There are, moreover, his historical novels—"Dorothy Forster," "The World Went Very Well Then," "For Faith and Freedom," "St. Katherine's by the Tower," and others—all books of historical interest and value (although regarded generally as works of fiction), and purchaseable in yellow covers at the bookstalls for two shillings apiece. Of these historical novels more shall be said later on; enough has been written here to justify the word "historian" at the commencement of the chapter which we now bring to a close.

## III. NOVELIST AND POET.

Besant and Rice! How pleasantly familiar is this collocation of names, and what delightful memories the sound of it brings to one's mind! Dick Mortiboy, "Cardiff Jack," Gilead P. Beck, the Captain, Mr. Lucraft, Stephen Cobbledick—a whole gallery of characters, every one of which stands out distinct and individual, is recalled by a mere mention of the name of this well-known firm. Twelve books: that is the sum of their achievement.

## JAMES RICE.

And who, it will be asked, was Rice? The question is not altogether an easy one to answer. James Rice, who is now dead, is remembered chiefly as joint author with Besant of the wonderful series of novels to which we have just referred. He was a university man; he left Queen's College, Cambridge, in the year 1867; he then entered at the Temple with a view to practicing at the bar; he next bought an unlucky journal called *Once a Week*, which for a while he published and edited; he eventually made the acquaintance of Besant, and the two men wrote novels together, and he died in 1882. This is about all that



RICE AND BESANT.

can be discovered concerning James Rice. We must, therefore, proceed at once to talk about the famous partnership.

## BESANT'S INTRODUCTION TO HIM.

There is scarcely another instance in the whole history of fiction of a partnership carried on so continuously, so amicably, and so successfully as that of Besant and Rice. The two men met each other in the year 1868, and their meeting came about in this wise. Mr. Besant—at that time a journalistic free-lance—sent to the editor of *Once a Week* a paper containing an account of a visit to the Island of Réunion and an ascent of the Piton de Neige, the highest peak on the island. For a time he heard nothing, and he was wondering whether he should write and get the article back, when he discovered that it had already appeared. To his intense annoyance he found that it was full of the most exasperating mistakes—not a single proper name in it was spelled correctly, there were numerous "literals," there was, in a word, everything that is calculated to make an author swear. Mr. Besant swore accordingly. "What does this mean?" he asked; "why do you, the editor of a



popular journal, print an article of mine without first giving me a chance of correcting the proofs?" "Come and see me," was the reply—a reply written in a strange handwriting and signed with a name unfamiliar to Mr. Besant—with the name of James Rice.

#### EXPLANATIONS.

The two men met at the office of *Once a Week*, a room in Tavistock street. James Rice explained that he had just bought the paper; that he had found, among other matter in type and passed for press, the article in question; that the author's name did not appear upon it, and that he was not aware of its being uncorrected. Mr. Besant was satisfied with the editor's explanation, and so, it would seem, was the editor with the article which had elicited it, for he at once asked his contributor to send other things—sketches, notes of travel, notes on literature, essays, whatever he liked, in fact—promising, as a sensible editor always does, to *consider* them, but not, it is observed, guaranteeing insertion. Mr. Besant acceded to Rice's request. He called at the office of *Once a Week* from time to time, bringing with him a contribution and remaining for a talk. This sort of thing went on for more than two years—that is to say, until 1871. But as the story of the partnership was told by Mr. Besant himself so recently in the *Idler* it is hardly necessary to repeat it here.

#### CONCERNING COLLABORATION.

Their ten years' continuous labor was undisturbed by the least jar or disagreement: they worked with perfect accord and without the least difference of opinion. Some foolish newspaper man, anxious, we will charitably assume, to get up a mild sensation, stated a few years ago that a good deal of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" was written by Rice, and that his partner had taken all the glory to himself. This, in spite of the fact that Mr. Besant assumes in his preface to the story "the sole responsibility of the work, for good or bad." But then this journalist did not know Walter Besant.

It may be remarked finally that the surviving partner in the concern does not, in spite of its success, greatly recommend collaboration. Why, one knows not; but a similar thing has been observed at times among persons who have engaged themselves in another sort of partnership. There are men, and women too for the matter of that, who, though happily married, do not persuade their friends to enter wedlock. Perhaps they are of opinion that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages even in the most perfect of unions; perhaps their own is such an ideal one that they question the possibility of another like it ever being made.

#### THE WORK OF THE SURVIVING PARTNER.

In the case of Besant and Rice, the surviving partner carried on the business of the firm alone. He has so carried it on for more than ten years. These years have been the most prolific in his life. He wrote twelve books when in collaboration; he has produced seventeen since his collaborator died. Here is a list

of them: "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "The Captain's Room, etc.," "All in a Garden Fair," "Dorothy Forster," "Uncle Jack, etc.," "The World Went Very Well Then," "Children of Gibeon," "Herr Paulus," "For Faith and Freedom," "To Call Her Mine," "The Bell of St. Paul's," "The Holy Rose," "Armored of Lyonesse," "St. Katherine's by the Tower," "Verbena Camellia Stephanotis, etc.," "The Ivory Gate," and "The Rebel Queen." The titles of three of these books conclude with an "etc.," this means that each of them contains a number of short stories—three or four as a rule. Now these seventeen books fall into three categories. There are, in the first place, the historical novels, books dealing mainly with English life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—such are "Dorothy Forster," "The World Went Very Well Then," "For Faith and Freedom," "The Holy Rose," and "St. Katherine's by the Tower." The second category contains those books which were written with some distinct purpose in view—"All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and "The Children of Gibeon," for example. The third, and the larger one, includes the "romances of to-day."

#### THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"What, first of all, made you take so great an interest in the eighteenth century, Mr. Besant?" This question was put to him a few days ago. "Truly, I know not," the novelist replied; "except that it was the reading of Fielding, of Smollett and of Defoe. It is a most interesting period, however, and one that naturally appeals to the storyteller, inasmuch as it possesses all the elements of the picturesque, and allows one to put in as much incident as one pleases." It will, perchance, be urged by some that since the novelist ought never to go beyond his own experience—this is Mr. Besant's own rule, by the way, and a very safe one it is—the historical novel in general, and his own historical novels in particular, have no *raison d'être*. "This is by no means the case," he will reply; "the interest of the historical novel, as of any other novel, depends upon the experience and knowledge which the writer has of humanity, men and women being pretty much alike in all ages. When the historical novelist had occasion to describe he must borrow. And, of course, he will go not so much to the poets, the divines, the historians of the time which he desires to reproduce, as to the familiar writings, the letters, comedies, tales, essayists and newspapers."

#### "DOROTHY FORSTER."

This is a favorite theory of Besant's; we will see how he carried it out in the writing of his finest historical novel, "Dorothy Forster," a book which, according to many, is the best thing of its kind that has appeared in this country since the publication of "Esmond" in 1852. It deals with the history of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater—he who led the brief but romantic Northumbrian rebellion in 1715. Mr. Besant mastered first of all the history of that rebellion. Then he studied carefully from printed



books and from manuscript records the story of the family concerning which he had decided to write. Next he made four journeys to Northumberland, walked from end to end of the county, and saw everything there is to be seen in it. All this had to be done before he could put pen to paper, so to speak. As to the manner of the people in the early eighteenth century and their language—these things he had learnt already by the perusal of endless volumes written during the period which he had to reproduce. And here it may be well to note that it was not the essays of Addison and of Steele that he found the most valuable to him, but the writings of smaller men, of hacks it may be, of those who, not being artists, failed to exercise the faculty of selection, and so left a rich store of materials behind them for the future historian or novelist to use. It was for this reason that Mr. Besant so warmly recommended a little volume of selections from the *Athenian Oracle*,



MR. BESANT'S HOUSE AT FROGAL.

which the present writer published some eighteen months ago, describing it—the original work, we mean, not the reprint—as a “treasury, a storehouse” of information, covering the period in question. The four scrubby volumes of the *Oracle* occupy an honored place in Mr. Besant's library at Frogal End. Near them are *The British Apollo* and the works of Tom Brown, Ned Ward, Tom D'Urfey and other eighteenth century scribblers, whose writings are richer in amusement than in edification.

#### IN SEARCH OF THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Besant has always taken the keenest interest in all matters which concern the poor. They are the People whose Voice he sought while yet a boy at Portsmouth. He was at that time not only enthusiastic over Dickens, but also on terms of great friendship with a retired naval captain, who made it the business of his life to pick up waifs and strays and to make men of them. Should any reader desire to become acquainted with this most excellent man, he will do well to turn to “By Celia's Arbor,” for “the Captain” in that book is drawn from life. But although his thoughts concerning the People, as he calls

them, have always been warmly sympathetic, it was not until the year 1882 that he began to take a really active interest in their welfare. He had at that time just discovered “the great and marvelous unknown country” called East London. He had wandered in Stepney, Whitechapel, Poplar, St. George's-in-the-East, Limehouse, Bow, Stratford and Shadwell; he had discovered Rotherhithe, a place which he afterwards explored with carefulness; he had found out Charrington's great brewery in the Mile End Road; he had come across many wonderful things, and had conversed with many wonderful people. In the end he wrote, “All Sorts and Conditions of Men: An Impossible Story,”—his most popular work. Everybody has heard of it and everybody knows that it was the Palace of Delight described in its pages which gave the idea of the People's Palace, now an accomplished fact. True, the real Palace is not what its prototype was, but then it is no easy matter to translate the dreams of the romancer into the hard facts of everyday life. That an attempt should be made to translate them at all in this prosaic, practical nineteenth century England of ours is a wonderful thing—far away the most wonderful that has ever happened in the history of the English novel. The People's Palace, whether it in the end prove a success or a failure, is beyond all question the creation of Walter Besant.

#### “CHILDREN OF GIBEON.”

Leaving social questions alone for a while, Mr. Besant turned his attention to some that are connected with literature, and followed up “All Sorts” by “All in a Garden Fair.” (Nobody but Mr. Swinburne, by the way, is greatly concerned at Mr. Besant's amiable weakness for long titles.) Then he made an excursion into the eighteenth century, writing “Dorothy Forster” and a few short stories; after which he took up another burning social question—the condition of industrial women—and dealt with it in a book which he called “Children of Gibeon.” In an age when not one person in a hundred (a thousand would perhaps not be wide of the mark) is able to say whence Sir Frederick Leighton took the subject of “Rizpah,” his chief Academy picture this year, it may be useful to point out that the Children of Gibeon (not Gideon, as it is called by some) were a tribe condemned by Joshua to perpetual bondage—to be “hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation.” Their story will be found in the ninth chapter of the Book of Joshua. Mr. Besant knew—it was and is, alas! certain beyond peradventure—that in all our back streets there are hundreds and thousands of women who are continually occupied in working out life-long sentences of toil, compared to which the tasks of the Egyptians were light, and the daily labor imposed by the slave owner was merciful; toil coupled with miserable pay, chiefly absorbed in satisfying the rent collector, insufficient food, and privation of all that makes life tolerable, not to say happy. This terrible life sentence, from which there is no escape and of which there is no mitigation, is pronounced upon these poor women at their birth; it



is their punishment for the crime of being born. They have been condemned unjustly—not justly, as were the Children of Gibeon—to perpetual bondage. All this, we say, Mr. Besant knew, and knowing it, he seized that picturesque pen which he had once before wielded to such excellent purpose, and wrote “The Children of Gibeon.” Buy it and read it, if you have not already done so. It is in its way as fine a piece of work as “All Sorts and Conditions of Men.” Like that story, also, it is a Philanthropic or Purposeful Novel. Unfortunately, it has so far failed of its purpose.

#### THE ART OF FICTION.

To discuss the merits and demerits of Mr. Besant’s stories of modern life, of his “romances of to-day,” is impossible within the limits that have been assigned to us. Instead of criticising them, therefore, we propose to say something about his attitude towards fiction in general, and his views upon the art of which he is so admirable a master.

For note this thing: Mr. Besant insists, in season and out of season, upon the fact that fiction is an art; that, although a novel by Meredith may not be so great and wonderful as is a cartoon by Raphael or as is a sonata by Beethoven, yet fiction being one art, and painting and music other and sister arts, those who attain the highest possible place in each are equal. But even if fiction be an art, the rules of which are teachable, it by no means follows that success can be secured without the inborn genius which every true novelist possesses. The story teller must have the gift of observation; he must acquire the art of description; he must exercise suppression and reticence; his characters must be drawn clearly; he must strive without ceasing to attain style. No reputation worth having can be made without attending to style, and there is no style, however rugged, which cannot be made beautiful by attention and pains. He to whom style is *not* a matter of indifference will, no doubt, be interested to read the following extract from a letter, which was written by Mr. Besant to a literary aspirant—a lawyer’s clerk in a little country town—seven or eight years ago:

“As regards style, it will be a long time before you acquire one of your own. But go on. Write every day something, and read only the best authors—Thackeray, of course, is one of the best. Kingsley also I would recommend. Scott, also, of course. You should also read George Meredith, who is a great artist though he wants tenderness.”

And he or she who is anxious to become a novelist may care to read the following rules which Mr. Besant drew up and published a few years ago. It is a Hendecalogue, no commandment in which ought on any account to be broken.

1. Practice writing something original every day.
2. Cultivate the habit of observation.
3. Work regularly at certain hours.
4. Read no rubbish.
5. Aim at the formation of style.
6. Endeavor to be dramatic.
7. A great element of dramatic skill is selection.

8. Avoid the sin of writing about a character.

9. Never attempt to describe any kind of life except that with which you are familiar.

10. Learn as much as you can about men and women.

11. For the sake of forming a good natural style, and acquiring command of language, write poetry.

At this point we are compelled reluctantly to bid farewell to Mr. Besant the novelist.

#### AS A POET.

Poet? say you. Yes; poet. There can be no question about it. It is true that Mr. Besant has never published one single volume of verse, but there are to be found scattered up and down his many novels gems in every respect worthy of their beautiful setting. The best proof of our contention that Besant is a poet will be found in the reading of a few of these fugitive pieces. Take, then, this song from “Dorothy Forster:”

#### DAPHNE.

Like apple-blossom, white and red;  
Like hues of dawn, which fly too soon;  
Like bloom of peach, so softly spread;  
Like thorn of May and rose of June—  
Oh, sweet! oh, fair! beyond compare,  
Are Daphne’s cheeks,  
Are Daphne’s blushing cheeks, I swear.

That pretty rose, which comes and goes,  
Like April sunshine in the sky,  
I can command it when I choose—  
See how it rises if I cry,  
Oh, sweet! oh, fair! beyond compare,  
Are Daphne’s cheeks,  
Are Daphne’s blushing cheeks, I swear.

Ah! when it lies round lips and eyes,  
And fades away, again to spring,  
No lover, sure, could ask for more  
Than still to cry, and still to sing:  
Oh, sweet! oh, fair! beyond compare,  
Are Daphne’s cheeks,  
Are Daphne’s blushing cheeks, I swear.

Mr. Besant has a theory, which Professor Palgrave supports, that no man can write good prose unless he makes it a practice at the same time to pen verses. The author of the piece just given may be cited as an example in proof of this theory.

#### IV. MAN OF ACTION.

People forget—or rather used to forget—that Mr. Walter Besant is something more than a writer; that he is also what Carlyle professed to prefer infinitely to a writer—a Man of Action. For twenty years the subject of this sketch acted as paid secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund; then the demands made by his literary work growing more and more imperative, he became honorary secretary to that society for five years more. He founded the Incorporated Society of Authors, a task of very considerable magnitude, and until very recently acted as their chairman. He is secretary of the Arts and Crafts Association. He worked his hardest in connection with the building and the inaugurating of the Peo-



ple's Palace. Clearly, therefore, Mr. Besant is much more than what some people call "a mere literary man."

AT NO. I ADAM STREET, ADELPHI.

This is not the place in which to discuss the work that has been done by the Palestine Exploration Fund, but there can be no question that Mr. Besant often had a pretty busy time of it at the offices in Adam street. Many strange persons came to see him there. The most curious (he says) were the men with a crotchet. There was the man who thought that there never were any Jews at all; the man who believed in the Bible being one long allegory, both as a whole and in parts; the man who could prove from the Bible conclusively that the earth was flat; the man who had discovered the canon of proportion from the Bible; the man who had a new translation of a text to offer, and so on. Most people can form some idea of this class of callers. Those who find it difficult to do so may, with advantage, read "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," and there study the character of Daniel Fagg.

AT NO. IV PORTUGAL STREET.

Mr. Besant's work in connection with the Society of Authors has been, and is still for the matter of that, enormous in quantity—more, probably far more, than any that he had to do for the Palestine Exploration Fund. He made the Society; that is a fact admitted by all. Indeed, it was the feeling that a large number of newspaper-writers had grown to regard the Society as Mr. Besant, and as Mr. Besant alone, that induced him last December to resign the post of chairman, which he had held for so long. His visit to Chicago as an English delegate to the Conference of Authors, which has just been held there, is within everybody's recollection.

## V. SOME CHARACTERISTICS.

It is just seven years ago that a young fellow fresh from the country—new, alarmingly new, to London and London life, new also to the profession (one, by the way, closely connected with literature) which he had somewhat rashly embraced—waited upon Mr. Walter Besant at the offices of the Palestine Exploration Fund in Adam street, Adelphi. The young man in question was armed with a letter of introduction to his hero—a letter which had been given to him by a friend to whom he then owed, and always will owe, much. His trepidation as he crossed the threshold of the office is a thing to be vividly remembered—not one to be described. He told the gentleman who sat in the outer room, and who seemed to be poring over a huge map, the nature of his errand, and this gentleman—it was Mr. George Armstrong, no doubt—made a communication to the novelist who worked within. The two men exchanged a few words in a low tone of voice, and then—and then the young man was ushered into the inner room, the *sanctum sanctorum*—the room occupied by his long-time hero, the author of "All in a Garden Fair."

"DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO PUBLISH."

It was a pleasant-faced, kindly, middle-aged gentleman who looked up from his writing as the visitor entered the room. His table was littered with documents; many quarto sheets of blue paper covered with writing lay in front of him; there were proof-sheets about; books filled the shelves—books relating mainly to Palestine; the place conveyed the idea of work, and, above all things, of literary work. A more welcome greeting than that which this young man received from the novelist is not to be imagined. He had entered the room overwhelmed with awe; he left it feeling that he had found a friend, a man to whom he might turn in moments of doubt and of difficulty, a man who was frank and open-hearted, ready and willing to assist with advice and aid all who might be engaged in pursuing the devious and difficult path of literature. There was no show of ridicule or of resentment when this raw youth of twenty-one remarked that he desired to "do creative work," that he wished to follow in the footsteps of his hero, and that he intended to write works of fiction. Nothing of the sort. "Be one of us"—that is what the kindly novelist seemed to say—"rest assured that you shall receive the heartiest of welcomes. Write books by all means, but *don't be in a hurry to publish.*" This young man from the country has learnt many things since that day, seven years ago, and has forgotten many; but there is one thing that he will never forget, and that is the unaffected kindness, the overbrimming geniality, and the transparent good-nature of Mr. Walter Besant, with whom he then, for the first time, became personally acquainted.

URBANITY.

Urbanity—that, to put it in one word, is the first characteristic which comes into one's mind when one thinks of Walter Besant. He is always the same: calm, cultured, polished. A "traveled" gentleman, a man who has seen many countries and many peoples, a university man and a scholar, he never fails to impress those who meet him with a sense of his innate kindness of heart and of his cultivated charm. Nobody who wanted help—and deserved it—ever approached the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" in vain.

"TO SCORN DELIGHTS AND LIVE LABORIOUS DAYS."

He is one of the hardest-worked literary men we have among us. Charles Dickens, to whom we have more than once compared Mr. Besant, was probably the greatest worker of the century. But Besant, were the sum total of his labors ascertainable, would, we make no doubt, run him pretty hard—if, indeed, he did not beat the record. That Dickens could do so much was "mainly due to his orderly and methodical habits, to his clearness of mind, and to a capacity for business as wonderful as his genius for fiction." The words are Mr. Besant's. He does most of the things that Dickens did; the only thing that he refrains from doing, and that wisely, as most



people will be ready to admit, is going out into society. "I am a working man; what little time I have left over when I have finished my day's work belongs by right to my wife and family, and not to anybody else." That is what he generally says when questioned upon the point.

To get through so much work as Mr. Besant gets through with so little show of fatigue, and with no detriment to health, implies, as in the case of Dickens, Method. And, as we might expect, he is, of all men living, one of the most methodical. He is a born and trained mathematician; therefore he knows and feels that everything must be in its place, and that whatever is proper to be done must be done, and at the proper moment; otherwise the result will be an incorrect one. (Any mathematician, by the way, will tell you that Mr. Besant is one; it is clear from his handwriting, the peculiarities of which suggest one thing and one thing only—the use of symbols.) Thanks to method and order, he is enabled to get through what most folks would regard as an appalling amount of work; he is also enabled to find time for many generous acts—unostentatiously performed, but none the less real and unforgettable.

#### THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS.

When Anthony Trollope was asked what sort of thing he would recommend to a young literary man, he replied that it would be "a piece of cobblers' wax." Walter Besant does not go quite so far as this; but all the same, he is a firm unbeliever in "fits of inspiration," in "frenzies," and the rest of the stock-in-trade of mediocrity. Literature means work; work has to be done; he who would succeed must be industrious. Therefore he is never idle; when he is seemingly the least engaged he is the most observant; he notes everything with a view to the future. There are in the drawers of his writing-table at Frog-nal End pyramids of brown paper packets, all carefully endorsed, and all filled with material for use in the years to come. Here may be found plots, incidents, characters, descriptions of scenes, proper names—everything, in a word, that the novelist wants. "A lot of rubbish," says Mr. Besant, smiling, as he closes a drawer; "and I shall never use half of it." But the fact that he has thought it worth while to collect and preserve all these things is characteristic of the man; and so also is his modest disclaimer of their value.

#### HIS REVERENCE FOR WOMAN.

Mr. Besant's feelings towards Woman amounts almost to reverence. She is either a goddess—a superior being who must be placed upon a pedestal, and to whom Man must perpetually offer up incense and bring gifts—or she is the sweet sharer of his domestic joys, in which case she has to sit at home by the fireside while Man goes out cheerfully to work and fight, bringing home his spoils and his golden guineas to throw them in her lap. These have been his views from his youth up; you may find them,

expressed or implied, in any one of his books. Woman is divine, and Woman must reign.

#### THE DIGNITY OF THE LITERARY PROFESSION.

He takes a very high view of the dignity of the profession of letters. Therefore he has urged, in season and out of season, the duty of the State to recognize literary men as it recognizes doctors, painters, lawyers, and the like. Not, of course, that Mr. George Meredith would be honored by having a peerage conferred upon him. But the profession, as a whole, would be honored, and would benefit greatly from the increased respect in which it would be held by all sorts and conditions of men. There is a story to the effect that about the time when the People's Palace was opened by the Queen, Mr. Besant was offered a knighthood—the dignity conferred upon every little provincial mayor who chances to rule the corporation of a town in which the Queen stays. He refused the honor. But he was presented to Her Majesty. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings."

#### OUR DEBT TO MR. BESANT.

What do we owe to Mr. Besant? The Palestine Exploration Fund, to begin with, a society which has revolutionized the study of the Bible, is indebted to him for twenty-five years' hard work, during which period its interests were looked after as no other man could have looked after them—is indeed indebted to him for much of its success. Dwellers in the East End of London owe to Mr. Besant the People's Palace, the precursor, one hopes, of many other similar institutions in the poorer parts of the Metropolis, and in the provinces. Industrial women are grateful to him for his powerful pleading of their cause—pleading which must in the end meet with its due reward. We who write owe it to Mr. Besant's untiring energy and unflagging zeal that at length it is beginning to be generally recognized that there is such a thing as property in a book. We owe to him also the Society of Authors, still young, but destined, one is persuaded, to become one of the most powerful corporations in the land. Some of us, individually, owe much to his generous sympathy and friendly aid—never withheld, never asked for in vain—and more, perhaps, to the example which he has consistently set us, of diligence winning success. And the great English reading public—the public which he loves and which loves him, the public for whom he has labored incessantly for a quarter of a century, *grande mortalis ævi spatium*—they owe to Mr. Besant a number of delightful novels and other books, all works lofty in aim, pure in tone, and rich in interest. Whether these works will live or not no man may say. But to feel that he has instructed, entertained, charmed and improved his generation is to Mr. Besant a sufficient, as it is a present, reward. Long may he continue to wield his facile and graceful pen—our honest, English, manly Walter Besant!



# THE CIVIC CHURCH.

[The underlying idea of the movement known as the "Civic Church" makes steady progress. A proposal to create a new federal body, representing all religions, was strongly urged by the Conference for the Reunion of the Churches, held recently in Lucerne, Switzerland, and also by the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. The following extracts from a paper submitted by Mr. W. T. Stead to the Parliament of Religions present the general scheme of the movement and outline a practical programme for action.—THE EDITOR].

I GLADLY respond to the invitation to lay before the Parliament of Religions some account of what seems to me the only conception of a Church that is as catholic as this assembly. I have called it the Civic Church because the idea of good citizenship is free from all sectarian or national limitations. All other adjectives, whether geographical or ecclesiastical, impair the catholic conception of the Church. But that is not the only reason for choosing this title. The Civic Church is a phrase recalling to the mind of man that religion is concerned not merely with the salvation of the individual man, but with the regeneration of the whole community. The work of the Civic Church is to establish the Kingdom of Heaven here among men—in other words, to reconstitute human society, to regenerate the State and inspire it with an aspiration after a Divine Ideal. For this purpose civic, as referring primarily to cities, is preferable to national or imperial, which deal with larger areas, or municipal and parochial, which unduly limit the range of the idea. Patriotism has introduced a religious ideal into national life; but, unless America is greatly belied, the conception of a Divine order in city government is far from being naturalized in the minds of those who run the civic machine. It is here, therefore, that the organization of a Civic Church to redeem civic life seems so urgently needed. In a hemisphere which has given us the City of Chicago, the City of St. Louis and the City of New York there is need by the Civic Church to build the City of God.

## I. GENERAL IDEA OF THE CIVIC CHURCH.

The fundamental idea of the Civic Church is that of the intelligent and fraternal co-operation of all those who are in earnest about making men and things somewhat better than they are to-day. Men and things, individually and collectively, are far short of what they ought to be, and all those who, seeing this, are exerting themselves in order to make them better ought to be enrolled in the Civic Church. From the pale of its communion no man or woman is excluded because of speculative differences of opinion upon questions which do not affect practical co-operation. The world has to be saved, and the number of those who will exert themselves in the work of

its salvation is not so great that we can afford to refuse the co-operation of any willing worker because he cannot pronounce our shibboleth. An atheist of the type say of John Morley would no more be excluded from the Civic Church because of his inability to reconcile reason and revelation than you would turn a red-haired man out of a lifeboat crew. For the basis of the fellowship of the members of the Civic Church is their willingness to serve their fellow men, and he is the best Civic Churchman who devotes himself most loyally, most utterly and most lovingly to work out the salvation of the whole community.

## ITS RELATION TO OTHER CHURCHES.

Here let me at the very outset forestall one common misconception. There is nothing in the idea of the Civic Church that is hostile to the existence and prosperity of all the existing churches. It presupposes the existence of such organizations, each of which is doing necessary work that is more efficiently done by small groups acting independently than by a wider federation acting over a broader area. The idea of any antagonism between the Civic Church and the innumerable religious societies already existing is as absurd as the notion of an antagonism between the main drain of the city and the washhand basin of the individual citizen. The main drain is the necessary complement of the washhand basin, but its construction does not imply any slight upon the ancient and useful habit of each man washing his own face. He can do that best himself, although the community as a whole has to help him to get rid of his dirty water. So for the salvation of the individual soul our existing churches may be the best instrument, while for the redemption of the whole community the Civic Church is still indispensable.

## ITS OBJECT.

What is the object of the Civic Church? The reconstitution of human society, so as to establish a state of things that will minimize evil and achieve the greatest possible good for the greatest possible number. What is the enemy that has to be overcome? The selfishness which in one or other of its innumerable forms—either by indolence, indifference or downright wrongdoing—creates a state of things which renders it difficult to do right and easy to do



wrong. What is the field of its operations? The whole range of the life of a man, so far as it touches the life of his brother man. And what is the principle on which it is constituted? The principle of brotherly co-operation on the part of all who are willing to take trouble to make things better, so that the collective moral force of the whole community may be brought to bear to promote the welfare of the whole community.

#### THE CIVIC CHURCH DISTINCTLY CHRISTIAN.

To a Christian such a Church seems to be based upon the central principle of the Christian religion. To Christians who recognize that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him, all religions have within them something of God, all have something of help in them by which man is able to attain nearer to the Divine, and all, therefore, have something to teach us as to how we can best accomplish the great work that lies before all religions—viz., how to remake man in the image of God. To a Christian that religion is the truest which helps most to make men like Jesus Christ.

The Apostle says: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." The Civic Church accepts that principle and carries it out to its logical ultimate. Who are those who are in Christ Jesus? Those who conform to certain outward rites, call themselves by particular names, or worship according to a certain order? Not so. Those who are in Christ Jesus are those who have put on Christ, who are baptized with His spirit, who deny themselves to help those who need helping, who sacrifice their lives to save their fellow-men—in other words, those who take trouble to do good to others. And it is time they were gathered into a society which could act as an associated unit of organization for the realization of the Ideal. The recognition of this wide brotherhood of all who take up their cross to follow Christ must necessarily precede the attempt to secure federated co-operation for the attainment of a common end. To take up your cross, what is that but to deny yourself, and to follow Christ—but to give up time, thought and energy to the service of your fellow-men? Those who do that, so far as they do that, constitute the Church militant below which will constitute the Church triumphant above. And the triumph of the Church will be achieved the sooner the more readily the Church militant below gets into line, recognizes its essential unity and employs its collective strength against the common foe.

#### THE SPIRITUAL COUNTERPART OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Union, co-operation, concerted action—these are only possible on the basis of federation. Gone for ever are the days when any one church can hope to lord it over God's heritage. The Civic Church is an attempt to get the undisciplined, scattered crowds into line. We are only waging a guerilla warfare, where we might be carrying on a regular campaign. Differences of uniform or of accoutrements are held

to be sufficient to justify our standing aloof from each other, while the common enemy hold the field. Now, we ask, has the time not come when the attack on Evil should be conducted with ordinary common sense?

There is no suggestion on the part of the advocates of the Civic Church that a committee representing the various existing organizations for mending the world, and the men and women who are willing to take trouble to do good to others, should supersede any existing institution. The Civic Church comes into existence not to supersede, but rather to energize all the institutions that make for righteousness, to bring them into sympathetic communication the one with the other, and to adopt the sensible methods of municipal administration, with its accurate geographical demarcation and strict apportionment of responsibility, to the more spiritual work of the Church.

The Civic Church is the spiritual counterpart of the town council, representing the collective and corporate responsibility of all the citizens for the spiritual, moral and social welfare of the poorest and most neglected district within their borders. It is an attempt to organize the conscience of the community so as to bring the collective moral sentiment of the whole community to bear upon the problems which can only be solved by collective action. The work which lies before such a federative centre is vast and varied. Vast and varied though it be, it is surprising how much of it is beyond dispute. Men may differ about original sin, they agree about the necessity of supplying pure water; they quarrel over apostolical succession, but they are at one as to the need for cleansing cesspools and flushing sewers. It is in the fruitful works of righteousness, in the practical realization of humanitarian ideals, that the reunion of Christendom, and not of Christendom only, is to be brought about.

#### THE PIONEER OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Broadly speaking, the difference between the municipality and the Civic Church is that one deals solely with the enforcement of such a minimum of co-operation as is laid down by act of Parliament or Congress, while the other seeks to secure conformity, not to the clauses of a law, but to the higher standard which is fixed by the realizable aspirations of mankind for a higher life and a more human, not to say divine, existence. The Church lives forever in the realm of the Ideal. She labors in the van of human progress, educating the community up to an ever-widening and expanding conception of social obligations. As soon as her educational work is complete she hands over to the State the performance of duties which formerly were exclusively discharged by the Church. The relief of the poor, the establishment of hospitals, the opening of libraries, the education of the children—all these in former times were entrusted to the Church. But as the Church educated the people, these duties were transferred one by one to the care of the State. The Church did not, however, lose any of her responsibilities in regard to these matters, nor did the trans-



fer of her obligations to the shoulders of rate-paid officials leave her with a corresponding lack of work to be performed. The duty of the Church became indirect rather than direct. Instead of relieving the poor, teaching the young, caring for the sick, her duty was to see that the public bodies who had inherited the responsibilities were worthy of their position, and never fell below the standard either in morals or in philanthropy which the Church had attained. And in addition to these duties, which may be styled electoral, the Church was at once confronted with a whole series of new obligations springing out of the advance made by the community in realizing a higher social ideal. The duty of the Church is ever to be the pioneer of social progress, to be the educator of the moral sentiment, so as to render it possible to throw upon the whole community the duties which at first are necessarily borne exclusively by the elect few.

#### ITS ELECTORAL DUTIES.

There is little doubt that in any English or American city the good people could rule if they would take as much trouble to organize and work for the victory of justice, honesty, purity and righteousness as the bad people take to secure the rule of the rum seller and the dust contractor. But where are they to find their organizing central point? They can only find it in the Civic Church, the establishment of which in every community is indispensable, if the forces which make for righteousness and progress are to have their rightful ascendancy in the governance of our cities.

The Civic Church would of necessity become an electoral centre—what may be described as a moral caucus, created for the purpose of making conscience supreme in the government of the affairs of the town.

First and foremost, the Civic Church would, wherever it was powerful, render absolutely impossible the nomination of candidates notoriously dishonest and immoral.

Secondly, the Civic Church, on the eve of every election, could and would stir up all the affiliated churches to appeal to the best citizens to regard the service of the municipality as a duty which they owe to God and man, and to all citizens to prepare for the ballot with a due sense of the religious responsibility of the exercise of citizenship. The Civic Church could also bring almost irresistible pressure to bear to prevent the coercion, the corruption and the lying which are at present so often regarded as excusable, if not legitimate, methods of influencing elections.

Thirdly, there are always in all elections certain great moral issues upon which all good men agree of whatever party they may be. But as these issues seldom affect, except adversely, the pockets of wealthy and powerful interests, they are ignored. The Civic Church would bring them to the front and keep them there. All that is needed is that the professedly religious men should be as resolute to pull the wires for the Kingdom of Heaven as irreligious men are to roll logs for the benefit of the gaming hell or the gin-shop.

## II. ITS SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

The duty of the Civic Church is to inspire and direct mankind in all matters pertaining to the right conduct of life, the amelioration of the condition of the people and the progressive development of a more perfect social system. Much of this work is no doubt performed already more or less imperfectly by existing organizations. But without reflecting in the least upon the zeal, intelligence and devotion of those who have borne the heat and labor of the day, is there one among the most earnest of the laborers who would not confess in the bitterness of his soul how often he was hampered and crippled in his best efforts by the absence of any general conception of the plan of operations and the difficulty of securing the co-operation of those who agree about the needs of this life, because they cannot agree about the number or shape of the steps that lead up to the portals of Heaven?

The best way in which this truth can be brought out into clear relief is to take the life of man from the cradle to the grave, and in a rapid and necessarily most incomplete survey, to point out objects which command the undivided support of all men of all religions, and which, therefore, could be much more efficiently pursued in common or in concert than by the isolated and independent action of a multitude of small organizations. In making this survey I do not attempt to draw up any scheme of ideal perfection. I rigidly confine myself to noticing the best that has already been attained by the most advanced civilizations or by the most progressive citizens. I frame my Civic Church programme strictly on the principle of leveling up. What the most forward have already attained can be in time attained by the most backward. It is all a question of the rate of progress. That rate is likely to be accelerated by nothing so much as by displaying before the eyes of the laggards in the rear a bird's-eye view of the positions occupied in advance by the pioneers of the race. Hence I claim no originality for the programme of the Civic Church. Absolutely originality is not for federations, which of necessity must not advance beyond the solid ground of verified experiment and ascertained fact. As the Civic Church is in advance of the State, so the individual reformer is ever in advance of the Civic Church. The heretic always leads the van. What the Civic Church can do is to generalize for the benefit of all the advantages which have hitherto been confined to the few.

#### I.—TO THE INFANT.

I begin with the infant; everything begins with the infant. And the Civic Church begins with the infant before his birth. The first doctrine of the Civic Church, as I conceive it, is an urgent insistence upon the infinite responsibility of parentage, and especially of paternity. Every child has a right to be well born of healthy parents with legitimate status, and no child ought to be born into the world unless his parents have the means and the opportunity to



provide him adequately with food, clothing, shelter and education.

When the child comes to the birth, there is at every step need for the watchful care of the Church. The question of foundling hospitals is one on which much may be said. If the great evil of the advent of unwanted children were seriously grappled with, the need for such institutions would dwindle to a minimum. At present, with the subject ignored by the Churches, the community that closes the foundling hospital with one hand opens the murderous baby farm with the other.

When the child is born it needs nourishment, and the supply of good milk cheap is one of the first necessities of its existence. I well remember Thomas Carlyle speaking to me with much sad bitterness of the change that had come over the rural districts of Scotland in his lifetime. "Nowadays," he said, "the poor bairns cannot get a sup of milk to their porridge. The whole of the milk is sent off to town, and the laborer's child gets none. The result is that they are brought up on slops, and the breed decays." A little thought might have secured the peasantry against this loss of their natural means of subsistence, but the Church does not take thought for such trifles. The lairds and the large farmers sent the milk to the best market, and the children of the men who tilled their land had to do without. To deprive children of milk is simply infanticide at one or two removes.

The prevention of cruelty to children is surely one of the good works upon which the Civic Church could agree without one dissentient voice. The fact that in all our cities a certain number of children are annually tortured to death by starvation, blows and all manner of hideous brutalities is unfortunately but too well attested by the reports of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## II.—TO THE CHILD.

So we may go on. From the infant we come to the child. Here we have a constantly extending field for the intelligent activity of the Civic Church. Every child ought to be protected against the exploitation of his life until he is at least thirteen years of age. That is the child's learning time. To put him to work before then is to compel him to live on his capital, and to impoverish him for the rest of his life. The whole influence of the Civic Church would be thrown into the scale in favor of postponing child labor until at least thirteen years had been allowed in which to grow and play and learn. It is only within very recent times and only in some countries that children of tender years have ceased to be regarded as the legitimate chattels of their parents. The spectacle of some streets swarming after dark with child vendors of newspapers, matches, etc., is a melancholy reflection upon the civilization that necessitates such an immolation of childhood.

If exemption from being driven to mine and factory and the workshop until after thirteen years of age be the first clause in the children's charter, the

second is the provision of places in which to play. To the young child a playground is more important than a school room. But in most cities the street with all its dangers, or the gutter with all its filth, is the only playground of the child. Within five minutes from every door there should be the counterpart of the village green, where the little toddlers could roll and frolic without dread of the wheels of the van or the rush of the street. A few great parks at great intervals are no substitute for the playground close at hand. And as there should be public playgrounds open to all in fine weather, so there should be public playrooms under cover, lighted and warmed, for use in wet weather or in winter. The Civic Church could do much in this way. There are plenty of odd corners and empty sites that might be utilized for playgrounds if there were but a public body ready to take the matter in hand, and in the empty but spacious halls of our Board Schools there is, in the evening, at least, ample playing room for the children of our cities. But all these things require direction, organization, and the co-operation of all existing agencies. How can these be secured save by the Civic Church?

After a place to play in, the child needs most a place to learn in. And it will be well if the first schoolroom can be made as much of a playing place as possible. In the advocacy of the more extended use of the method of the kindergarten, the Church could lift from many a weary little head a burden which it was never intended to bear. Education for young children can be made a delight instead of, as too often it is at present, being made a torture. The whole question of the efficiency of education in school, in all its stages, can never be absent from the thought of the Civic Church. This involves no meddling interference with the proper function of the School Board. But it does involve a constant encouragement to the best members of the School Board to press on to the attainment of the highest possible efficiency.

In the case of orphans, and children who are in a special manner the children of the State, there is everywhere noticeable absence of systematic, comprehensive action. Here and there private philanthropists will found orphanages, or a single church, like Mr. Spurgeon's, will undertake to provide for the fatherless; but the Civic Church will have to be created before the duty of caring for the orphan will be adequately performed. There is an almost universal agreement among the best authorities that children left to the guardians are much better boarded out than brought up in the workhouse taint. But how many workhouses teem with children, and how often the timid proposals of the reformer for making a change in this respect are baffled by the *vis inertiae* of prejudice and use and wont? Whether the children are boarded out or massed together in the workhouse, there is a constant need for the healthful, life-giving influence of loving supervisors. These children are the natural objects of the mother love that is running to waste in the community. The heart of many a childless wife or lonely old maid would be



filled with gladness and joy if they could but be taught to mother the orphan family in the Union. But a thousand obstacles are placed in their way, and there is no Civic Church to constantly urge this mothering of the motherless children upon the attention of the unemployed women of the middle class.

Toys and picture books are needed. Mr. Labouchere in London, through the columns of *Truth*, does more to supply this need than all the churches, although I am glad to say that toy services are now becoming more common. Why should not the superfluity of the well-to-do nurseries be utilized for the benefit of the children of the community? Every one agrees that it would be well to do this. But how to get it done is the question, and, short of the creation of the Civic Centre which would exercise a kind of philanthropic Episcopate over the whole community, I see no other resource.

### III.—TO THE YOUTH.

When the child grows up and attains the status of a youth, the widening temptations of life widen the field of usefulness for the Civic Church. The provision of a system of scholarships, by which the most capable youths of either sex should be assisted in obtaining the best education which school or university can afford, is no dream of the visionary idealist. Such provision is made here and there. It would be the duty of the Civic Church to make it universal. The endowments intended for the poor, now monopolized by the rich, need to be reclaimed for their rightful owners. Every community should have a complete system of graded schools through which the scholar should be passed, from the kindergarten to the university. Endowments should be divided equally between the sexes, instead of being distributed on the principle that to him that hath shall be given, while from her that hath not shall be taken even that which she has.

Every town should have its branch of the Home Reading Union, and every school its recreative evening classes. Provision should be made of quiet classrooms where the student could pursue the studies which would be impossible amid the distractions of a crowded room. Playing fields, available for cricket, football, hockey and lawn tennis, should be preserved with jealous care in the heart of every urban community. Opportunities for learning to swim, and if possible to boat, should be provided in every centre of population. Regular field clubs and garden associations should be formed, in order to develop a taste for natural history and a love of flowers. And in winter, when outdoor pursuits are impossible, there should be in every district a warm and well-lighted popular drawing room, where the young people could meet for social purposes, instead of being confronted with the alternatives of the street or the music hall. The youth of every town needs the gymnastic classes and all the conveniences of the Polytechnic or the People's Palace. But who is to secure this? The individual is as powerless as the isolated church or chapel. It requires the combined action of all the philanthropists of the community to

secure these advantages for the young. But the organizing centre as yet does not exist.

The Civic Church will seek to strengthen the law where it exists, and to strengthen it where it is faulty and inadequate. But in securing the teaching of temperance in schools it need not appeal to the law; it only needs to educate those who are entrusted with the control of the education of the people.

The need for technical education for the youth of both sexes, although generally recognized, is almost as generally neglected. The old technical education of the household enjoyed by our grandmothers is vanishing fast; the new generation is growing up uninstructed in the household arts. But who will press forward the consideration of these subjects?

The homing of the youth in our great cities, the making of provision for the young man and young woman from the country who find themselves suddenly launched into the midst of a wilderness of houses, all peopled by unsympathetic strangers—there is a vast field for religious and philanthropic endeavor. The home is the great nursery of all the virtues and all the amenities of life. How to create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dis-homed, this is one of the problems which the Civic Church might profitably press upon the attention of all the Churches.

As I go on unfolding page after page of the endless series of philanthropic activities in which the Civic Church might play the leading part, I marvel at the immensity of the humanitarian effort that is demanded, but I marvel still more at the silence of so many of our pulpits and the indifference of so many of our churches to the pressing needs of the human race. My heart stirs within me when I contemplate the innumerable good causes of our own time which urgently and clamantly demand the attention of religious men, and I contrast with these needs the arid and empty dialectic which does duty for a sermon in many of our pulpits. Instead of being the leader in all good works, the director-general of the world-transforming crusade, the religious teacher has often driven into a mere ecclesiastical Mr. Fribble, who drives through twenty minutes of more or less polished inanity, and then subsides into complacent silence, feeling that he has done his duty. Meanwhile the hungry sheep look up and are not fed, and humanity bereft of its natural leaders wonders aimlessly about in the wilderness of sin, seeking guidance everywhere and finding it not. Nor will it find it until by the reconstitution of the Civic Church, we create once more a centre of inspiration and of counsel round which will gather all the energy and enthusiasm that exist in the community for the realization of our social ideals.

The field is white unto the harvest and the laborers are few. And of those who have entered their names as laborers, how many are there who are twiddling their thumbs over more or less aimless banalities and ecclesiastical twaddle?

### IV.—TO THE ADULT.

So far, I have but described the work which the



Civic Church might do in the service of the young. I have said nothing concerning the work that awaits it in relation to the adults. To describe that even in the most cursory fashion would need a volume. But lest any should say that I have shirked the most important part of my subject, I will jot down, without any pretence at exhaustive or scientific definition, some of the services which the Civic Church might render to the adult citizen often in connection with existing institutions. In drawing up this formidable catalogue of labors that await this modern Hercules, I strictly confine myself to indicating useful work which has been accomplished in some places, and which, pending the intervention of the State, can be accomplished everywhere by the efforts of some such voluntary agency as the Civic Church.

## THE ADULT AS A CITIZEN.

1. The education of the householder as to his civic and national responsibilities.
2. The stimulating of an intelligent interest in political and municipal issues.
3. The keeping moral issues to the front, as caucuses keep party issues.
4. The representation of the unrepresented, whether women, children, paupers, or subject races.
5. The cultivation of patriotism and the religion of citizenship.
6. The stemming the tide of national hatreds, and claiming justice even for the enemy.
7. The formation of volunteer corps.
8. The establishment of life and fire brigades.

## THE ADULT AS A WORKER.

1. The development of self-reliance and mutual help by the formation of Trades Unions.
2. The shortening of excessive hours of labor.
3. The enforcement of the laws for the protection of labor.
4. The encouragement of industrial arbitration.
5. The promotion of copartnership between employers and employed.
6. The appointment of women inspectors for women workers.
7. The prevention of sweating.
8. The payment of sailors' wages before leaving ship.

## THE ADULT IN SICKNESS.

1. Provident dispensaries.
2. Hospitals—general, infectious and convalescent.
3. Health lectures.
4. Sick nurses.
5. Medical comforts.
6. Change of air for convalescents.
7. Lying-in hospital.
8. Blind asylums.
9. Deaf and dumb institutions.
10. Lunatic asylums.

## THE ADULT IN THE WORKHOUSE.

1. Women on Boards of Guardians.
2. Brabazon scheme for employment of aged.
3. Decoration of walls of wards.
4. Library for inmates.
5. Supply of papers and magazines.
6. Constant supply of visitors.
7. Occasional excursions and treats.
8. Handkerchiefs and night gowns for the bed ridden

9. Tobacco and snuff for the aged.
10. Lantern and other entertainments.
11. Music, instrumental and vocal.

## THE ADULT AT LEISURE.

1. A minimum of public houses, and those well conducted.
2. Saturday night and Sunday closing.
3. Clubs for men and women—temperance hotels.
4. Free library and reading rooms.
5. Popular social evenings in board schools.
6. Good theatre and decent music halls.
7. Bands in parks.
8. The preservation of open spaces.
9. Shade trees and seats in streets.
10. Kiosks, lavatories and drinking fountains in streets.
11. Lantern lectures.
12. University extension lectures.
13. Museums and art galleries.
14. Open churches and organ recitals.

## THE ADULT IN BUSINESS.

1. Honest friendly societies.
2. Old age pensions.
3. Advisory council re investments.
4. Trade protection societies.
5. Co-operative societies.
6. The poor man's banker—Monts de Piété—Popular banks.
9. The providing of adequate drinking-fountains and lavatories in workshops and factories.
10. The establishment of the six days' working week.
11. Dining halls with music.

## THE ADULT OUT OF WORK.

1. Establishment of labor registries.
2. The creation of labor colonies.
3. The direction of emigration.
4. The improvement of casual wards.
5. The organization of charitable relief.
6. Temporary work for the unemployed.
7. The development of cottage industries.
8. Every man his allotment.

## THE ADULT AT HOME.

1. Instead of slums, improved dwellings.
2. A good water supply.
3. Sanitary drainage.
4. Free baths and wash houses.
5. A garden for every home, if it is only a window box.
6. Cheap transit by tram and rail.
7. Municipal lodging houses.
8. Visitors for doss houses.
9. Co-operative homes.

## THE ADULT IN DEATH.

1. Homes for the dying.
2. Reformed funerals.
3. Cremation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Enforcing the law against gambling.
2. Discouraging prostitution.
3. The poor man's lawyer.
4. Cab shelters.
5. Enforcement of law against smoke.
6. Preventing the pollution of rivers.
7. Music and visiting in prison.
8. Prison-gate brigade.
9. Rescue homes and inebriate asylums.
10. Country holidays.
11. Pilgrimages—historical and religious.



Such are a few of the subjects upon which the community needs guidance, which the Civic Church would be constantly needed to give. There is hardly a community in which some progress has not been made by individuals, or by Churches, or by other societies, in the solution of the problems to which I have briefly alluded. But in no community is there any organized effort to secure for all the citizens all the advantages which have been secured for a favored few here and there. What is wanted is a Civic Centre which will generalize for the benefit of all the results obtained by isolated workers. The first desideratum is to obtain a man or woman who can look at the community as a whole, and who will resolve that he or she, as the case may be, will never rest until they bring up the whole community to the standard of the most advanced societies. Such a determined worker has the nucleus of the Civic Church under his own hat; but, of course, if he is to succeed in his enterprise he must endeavor by hook or by crook to get into existence some federation of the moral and religious forces which would be recognized by the community as having authority to speak in the name and with the experience of the Civic Church. The work will of necessity be tentative and slow. Nor do I dream of evolving an ideal collective Humanitarian Episcopate on democratic lines all at once. But if the idea is once well grasped by the right man or woman it will grow. The necessities of mankind will foster it, and all the forces of civilization and of religion will work for the establishment of the Civic Church.

#### APPENDIX.

We append a brief account of the attempts which have been made to realize the idea of the Civic Church in Great Britain.

The earliest practical effort in recent years to secure the co-operation of all the Churches and other agencies in a federated effort to promote the general weal took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne. There was constituted in that city on April 21, 1890, what was called the Religious Conference. On this Conference every church and chapel in Newcastle and Gateshead has a right to be represented by three members. The Vicar of Newcastle was elected chairman, and the Conference contained representatives of Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, Jews and Positivists. The Conference began its labors by organizing a demonstration against gambling and betting, then it discussed the question of prostitution, and in the following year held a demonstration on the subject of temperance. The defect of this organization was, that it was academic rather than executive, and confined itself to making occasional demonstrations. It did not attempt to undertake the duties of the Civic Church.

A similar organization on almost identical lines was established at Liverpool, and with almost the same results.

In March, 1891, a Conference held in connection with the Association of Helpers at Bradford gave a

stimulus to the idea of federated action, the outcome of which was the formation of a joint committee of all the Evangelical Nonconformist churches for the purpose of taking a religious census, by means of a combined house-to-house visitation of every street and every lane in the town. The work was taken up with much heartiness, and the results were most reassuring. The example of Bradford was followed in Halifax and elsewhere.

The first Civic Centre to be formally constituted was at Glasgow. A conference, presided over by the Lord Provost, was summoned by the Presbytery of the Established Church, and attended by representatives of all the other churches, and of many public and private institutions. It was decided to form a Social Questions Conference, which was publicly launched by Lord Rosebery, May 13, 1892. The following public bodies are represented on this Conference: The Presbyteries of the Established, Free and United Presbyterian Churches, the Episcopal Church; three parochial boards; Merchants' House; Trades' House; the Landlords' Association; the House Factors' Association; the Trades' Council; the Charity Organization Society; the Social Union; and the Ruskin Society. The following subjects were submitted for discussion in the order of urgency:

1. The organization of labor centres where work may be provided for all who are willing to work.
2. The housing of the poor and practical suggestions for the improvement of their dwellings.
3. How to provide rational and pleasant recreation for the citizens.
4. The condition of the class guilty of minor offences in relation to short terms of imprisonment.
5. How to put down vagrancy and rescue the children of vagrants.

Very useful and valuable reports were drawn up under these heads, and the Conference undertook last winter to organize popular concerts on a large scale.

The first Civic Centre to be constituted in England, and the only Civic Centre which calls itself by that name, was established at Brighton. The formation of this Centre dates from November 29, 1891. It is constituted by representatives from the churches, chapels, trade unions, co-operative societies, friendly societies and other organizations. Mr. George Jacob Holyoake is one of the vice-presidents of the Brighton Civic Centre. The objects of the Centre were thus defined:

1. Decrease of public-houses and enforcement of the laws concerning the liquor traffic.
2. Enforcement of the law against gambling.
3. Better lighting of back streets and slums.
4. Improved dwellings of artisans.
5. Public baths and wash-houses.
6. Increased technical and moral education.
7. Shorter hours of labor and seats for shop assistants.
8. Free news-room.
9. Gymnasiums and swimming baths for boys and girls.
10. Open spaces and playgrounds for children.
11. Election of suitable persons for public bodies.
12. Strengthening the hands of the Vigilance Committee.
13. To secure shelters for flymen.



The minimum subscription is fixed at a shilling. The committee meets once a month. It has been very active, and has brought constant pressure to bear upon the Town Council in the right direction. Mr. Holyoake, who is one of the oldest veterans in the work of social reform, recently remarked that he had never known any society that had made such rapid, such solid progress as the Brighton Civic Centre.

A Civic Centre was constituted at Cardiff on May 13, 1892, its object being declared to be to promote the social and moral well-being of the community. Its constitution defined its members as consisting of original sympathizers, ministers of religion and elected members. A permanent committee of women only dealt with women's questions. The Council meets quarterly. Its chief work has been the institution of dinners for starving children during the winter.

Conferences and public meetings were held to discuss the proposed Civic Church at Walsall, Wolverhampton, Swansea, Ipswich, Burnley, Bristol and Middlesbro', but owing to local causes the movement in these places did not pass beyond the initial stage of appointing a committee to consider and report.

The most notable advance in the direction of the Civic Church has been made at Manchester. The Social Questions Union was formally constituted on November 29, 1892. The Bishop is the president. Its members consist of any persons desirous of promoting the objects of the Union, who subscribe not less than one shilling a year to its funds; but their nominations must be approved by the Council. The objects of the Union were thus defined:

To unite members of the various Christian communities and others for the purpose of studying and taking united action upon questions affecting the moral and social well-being of the community, such as drunkenness, gambling, social impurity, and the condition of the people, and for the promotion of purer and happier conditions of social life generally.

The means by which these objects were to be obtained were thus defined:

(a) By obtaining all necessary information. (b) By informing and developing public opinion. (c) By putting existing social laws into operation, and promoting fresh legislation. (d) By co-operating with existing social organizations, and, if need be, initiating others.

The following committees were appointed: (1) Temperance. (2) Gambling. (3) Social Purity. (4) Educational and Recreative. (5) Labor. (6) Conditions of Home Life. The Council meets once a quarter, and the reports of the committees show that the most useful work has been done.

Another useful Civic Centre has been established at Rochdale. It is established on much the same lines as that in Manchester, but the standing committees are as follows: (1) Housing of the Poor. (2) Police Court Mission. (3) Temperance. (4) Recreation.

(5) Smoke Abatement. The president is the Mayor, and the Centre is working in hearty co-operation with the Town Council.

In Edinburgh the excellent Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has for many years anticipated many of the features of the Civic Church. But at the opening of this year an attempt was made to convert it into a Civic Centre. The hearty co-operation of the police and the city authorities was secured, but as yet the work is carried on on the old lines.

In the Old Swan, Liverpool, the Civic Church movement has led to the opening of a social centre in the disused police station. An attempt to establish a similar social centre at Aintree, Liverpool, failed, owing to the indisposition of the local churches to respond to the generous offer of Mr. Hartley.

These constitute, so far as I am aware, all the successful attempts that have been made to constitute working Civic Centres on lines broader than that of Established or Free Churches.

The movement, however, has led to considerable activity in the direction of federation among the Free Churches. At Walsall, for instance, the attempt to found a Civic Centre broke down owing to differences about Disestablishment, but a Nonconformist Council sprang from the ruins of the Civic Centre.

At Swansea the proposal to establish a Civic Centre resulted in the formation of a Christian Council, in which Churchmen and Dissenters met, but which did not include either Catholics, Unitarians or Jews.

In London a Nonconformist Council has been in existence for a year or two. It issued a manifesto on the eve of the County Council election, and meets periodically for the consideration of questions of public importance.

Birmingham, in February, 1893, decided to constitute a Nonconformist Council for the united consideration of moral, social and religious questions. The Executive Committee is composed of four ministers and four laymen from the Wesleyans, Congregationalists and Baptists, and one each from the Friends, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, United Methodists, New Connection and the Salvation Army. The Council is considering the taking of a religious census, and has held an important conference on the subject of juvenile prostitution.

There have been many Nonconformist Councils formed in other towns, but so far the movement has chiefly been confined to the Free Churches, with the exceptions noted above.

We conclude this hasty survey with a brief reference to the Council of Churches in Victoria, which was constituted in September, 1892, by the representatives of the Orthodox Protestant churches. Its object is defined as that of giving opportunity for consultation and co-operation on matters affecting the religious, moral and social interests of the community.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE REUNION OF THE CHURCHES.

THE *Review of the Churches* makes a long and careful report of the remarkable conference at Lucerne in which many noted clergymen and laymen owing allegiance to various denominations discussed during two weeks the great question of the reunion of the churches of the world. Dr. Lunn, the editor of the *Review of the Churches* is the vigorous originator, promoter and administrator of this meeting. The debates on this momentous subject were conducted at Christs' Church among the grand scenery of the Rhone glaciers and the Swiss Alps. Most of the eminent gentlemen who took part, while admitting evils and illogicalities in the too extensive church differentiation, were inclined to advocate delay and patience in any attempts at ecclesiastical reconstruction. But they were almost one in the belief that the churches should as soon as possible unite in furthering ethical and social work.

One of the earliest addresses was delivered by Canon Fremantle, who thought that some move toward general unity and co-operation was clearly necessary—that it was entirely inadequate to accept the theoretical unity that would be in the hearts of all individual good men. He despaired of merging

all sects into one great denomination because he could see no place in the latter for eccentric individualities and such movements as the Salvation Armyists'. Then, too, there would be too much lost in the attrition which would bring about universal acquiescence.

### THE ETHICAL AND SOCIAL THE CHIEF ISSUE.

But Canon Fremantle strongly urged immediate co-operation of the different churches in such movements as the protection of children, the investigation of strikes and other social work, to which functions he gave far more importance than the consideration of the worshiping forms. He says: "The Christian conscience in all parts has been turned of late years to the acknowledgment that the Church's work lies not in public worship and its adjuncts, but in infusing the Christian spirit into all branches of the life of mankind, private and public. The moral and social direction of religion is felt to be its chief concern. The Pope has issued encyclicals on the subject, and has shown his sense both of the importance of the social movement and of the moral functions of government; and Cardinal Manning was occupied far more in his later years in the cause of the Dockers and the protection of children than in purely ecclesi-



CHRIST CHURCH, LUCERNE, WHERE THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD.





REV. PROF. LINDSAY, D.D.      REV. DR. LUNN.      MR. F. H. STEAD.  
 MR. W. T. STEAD.      REV. DR. GLOVER.      REV. J. B. HEARD.      REV. PRINCIPAL EDWARDS, D.D.  
 HON. AND REV. CANON FREMANTLE.

SPEAKERS AT THE LUCERNE GATHERING.

astical questions. The last Pan-Anglican meeting of Bishops gave social questions the first place, as did the Archbishop of Canterbury in his last charge. The Presbyterian and Congregationalist Assemblies to which I have already alluded did the same. The fact is confessed on all sides. The attempt of Mr. Stead to organize a Civic Church cannot be reckoned a mere Utopia; for it is evident that all social progress which goes beyond haphazard and hand-to-mouth methods must work through public bodies. We must strive and pray that those bodies may be imbued with the Christian spirit, that they may realize that they have great Church functions committed to their charge, and may act as branches of the Church of God. A Christian social life in its fullness is our aim."

And more specifically Canon Fremantle advocated five main reforms in our church life:

1. The abrogation of the "law which forbids any but clergymen to preach in the pulpits of our churches, and which forbids the ministers of the national system of worship from preaching in the pulpits of other denominations. . . . The spectacle of Dr. Mackennal or Dr. Rigg or Mr. Price Hughes or Lord Radstock preaching in St. Paul's would, I am convinced, do more to break down false

ideas as to what Christianity means than any other action or event in the same order of things.

2. "The second thing I would desire is the formation of practical councils for the furtherance of Christian work in common. Such bodies would be consulted on all charitable and philanthropic work done in the parish, and though they could not be made to prevent individual initiative, they would form a place in which new schemes might be discussed.

3. "I would propose that Conferences such as that in which we are engaged should be held in all parts of England, wherever there are men and women who wish for reunion.

4. "I believe that it is possible to have common acts of worship and common communions from time to time. . . . Of course no one would be compelled to join in such a service; but the custom once begun would spread.

5. Canon Fremantle advocated some system of publications for combined information and free discussion in the localities.

The Canon made a strong appeal to the Non-conformist element to aid in the work for which the conference was assembled, affirming that the success or failure of that work would lie with them.

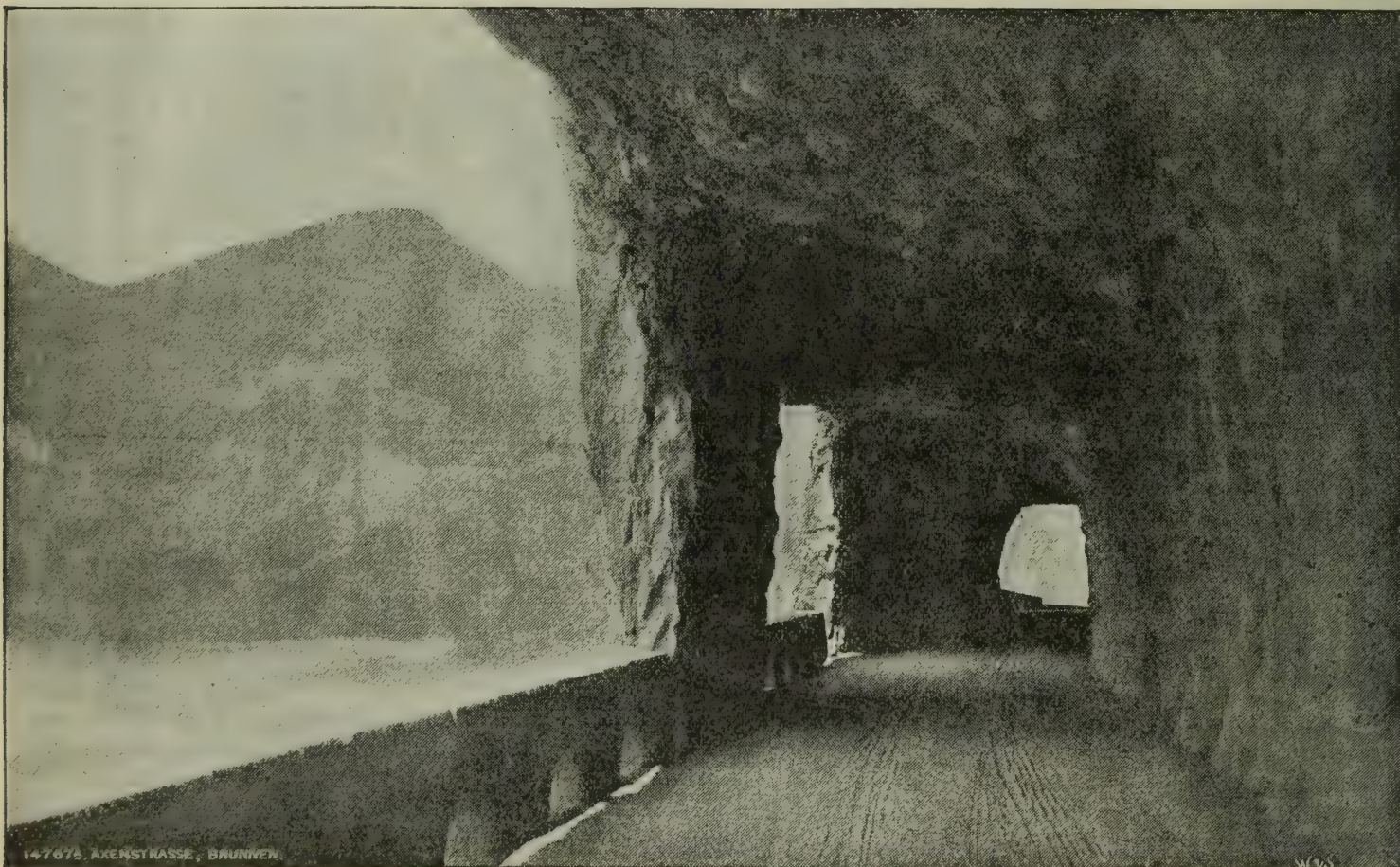


## FEDERATION, NOT FUSION.

On the next day another important address was made by Rev. Professor Lindsay, of Glasgow. Professor Lindsay dwelt on the sacred right of individuality and the value in certain directions that diversity undoubtedly has, but to preserve that value and the individual rights he spoke for a confederation of the churches as his ideal of reunion. The first step should be taken in social reform, and especially in home and foreign missions. "This federation of Churches now exists in our missions to an extent that many people at home know nothing about. All India

and universal one. He pointed out that all churches, so far as they are represented by men, are corrupt. Canon Hammond further used this as an argument against non-conformity.

*"Holy Scripture teaches us, and in the most emphatic and decisive way, that, whatever may be the corruptions of the Church, we must on no account separate from it. I submit to you that the book of God instructs us to put notorious and impenitent sinners out of communion; it teaches us to separate from the errors and abuses of the Church (by protesting against them, by resisting them, by striving to*



THE AXENSTRASSE.—LAKE OF LUCERNE.

is mapped out under mission conferences which are really confederations of mission churches, and work in the most gratifying way."

## IS THERE MORE THAN ONE CHURCH?

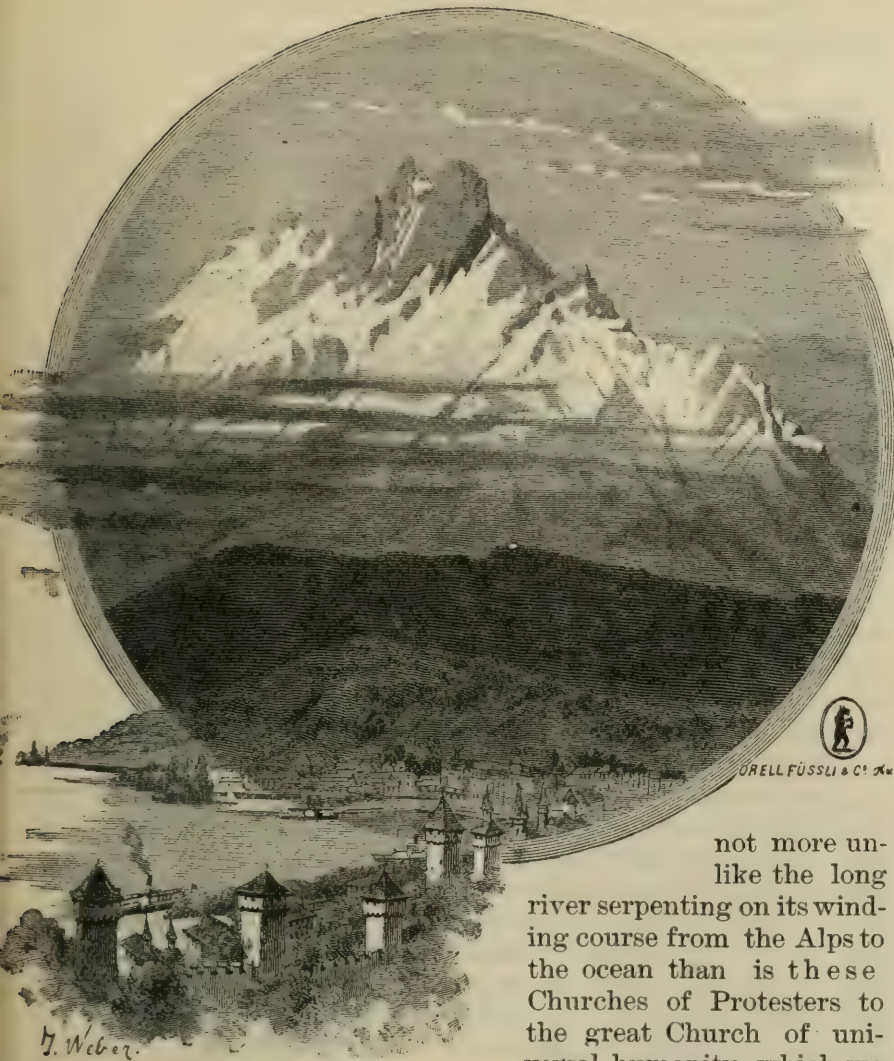
One of the most elaborate addresses which provoked a quantity of arguments was Canon Hammond's on Polychurchism, in which he maintained that it was illogical and against the deliverances of scripture to consider that the two hundred or more denominations were so many churches. He quoted and argued extensively to show that there can be only one church for each locality. Accepting this thesis as proved, he suggested that the object of the conference—"the reunion of the Churches"—was fallacious in its very nature. In other words, Canon Hammond refused to accept any church but the ideal

reform them), but it nowhere teaches that we ourselves are to leave it; on the contrary, it requires us to remain in it."

Dr. Lunn vigorously attacked this position on the ground of the difficulty of discerning the parent stock and of the truth of Canon Hammond's Old Testament interpretations. Mr. Stead, too, thought it was rather in the nature of discussing phrases than discussing realities; and a very extended debate took place, in which Canon Hammond received but little support.

Rev. J. B. Heard, M.A., who spoke on July 13th, said that the reunion of Christendom "means the time when the Churches as so many separate organizations shall melt and merge into one vast confederation. All rivers run into the ocean, and yet the ocean seems no fuller; its waters are as salt as ever. The salt sea, its mighty waters rolling evermore, is





HAUNTS OF REUNIONISTS,  
MOUNT PILATUS.

the strength of our movement. The desire for reunion is part of our *weltgeist*; it is a spirit in the air taking a hundred forms, and meeting us, like the cry of the mocking-bird, in a hundred wandering voices in the air. It expresses what all men are in search of; it is part of the *Zeitgeist*, it is abreast of the ruling ideas of the age."

#### OUTCOME OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

"What are these? It is, in a word, an outgrowth of the Oxford movement, purged of its sacerdotal accretions, and translated into popular and practical form. No error ever grew and spread that had not some grand ideal underneath. That ideal of the Oxford movement was to realize the Church visible as again one united and indivisible. We had so long acquiesced in the quibbling distinction between visible and invisible Church, that the jest of King Charles, who described Harrow-on-the-Hill as the only visible Church in England, had come to be accepted as a true account of the case; and with what result? Every slight schism meant a separation forever."

#### UNITY, NOT UNIFORMITY.

The great stone of stumbling in the way of past reunionists is, Mr. Heard said, the misconception

not more unlike the long river serpentine on its winding course from the Alps to the ocean than is these Churches of Protesters to the great Church of universal humanity, which we have not reached as yet, but which we are reaching on to.

"Here, let me add, lies

that unity meant uniformity in dogma and observance.

#### OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Almost every speech provoked vigorous discussion on the part of various delegates, and the concluding address was made by Canon Hammond, who replied to the criticisms of his first speech and went carefully over his previous argument. The conference then dropped the question with the intention of renewing the discussion in September.

#### THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

THE Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who has recently returned from Rome, furnishes the *Forum* with an article in which he explains the relation of the United States with the Vatican.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL ABUSES.

In the early days of the American Catholic Church, Dr. McGlynn tells us, it became a custom for the Pope to appoint bishops upon the recommendation of other bishops. In the exercise of their authority the bishops often nominated men distasteful to the clergy over whom these men were to preside. Furthermore, the government of the bishops became arbitrary, and they for a long time denied to clergymen on trial the privilege of counsel. The Pope ordered that a clergyman should have the right to counsel, but added that this counsel must be approved by the bishop. This gave the bishops opportunity to appoint whom they chose.

The present Pope has long been anxious to do something to heal the discontent in America and hit upon the plan of sending over an Apostolic Delegation who should be the legal representative of himself in this country. For a long time this plan was successfully resisted by the bishops on the plea that such a move would be unwelcome to Protestant Americans. But recently the Pope, with a firmness which increases with his growing years, disregarded all protests and established his permanent Apostolic delegation, appointing to the office

#### ARCHBISHOP FRANCISCO SATOLLI.

This appointment, Dr. McGlynn claims, was peculiarly vexatious to the American bishops because Satolli has gone vigorously to work to expose and check their wrong-doing. A conspiracy was formed, says the writer, to so misrepresent the Archbishop to the Pope that he would be removed, but the Pope remains firm, and in a recent interview with Dr. McGlynn said: "Satolli! I know Satolli. It was I who brought him up; and so long as he does his duty and obeys my instructions I will support him."

THE *Catholic World* publishes an account of an attempt to establish a Catholic counterpart to the W. C. T. U. The editor says: "The Catholic Women's Congress held in Chicago, May 18, gave an outline sketch of the work of Catholic women, beginning with a paper on 'The Elevation of Womanhood Through the Veneration of the Blessed Virgin,' and



closing with the life work of Margaret Haughery, of New Orleans, the only woman in America to whom the public have raised a statue. The enthusiasm awakened by this congress drew a large body of Catholic women together, who organized a National League for work on lines of education, philanthropy and 'the home and its needs'—education to promote the spread of Catholic truth and reading circles, etc.; philanthropy to include temperance, the formation of day nurseries and free kindergartens, protective and employment agencies for women, and clubs and homes for working girls; the 'home and its needs' to comprehend the solution of the domestic service question, as well as plans to unite the interests and tastes of the different members of the family. Each active member of the league registers under some one branch of work according to her special attraction."

### CONVERTS TO ROME IN AMERICA.

THE American *Catholic Quarterly Review* publishes an interesting article by Dr. Richard H. Clarke entitled "Our Converts." It is for the most part composed of several pages of names of notable Americans who have come over to the Roman Church. Dr. Clarke says: "The convert element in a Catholic population of 14,000,000 in 1893 is estimated at 700,000, which shows the glorious and triumphant gains of the Church from the Protestant sects. It is a significant fact that few converts have been made by the Catholic Church in this country from the ranks of infidelity, atheism, deism, and other schools rejecting Christianity. The Protestant sects, those professing Christianity and struggling for the light of truth to the best of their opportunities, have yielded up to the Church, from the bosom of error, this goodly army of sincere and devout Catholics. Episcopalians by their love of religious antiquity and episcopacy; Presbyterians, by their ardent advocacy of the principle of ecclesiastical authority; Methodists, by their intense culture of the personality of God and of the Saviour; Puritans, by their hatred of Erastianism and opposition to what they took to be idolatry, the zeal of Evangelicals against mere formal religion, and other sects, while blindly rejecting many revealed truths, yet cherishing some particulars of true religion, have proved themselves nurseries of conversions and promoters of some beautiful features of Christian truth, and probably themselves may prove to be the links by which all Christians will some day be brought into the one fold of Christ. When we consider the extent of this element of converted Catholics only in our own country, there is great and pregnant hope for a united Christendom.

"When it is considered that the body of American converts have given to the Church eleven of her eminent members of the hierarchy, and including Bishop Northrop, the son of a convert, twelve, and four of these were archbishops, we must acknowledge not only the numerous constituency standing at their backs, but also the zeal, the faith, the learning, the charity, the fidelity, the apostolic spirit which pervade the entire body of American Catholic converts."

### POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT THE JEWS.

THE above heading is the title of an address delivered by Rabbi Joseph Silverman at the Jewish Religious Congress in Chicago, and published in the *Menorah Monthly* for September.

#### MISTAKEN CONCEPTION OF JEWISH CHARACTER.

"If any one were to attempt to analyze the character of the Jew on the basis of what has been said about him in history (so called), in fiction, or other forms of literature, both prose and poetry, he would find himself confused and baffled and would be compelled to give up his task in despair. The greatest paradoxes have been expressed about the Jew. The vilest of vices and crimes, as well as the greatest of virtues, have been attributed to him. Pictures of him have been painted as dark as Barabbas and as light as Mordecai, while between the two may be found lines of every shade of wickedness and goodness. To cite but one example out of an infinite number, I refer to Shakespeare's portrayal of the Jew in his character of Shylock. This picture is untrue in every heinous detail. The Jew is not revengeful as Shylock. Our very religion is opposed to the practice of revenge, the "lex talionis" having never been taken literally, but interpreted to mean full compensation for injuries. The Jew, in all history, is never known to have exacted a pound of human flesh cut from the living body as forfeit for a bond. Such was an ancient Roman practice. Shylock can be nothing more than a caricature of the Jew, and yet the world has applauded this abortion of literature, this contortion of the truth, more than the ideal portrait which Goethe drew of Israel in his 'Nathan, the Wise.'"

#### NO JEWISH NATION.

There is a prevalent error that the Jews constitute a separate race. Rabbi Silverman admits that there was an old Hebrew tribe from which Jews derived their descent, but adds, "there have been so many admixtures to the original race that scarcely a trace of it exists in the modern Jews. Intermarriage with Egyptians, the various Canaanitish nations, the Midianites, Syrians, etc., are frequently mentioned in the Bible. There have also been additions to the Jews by voluntary conversions such as that in the eighth century, of Bulan, Prince of the Chasars, and his entire people. We can, therefore, not be said to be a distinct race to-day.

"We form merely an independent religious community and feel keenly the injustice that is done us when the religion of the Jew is singled out for aspersions, whenever such a citizen is guilty of a misdemeanor. Jew is not to be used parallel with German, Englishman, American, but with Christian, Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, Mohammedan or Atheist."

#### TOLERANCE.

By nature and by religious teaching the Jew is tolerant of all beliefs. He would leave every man to "work out his own salvation and make his own peace with God," compelling none to do this in his particular way, nor yet being compelled by any to any other



way. The Jew has only one request to make of the Christian, and that is that he cease to teach that Jesus was crucified by the Jews.

"Let the truth be told to the world by the assembled Parliament of Religions, that not the Jews but the Romans crucified the great Nazarene teacher."

### THE PROSPECTS OF A GOLD FAMINE.

THE leading article in the *Fortnightly Review* for September is a review of Mr. Gladstone's position upon the currency by W. H. Grenfell, the Liberal Member of Parliament, who recently resigned his seat chiefly because he could not support the monometallist attitude of the administration. In a very striking way he brings out the substantial uniformity of prices in the silver standard countries during the last two decades as contrasted with the enormous fall in prices in the gold standard countries. He quotes monometallist authorities, showing that the increase in the purchasing power of gold already exceeds 30 per cent. In view of the recent action in India and the probable action in the United States, he urges that this appreciation of gold will now be accelerated.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in Parliament opposing the re-assembling of the International Monetary Congress, had admitted that there would have been a gold famine in the early fifties had it not been for the great discoveries in Australia and California. Setting out from this admission, Mr. Grenfell brings out the present prospects of a gold famine in substantially the following terms: "Trade and population have increased enormously since 1852. The demand for gold for the arts has increased enormously since then (some authorities, indeed, say that the whole of the present gold production of the world is consumed in the arts). The gold production of the world in 1852 was \$180,000,000, now it is little more than \$125,000,000. In 1852 bimetallism was in full operation, now silver is being discarded and an enormous extra demand for gold has been set up by Germany, Italy, the United States of America, Austria, Hungary and other countries. If, therefore, the possibility of a gold famine is admitted in 1852, can the actuality of a gold famine be denied now when all the causes for the production of a gold famine exist in a much stronger degree? At the height of the gold discoveries an attempt was made and to some extent carried out to demonetize gold. The same cry for 'good' money, for 'honest' money, was raised by the same classes, but then the money cried out for was silver. The same classes, the money-lending classes, the classes whose object is to lend a shilling and to have the debt made by law into eighteen pence, were terrified by the great gold discoveries. Gold, they said, must be demonetized. As the production of gold fell off, the production of silver happily increased, and prices might have remained fairly steady, but the same cry was raised by the same classes: Silver is 'dishonest,' silver must be demonetized, and demonetized it was. Why should one class alone be consulted in a matter which

vitaly affects the whole mass of the community? That England is the great creditor country cannot be gainsaid, but I am happy to think there are many in England to whom the honor of England is at least as sacred as her debts, but who blush to see England playing the part of a Shylock who uses false weights and measures and strenuously resists all attempts to have them rectified."

### MR. GIFFEN'S CASE AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

IN the *Political Science Quarterly* for September, Mr. Charles B. Spahr reviews Giffen's "Case Against Bimetallism," and brings out the contrast between the monometallism of science represented by Mr. Giffen, and the monometallism of selfishness represented by those who either deny or are indifferent to the increase in the value of the standard in which debts are measured. Mr. Giffen's admission as to the increase in the value of gold, due to the falling off in its production, the increase of its use in the arts, and the adoption of the gold standard by nations which had hitherto used silver, are entirely satisfactory to his reviewer. Mr. Giffen holds that the nations which had used silver should have continued to use silver, so that the world might have the full supply of both metals to furnish a sound and adequate basis for the increase of its currency. Owing to the changes that had been made, the same amount of gold, Mr. Giffen admits, represents 30 per cent. more property than it did twenty years ago when silver was demonetized. With this statistical portion of Mr. Giffen's work Mr. Spahr fully agrees, but from Mr. Giffen's conclusion as a historian.

Mr. Spahr emphatically dissents. Especially does he object to Mr. Giffen's argument that bimetallism was not maintained in France between 1803 and 1873 because the value of silver bullion in London sometimes varied 3 per cent. from the French ratio. Mr. Spahr points out that the cost of coining silver in France was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the cost of shipping it from London to Paris accounted for the remainder of the difference in price. The fact that both gold and silver were coined each year in France, though there was a seigniorage charge upon both metals at the French mint, proves conclusively, he thinks, the correctness of the general belief that the two metals circulated concurrently. The fact that France was able to hold gold and silver at a ratio of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 during a period when three times as much silver was mined as gold, and again in a period when three times as much gold was mined as silver, proves to Mr. Spahr's mind that the United States alone could maintain the old ratio between the two metals, now that their production is more nearly equal. Mr. Spahr stands with the opponents of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act in declaring that it is a repudiation of the pledges made to the people to even lessen the present issues of silver currency. The amendment to the law required by the principles of bimetallism, he holds, is one that makes the notes issued in payment for silver redeemable in silver (like the Bland-Allison notes) and absurdly costly greenbacks promising to pay gold.



## THE SILVER INDUSTRY.

MR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR., contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* an interesting article which he entitles "Some Facts About the Silver Industry."

## HISTORY OF SILVER MINING.

The discovery of gold in the west preceded that of silver. Nobody thought of silver, but the gold seeking had developed a set of energetic and adventurous prospectors capable of reaping advantage from the new discovery. Silver mining on an important scale dates from the discovery in 1858-59 of the Comstock lode in Nevada. The next great event was the opening of the Leadville district in Colorado in 1878.

In 1892 the United States produced 38 per cent. of the silver yield of the world. Of this amount nearly one-half was produced in Colorado.

"The American silver of 1892 was worth somewhat more than one-third as much as the pig iron, one-third more than the copper, about half as much again as the gold, and not quite three times as much as the lead. It was less than one-sixth the value of all the metals, embracing, in addition to the above, zinc, antimony, nickel, aluminum, etc. Again, the commercial value of the silver was about two-thirds that of the anthracite, two-fifths that of the bituminous coal, and more than one-quarter of the total coal value. It was worth one-ninth more than all the building stone, and two-thirds more than the petroleum."

## ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY.

The first silver mining was done in a very crude manner, the only scientific aid being rendered by European engineers. Costly experiments and failures, however, evolved the present American system, which is the best known in the world.

The advance in metallurgy has been wonderful. At first the cost of milling or smelting the ore was \$100 a ton, with great waste. It has now been reduced to \$4 and \$4.50 a ton, and 95 per cent. of the metal is saved.

## MINES AND MINERS.

"A large proportion of the more important silver mines are not owned in the States where they are located. There is a much larger amount of home capital in silver mines in Colorado than anywhere else; yet even in that State probably the majority of the big mines are owned in the East and in England. As a rule, the older and more settled a mining region is, the more home capital proportionately is interested in its mines. The largest silver-mining investments in this country are held in New York, San Francisco, Denver, Boston and St. Louis, in the order named. London long has been a leading market for American silver properties. Paris has not invested so widely, but its few ventures have been on a large scale individually."

It is hard to get any accurate statistics of the number of men engaged in the industry; but it may be assumed, as a moderate estimate, that until the recent

shutting down of mines there were from 150,000 to 200 000 men supporting themselves directly and indirectly from this business. Until recently the wages paid to underground workmen was from \$3 to \$3.50 a day.

## EFFECTS OF CURTAILING THE PRODUCTION.

"What will become of the silver States in case silver mining is further curtailed? It cannot possibly be brought to a full stop, for it is too closely linked with gold mining. Ultimately these States will recover, though very slowly, and will develop their other natural resources, beginning with the exclusively gold-producing mines. The immediate effect cannot but be disastrous; the distress that has already prevailed is an index of what may be expected. A reduced production would have a beneficial effect upon the price of silver, without doubt. It will also be possible to mine and reduce silver ores more cheaply hereafter, in accordance with the general law of progress that has obtained hitherto."

## THE SILVER CRISIS IN INDIA.

IN the *Investors' Review* for August Mr. Wilson deals with the recent action of the Indian government under the striking title, "An Indian Lunacy." He says: "So the government of India has nailed up its weathercock. Henceforth, blow the wind whence it may and ever so fiercely, it will always be constant and fair around the treasuries of the dusky empire. We stand dismayed. Can it be indeed true that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad?"

"The consequence, therefore, of this attempt to force silver up in price artificially within India must be a surreptitious import of the coins, and of bars, which will have the effect of undermining the stability of Indian finance perhaps more rapidly even than the government's own wastefulness. Already, we understand, the demand for the uncoined metal has become active in the bazaars all over India. There it will be exchanged by weight, in the ancient Eastern manner, when not coined, and a new instrument of extortion is thus put into the hands of the Hindoo banker.

## BANKRUPTCY WILL BE THE RESULT.

"We should be in no way surprised were the government of India compelled to retrace its steps before many months are past, and driven to beg the home government to come to its assistance, either by taking over a portion of its liabilities or by directly guaranteeing a large emergency loan. Some consummation of this kind is, perhaps, the best that could happen, because thus alone does it seem possible to arouse the people of England to examine into Indian affairs. Brought face to face with a financial catastrophe which would shake the credit of the Empire to its foundation, there might be a chance of reform. There is now none. The critic is as one beating the air; the fools can only hurl their cocoanuts at his head. Ungrateful though the task be, it is none the less necessary to insist once more that the true curse of India is, not cheap silver, not a falling exchange, but debt and extravagance."



## THE CRISIS OF 1893.

“PHENOMENAL Aspects of the Financial Crisis” is the title of an article in the *Forum* by Mr. Albert C. Stevens, the editor of *Bradstreet's*, in which the writer says:

“The panic of 1893 stands unique in that it presents an unrivaled record of ‘failures’ of solvent banks, corporations, firms and individuals in a country having unsurpassed facilities for production and distribution and possessing the highest average of civilization and refinement. Aside from overproduction of iron and excessive speculation in shares of industrial properties at the New York Stock Exchange, the menace of an unwise silver law, and the logical conclusion (after the November election of 1892) that many manufacturing industries were to be subjected for the second time within four years to further tariff legislation, there were no rocks in sight in domestic waters. Our relative prosperity had for two years, since the Baring panic in London, been an object of admiration or envy to transatlantic commentators, particularly as the United Kingdom and leading Continental nations were passing through a period of enforced liquidation.”

## CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

“Such a convulsion was possible only through the extreme sensitiveness of the now highly-developed and intricate international commercial mechanism.” To this the writer adds the fact that our credit system has within the past twelve years been so elaborated that now from 95 to 98 per cent. of the entire wholesale business of the country is conducted by this method.

“The inevitable in the shape of the disappearance of gold and a depreciated currency, in case of the non-repeal of the compulsory-purchase clause of the Sherman Silver law of 1890, had been repeatedly pointed out. But nobody seemed to realize that that very contingency must be met through our inability to ‘go it alone,’ financially or commercially. Much less did anybody believe the change was so close at hand. London and other foreign investors, long prior to January 1, had begun to withdraw investments from this country because of a distrust of our ability to maintain the standard of value under the provisions and operation of the Sherman law.”

“Private money-lenders, capitalists and other individual depositors in banks had ere this begun to draw out balances and place them in safe deposit vaults, to insure their availability. For nearly a year prior to last May mercantile collections were slower than they had been for six or eight years previously, and other well-recognized symptoms of a general and widespread stringency of funds in the interior were apparent.”

“Collections became more difficult to make, banks hoarded their cash, refusing in many cases to pay the checks of depositors for sums due the latter, merchants began canceling orders placed with jobbers and manufacturers last spring, confining themselves to taking the most salable goods, for immediate

wants, and over all that *bête noire*, the diminished gold reserve in the National Treasury, raised its hideous front. Then appeared the psychological phase. Panicky symptoms were apparent after each fresh group of heavy failures, the number of which ran up from an average, in normal times, of from twenty-five to thirty daily, to from seventy-five to eighty daily, and the banks promptly discerned the necessity of increasing the cash on hand.”

Another phase of the disturbance was the closing of factories and mills all over the country in a number unprecedented in other financial panics.

## PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

Mr. Stevens does not think that we can expect a rapid recovery from the consequences of this crisis. The country required four years to get over the panic of 1873, and two years to fully recuperate from the slighter disturbance of 1884. But he thinks that the conditions are such as to warrant the hope that relief from the present distress will be comparatively speedy.

## EX-SPEAKER REED'S VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE leading political article in the *North American Review* for September is that by Hon. Thomas B. Reed. One could almost tell in advance what Mr. Reed's views were on any given political subject, and one is not surprised to find him laying all the blame for the present financial depression and threatened disaster at the door of the Democratic party.

“After you have made all the deductions you can make from the demands of the Democratic platform,” says Mr. Reed, “after you have made all the allowances you can make for change of heart resulting from the ‘object lesson,’ and all the changes which will result from the effect of the action of business men or their representatives, there still remains the great cause of the present depression and the disasters which are to follow. The great cause of the present depression is that nobody knows what will happen to the business interests of the country. Not even the Democrats of the highest caste know. From one end of the country to the other there is only ignorance of the future and distrust.”

## THE EVILS OF UNCERTAINTY.

“Even if you grant that the demand of Watterson and other earnest men that the party shall stand by the pledge, shall carry out the platform adopted after full discussion by so great a majority, will never be acceded to, however resonant and vociferous the Kentucky statesman may be, there yet remains the fact that nobody knows how much he and his followers may do. In other words, the manufacturers of this country do not know what is going to happen to them. Nothing but uncertainty is their lot, and uncertainty is the great paralyzer of business. Nothing the Democratic party can do is half so bad as the state of not knowing what they are going to do. No manufacturer can know whether it is safe to buy



his raw material. Every manufacturer knows that it is unsafe for him to manufacture beyond his orders. The manufacturer also knows that he has got to deal anew with the question of the price of labor. Labor is the prime element of cost in most manufactures. The price of labor has steadily gone up until a year ago it was higher than ever before. If the manufacturer's goods are to come into competition mainly with the goods of other manufacturers of this country, then the wages of this country may be safely maintained; but if the goods are to compete with those goods which are made where the price of labor is much less, then there must be a readjustment of the price of labor here or the manufacture must cease. This is another reason for shutting down mills, for the question of labor can better be readjusted from a closed mill than from one running. This uncertainty of the price of labor is the worst element in our unfortunate situation and the one which will create the most distress and unhappiness.

"The effect of the attitude of the party in power towards the tariff is one which was persistently ignored at the commencement of this downfall of prices. All sorts of events had prominence, but never that. People have almost forgotten that we were in great agitation because the gold in the treasury had got below the \$100,000,000 mark. 'No free gold in the treasury,' was then the cry. To-day that is entirely forgotten. No newspaper even publishes the item except in its place with the rest of the treasury exhibit. Doubtless the issue of bonds and the assurance that all moneys of the government should be kept on a level would have done us good and lessened the swiftness of the fall, but it would have been only a palliative."

Mr. Reed regards it as unfortunate that all the events that are now in the process of happening should be saddled upon the Sherman act; and he pauses in his arraignment of Democratic purposes and methods to pay a high tribute to Mr. Sherman, whom he regards as the greatest historic figure of our day in finance.

#### THE SHERMAN ACT SOMEWHAT OF A SCAPEGOAT.

"Unquestionably our financial situation is not a good one, but the greatest misfortune connected with it has been the determination of the Democratic party to fasten upon that act all the misfortunes of the entire situation. The clamor made over that has so filled our ears that we seem incapable of hearing more important sounds. This is said without the slightest sense or feeling that the Republican party will be better or worse for having aided to pass that law, or that the law is either better or worse from having been passed by a Republican Congress. It was passed in obedience to the logic of the state of affairs then existing. The silver men had been at work and their opponents had been idle. Mr. Cleveland's attack on silver eight years ago and the failure of all his prophecies had discredited the opposition to silver coinage very greatly. The entire Democratic party in the Senate with only two or three exceptions, and these exceptions did not include the present Secretary

of the Treasury, voted for free coinage of silver. Every Democratic leader, including the present Speaker, Mr. Crisp, including Mr. Mills and Mr. Springer, with Judge Holman and all the rest, was loudly for free coinage of silver. They left no stone unturned in their endeavors. In all the preliminary stages, but one Democrat, Mr. Tracy, of New York, refused to vote with his leaders. After the fight was over the Northern Democracy and the Southern Democracy both voted together against the compromise. Had the Northern Democracy then and there done their duty by their country instead of trying to make party capital there would have been a different story to tell to-day. Nevertheless, this is all ancient history, recurred to only because no misrepresentation ought to go uncontradicted which seems still liable to mislead honest people."

#### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

EDITOR GEORGE GUNTON, in the *Social Economist*, criticises severely Mr. Cleveland's last message. He thinks that his treatment of both the silver and tariff questions had the tendency to increase rather than allay the business crisis, and declares that in attributing the financial depression entirely to the Sherman act the President committed an egregious blunder. He says:

"Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Cleveland's party was believed to be definitely committed to free trade and strongly favorable to free silver. Consequently, when he was known to have been elected to power, with a clear majority in both branches, the worst was expected. Uncertainty arose, credit declined, and '*suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side.*' It seems like a contradiction to say that the people lost confidence in the party they had elected as soon as the victory was known. But those who urge this view should remember that those whose confidence was shaken are not the ones who changed the administration. It was the laborers and farmers who elected Mr. Cleveland and his party, and it was the capitalists and business men who were frightened by the result. The laborers will have their uncertainty a little later. But to whatever mistaken notions of policy this perilous condition is due, all agreed in demanding that a special session of Congress be called to take the necessary steps to remove all ground of fear, that financial confidence and business credit might be restored. Instead of promoting this end, Mr. Cleveland's message, to which the nation eagerly looked for hope and guidance, only increased the uncertainty, converting despondency into despair.

"On the silver question his remarks show an utter absence of study and appreciation of the important subject. He appears not to realize that there is anything peculiar to the silver question in this country. He thinks of America only as a duplicate of England, to be kept as close to the model as possible, arguing in evident ignorance of all new ideas upon the subject, that the practical suppression of silver is



essential to honest money. Then, with sublime indifference to the views and interests of the silver-producing sections of the country, he recommends the simple repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law as a solution of the problem. Instead of promoting harmony among the conflicting elements in Congress and aiding a rational solution of the question, this has intensified hostilities. Those who believe in the free coinage of silver, or even in its liberal use, saw in this only a declaration of war, which made them feel more strongly the necessity of struggling for their position. Consequently, instead of an intelligent, statesmanlike determination to enact reassuring remedial legislation as quickly as possible, we have confusion, factional fighting, and delay, which is daily increasing the uncertainty and distrust throughout the community. The industrial disturbance which began with Mr. Cleveland's election and increased with his inauguration is thus further intensified by his message.

"On the tariff question his message is even more mischievous and fatal to the restoration of business confidence than on silver. It announces to the financial world that manufactures are to be kept in a precarious condition for an indefinite time, so that any credit relations with them will be extremely insecure, thus practically depriving the manufacturing industries of the legitimate aid of the financial institutions of the country, by destroying their credit and compelling them either to close their works or slaughter wages and salaries. On the other hand, it serves notice upon manufacturers that no investments can safely be made in new machinery, new factories, or even in the purchase of raw material except in hand-to-mouth quantities, as from thirty to forty per cent. of the value of their plants and products may be destroyed any day by the abolition of protection. Besides all this, it gives fresh encouragement to reckless doctrinaire journals to further jeopardize their safety by renewed attacks upon the tariff and manufacturing interests."

"Mr. Cleveland's message proves," says Mr. Gunton, in conclusion, "that there is nothing to hope for from him, and the country must now look to Congress for the one source of relief."

MR. M. D. MORTON contributes an article to the *Forum* in which he contrasts Federal with Confederate pensions. He points out the fact not generally known that all the Southern States either grant pensions or have homes for Confederate soldiers, the State of Georgia having paid last year \$445,000 to 7,400 pensioners. He states that there were enlisted in the Union Army 2,772,408 soldiers, and that of these 876,068 were on the pension rolls last year. The appropriation for 1893 for Federal pensions was \$146,737,350. Mr. Morton says that on the other hand there were 600,000 soldiers enlisted in the Confederate Army, of which number 26,538 persons, including widows, were pensioned last year by the States in which they lived, receiving altogether \$1,023,730. He estimates that about thirty per cent. of the Federal soldiers received last year pen-

sions amounting to about \$165 each per annum, and that less than five per cent. of the Confederate soldiers received pensions from the Confederate States, the average amount for each person being about \$38.50. He says, furthermore, "nearly 400,000 more Federal pensioners are on the national pension list than there were soldiers in the Confederate army. It is estimated that the South has paid indirectly since the war to pension Union soldiers, \$350,000,000."

#### ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

DISCUSSING the "Reunion of the English-Speaking Nations, a writer in *Leisure Hour* says: "It is a grand idea, and worthy of the attention of statesmen and of philanthropists. Some of Mr. Carnegie's projects may be considered as merely sentimental and Utopian, but in the main the notion of Anglo-Saxon influence ruling the world will commend itself as the best hope for the future. The interests of trade and commerce, and the conflicts of capital and labor, may be hindrances, but these are not insuperable.

"Apart from commercial and political influence, the good will of the better classes of the American people may be counted on. Take two incidents in proof of this. During the last war in China, when the English attack on the Taku forts brought our troops into peril, the American admiral joined in the fray, though supposed to remain neutral, uttering the memorable words, 'Blood is thicker than water.' On a more recent occasion, when Captain Kane succeeded in taking H.M.S. "Calliope" safe out of the hurricane at Samoa, a splendid feat of seamanship, when other vessels were stranded, as the English steamed past an American warship they were loudly cheered by the American crew, though at the moment they were themselves in imminent danger. The interchange of courtesies, in time of peace as well as of war, proves that the hearts of soldiers as well as sailors would soon beat in sympathy, and as descendants of the old stock in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and of Blake and Cromwell, when England was alone against the world, and was feared and courted by all nations.

#### ENGLAND'S FORM OF GOVERNMENT NOT AN OBSTACLE.

"One strange error defaces the proposals of Mr. Carnegie for reunion. He thinks it necessary to have uniformity of internal government among the confederate nations, and advocates the abolition of monarchy as one of the conditions of reunion. He is utterly wrong in this, and it is the only criticism we at present make on his scheme. England is a monarchy only in name, and is a truer republic than the United States with its elected president. The cost of royalty is insignificant compared with that caused by a presidential election in the United States. Think also of the passions and tumults that would distract the State if a Republican president were created for Old England. If we are to have reunion, each part of the great confederacy must be free to work out its own internal constitution and government."



## WOMEN IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

**M**R. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS contributes to *Harper* for September a very interesting account of a "General Election in England." He went through the general election in one of the southern counties in attendance upon a Conservative candidate. His description of the election is very entertaining, and very brightly written. An interesting part of his paper is that in which he criticises, from an American point of view, the conduct of women in English politics. He says: "The part the women play in an English election is one of the things which no American can accept as an improvement over our own methods. It may either amuse him or shock him, but he would not care to see it adopted at home. The canvassing in the country from cottage to cottage he can understand; that seems possible enough. It takes the form of a polite visit to the tenants, and the real object is cloaked with a few vague inquiries about the health of the children or the condition of the crops, and the tract-like distribution of campaign documents. But in town it is different. The invasion of bachelor apartments by young Primrose Dames is embarrassing and un-nice, and is the sort of thing we would not allow our sisters to do; and the house-to-house canvass in the alleys of Whitechapel or among the savages of Lambeth, which results in insult and personal abuse, is, to our way of thinking, a simple impossibility. The English, as a rule, think we allow our women to do pretty much as they please, and it is true that they do in many things enjoy more freedom than their British cousins, but the men in our country are not so anxious to get into office, greedy as they are after it, as to allow their wives, in order to attain that end, to be even subject to annoyance, certainly not to be stoned and hustled off their feet or splattered with the mud of the Mile-End road. Any one in England who followed the election last year knows to the wife of which distinguished candidate and to the daughters of which cabinet minister I refer.

## STONED AND EGGED.

"I have seen women of the best class struck by stones and eggs and dead fish, and the game did not seem to me to be worth the candle. I confess that at the time I was so intent in admiring their pluck that it appeared to me as rather fine than otherwise, but from this calmer distance I can see nothing in the active work of the English woman in politics which justifies the risk she voluntarily runs of insult and indignity and bodily injury. A seat in the House would hardly repay a candidate for the loss of one of his wife's eyes, or of all of his sister's front teeth, and though that is putting it brutally it is putting it fairly.

"It would not be fair, however, if I left the idea in the reader's mind that the women go into this work unwillingly; on the contrary, they delight in it, and some of them are as clever at it as the men, and go to as great lengths, from Mrs. Langtry, who plastered her house from pavement to roof with red and white

posters for the Conservative candidate, to the Duchesses who sat at the side of the member for Westminster and regretted that it threatened to be an orderly meeting. It is also only fair to add that many of the most prominent Englishmen in politics are as much opposed to what they call the interference of women in matters political as they are to bribery and corruption, and regard both elements of an electoral campaign with as pronounced disfavor.

## A NEW THING WITH US.

The reply which the present President of the United States made to those enthusiastic and no doubt well-meaning women who wished to form leagues and name them after his wife, illustrates the spirit with which the interference of women in politics is regarded in this country. But then it is a new thing with us, and it is only right to remember that from the days of the Duchess of Devonshire's sentimental canvass to the present, English women have taken a part in general elections; that there is a precedent for it; and when you have said that of anything English you have justified it for all time to come. The young American girl who would not think it proper to address men from a platform and give them a chance to throw things at her must remember that the English girl would not give the man she knew a cup of tea in the afternoon unless her mother were in the room to take care of her. And I am sure the women in my candidate's campaign almost persuaded me that they, as the political agent declared, did more than himself to win the election. They did this by simply being present on the platforms, by wearing our colors, or by saying a kind word here or giving a nod of the head there, and by being cheerfully confident when things looked gloomy, or gravely concerned when the candidate was willing to consider the victory already assured."

THE writer of the article on "Garden Lore" in the *Newbery House Magazine* tells the following legend as to the origin of the moss rose: "There is a very pretty German tradition which is not generally known, which accounts in the following manner for the existence of the moss rose. The legend is to the effect that once upon a time an angel, having a mission of love to suffering humanity, came down on earth. He was much grieved at all the sin and misery he saw, and at all the evil things he heard. Being tired, he sought a place wherein to rest, but as it fared with his Master, so it fared with him; there was no room for him, and no one would give him shelter. At last, he lay down under the shade of a rose, and slept till the rising sun awoke him. Before winging his flight heavenwards, he addressed the rose and said that as it had given him that shelter which man denied, it should receive an enduring token of his power and love. And so, leaf by leaf, and twig by twig, the soft green moss grew round the stem, and there it is to this day, a cradle in which the newborn rose may lie, a proof, as the angel said, of God's power and love."



## A QUEEN'S CHARITY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of August 15, Madame Lascaris gives a charming account of the practical charity and goodness of heart of Queen Olga of Greece, and also throws an agreeable side-light on the manner in which the Athenian ladies of high degree occupy their spare time.

Before King George brought his Russian wife to Greece, charitable institutions were practically unknown in the land of Homer. In times of illness the wealthy Athenians and country gentry were at the mercy of a number of Mrs. Gamps, and for the sick poor no kind of provision was made by the State. As long ago as 1872 a few Greek ladies founded a kind of Nursing Society; three years later Queen Olga consented to become president, and gave out of her private purse the sum of \$6,000 for the foundation of a Nursing School. She soon became aware, however, that what was really wanted was some kind of hospital, where the poor could be attended to gratuitously, and which would in itself become a most practical school for nurses. Without losing any time Queen Olga organized a committee, presided over by the Metropolitan of Athens, and in response to the appeal sent out, a sufficient sum was at last forthcoming to begin the Evangelismos, as the hospital was named by wish of the Royal Family. The first stone was laid by the King on April 25, 1884, and the hospital can now accommodate 130 in and 60 out patients.

## THE EVANGELISMOS.

The Evangelismos consists of three distinct buildings connected by covered passages. The whole of the management of the hospital is confided to a Council of Administration, composed of seven ladies, who meet weekly and take it turn and turn about to spend the morning at the hospital seeing that all goes well in each department. The wards are spacious and each contains two ventilators; a feature is made of the bathing and hydro-therapeutic appliances. Although not bound by any vow, each nurse is only allowed to enter the Evangelismos after she has spent a kind of noviceship, fitting her for the duties of her future life. If, after this preliminary trial, she is still desirous of entering the Evangelismos, she is obliged to sign an agreement not to marry for six years.

Each nurse receives a salary of six dollars a month, plus a sum of thirty-six dollars at the end of each year. A certain percentage of this salary is kept back by the administration and given with compound interest to each nurse in the establishment.

## THE NURSING STAFF.

The nursing staff consists of twenty-six members, and there are two house doctors and two consulting physicians. Madame Syngros, the wife of a great Athenian merchant, is practically the matron, although she does not live in the hospital.

Entirely supported by voluntary contributions, the smallest sum received passes directly through the hands of the Queen before being given to the treasurer. A certain number of apartments in the hospi-

tal have been set aside for paying patients; this has proved a great boon to those strangers who, falling ill in the Athenian hotels, would not be properly nursed were it not that the Evangelismos offers them a safe and comfortable haven, for the moderate sum of about two dollars a day.

Queen Olga is a constant visitor, both to the wards of the hospital and to the Government Infirmaries, which have been established through her energy. As is but natural, she takes an especial interest in the poorer Russian patients, for the Evangelismos makes no distinction of race or creed, although the chapel attached to the establishment is, of course, Greek Orthodox; but the texts which, by the Queen's wish, are to be found all over the building, are each but a repetition of the Divine precept, "Love one another."

## ARE CRIMINALS THE VICTIMS OF HEREDITY?

IN the *Forum*, Mr. William M. F. Round, Secretary of the National Prison Association, argues to show that criminals are not the victims of heredity. The examinations which Mr. Round has made of some seven hundred prisoners have led him to the conclusion that much more weight has been given to heredity as a predisposing cause of criminal life than belongs to it. It is environment and training, he is convinced, and not heredity, that gives the most favorable conditions for the development of the criminal classes.

"I wish to put myself on record, after a study of the criminal, and contrary to my previous utterances, as going squarely back to the doctrine of Free Will as laid down by our fathers, and I wish to be understood distinctly and squarely to hold the doctrine of moral responsibility as applying to every sane individual; at the same time making all allowance for such physical conditions as may weaken the will and in some cases destroy it. I do not believe for one moment that crime is a disease, nor by any necessity the result of a disease; though I do believe that it may be the result of disease in some instances. I do not believe that crime and disease are identical, and I am almost afraid of the analogy between them, lest humanity's heritage of Freedom of the Will be misunderstood. Of the seven hundred criminals I have examined, I have found that more than five hundred had a clear motive and a sane motive, though a perfectly understood dishonest one and a criminal one; that in the conduct of their affairs they showed intelligence, and in the pursuit of their avocation a determined and controllable will. I do not believe that one-fifth of this number were ever in a condition when they could not have turned round, had they determined to do so, and led virtuous and upright lives."

## PROTECTION AGAINST THE CRIMINAL.

Considering the question "What can we do to protect ourselves against the criminal?" Mr. Round maintains that penal measures are the corrective to the criminal classes, and that these measures to be efficient must possess the elements of certainty, severity and publicity. The most severe punishment for the



criminal is to make him do that against which every day of his criminal life is a protest. He must be made to feel that he is one of the party politic and to earn his living by honest labor and obey the laws which have been enacted for the common weal. He must be taught some trade and his faculties must be trained to some occupation with which by a given amount of labor an honest livelihood can be honestly earned. Moreover, the criminal must be made to recognize the fact that in the long run it pays better to be an honest man than a criminal. "In other words," says Mr. Round, "to reform the man, to make him feel the pressure of the law so severely and so persistently that he shall come to understand that the mere chance of a reward for criminal practices is only to be got at a tremendous risk; to train him to the 'habit' of honest labor, so that his mind will be fixed on getting an honest livelihood in an upright manner rather than by criminal practices; to cultivate in him an ethical sense and a spiritual impulse for righteousness; to raise him as far as possible to such a bodily condition as will remove depressing physical influences from his life and will overcome the effect of inherited physical taints that might reduce his power of resistance to evil."

#### THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS

Mr. Round sums up as follows his theory of the proper treatment of criminals: "1. A criminal is like any other man. 2. Too great importance has been attached to the matter of heredity, both in the judgment of criminals and in their treatment. 3. Moral traits are not inherited, except in so far as they are directly traceable to physical conditions. 4. The ratio of punishment to crime is so small as to give the criminal such a chance of escape as he distinctly counts to his advantage. 5. The criminal is a criminal of his own volition, and feels that he has an adequate motive for being a criminal. This applies, of course, to the professional criminal who commits crime against property and only incidentally against persons. 6. We cannot reduce the criminal population until we can remove the motive for crime. 7. The criminal when he becomes a ward of the State must be treated with severity, but under an intelligent method making wholly for his reformation. 8. We cannot reform our criminal until we reform our prisons. 9. We cannot reform our prisons until we take them out of politics. 10. We cannot take our prisons out of politics until special Civil Service rules are fully enforced in our prisons or so long as any prison office may be filled as a reward for political service. 11. In conclusion, to purify our prisons, to save ourselves from criminals, we as Christian citizens must throw our prayerful interest into the matter of purifying our politics and saving ourselves from politicians."

#### Tendencies not Conditions Transmitted.

The opinions expressed in the *North American Review* by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, medical superintendent of the Randall's Island Hospitals, go to bear out Mr. Round's argument that criminals are not

born into the world. Dr. Williams holds that heredity is not so much the transmission of conditions as of tendencies and like Mr. Round maintains that it is environment which is chiefly responsible for the formation of character. Dr. Williams says: "In one sense, perhaps, we are all 'born criminals,' for we inherit from remote ancestors traits that if they had free play would ill accord with the customs of our modern civilization. The child who, in a moment of impotent anger, claws viciously at the face of its mother manifests an emotion no different from that with which the remote feudal ancestor fell upon his enemy and gave him battle. The proverbial cruelty of children to animals is perhaps reminiscent of those days when the ancestors of the race lived by the chase. But these are single phases of a most complex personality. The same infant that at one moment is so vicious will the next moment hold up for the kiss of the mother cheeks wet with penitent tears. The boy who feels an instinctive desire to hurl stones at a strange dog will just as instinctively bestow upon the same dog acts inspired by regret and pity if his missile unfortunately find its mark. The two sets of emotions are antagonistic, but they are alike 'instinctive.' One needs but watch for an hour the conduct of a child yet so young that his deeds express instead of masking his emotions, to gain tangible evidence of that complex host of antagonistic tendencies that are battling within the budding mind. And when one realizes at its full value the fact that no one of these tendencies can, by any possibility, be altogether blotted out from the personality of that being while it lives, he will realize, also, that such flippant phrases as 'altogether good,' 'wholly bad' and the like have no real meaning as applied to the complex mind of man. It may be conceded, of course, that if we were to classify all human tendencies by an ethical standard into two groups, every mortal must, at a given moment, strike a balance for good or evil, though most of us, I fear, would be very close to the line at best. But in the light of heredity—of atavism—it can never be conceded that any mortal has been or can be born into the world who has not inherent tendencies that are good as well as those that are bad. From which follow the warning corollary that no mortal can be above the possibility of temptation, and the cheering one that none can be beyond the pale of hope. And this is, to me, the great lesson of heredity. He has but poorly read the lesson who will attempt to definitely forecast the future of any human being. Only a false prophet could, in the name of heredity, deny all hope to the child even of the most depraved criminals."

THE *Church Missionary Intelligencer* publishes a letter from Bishop Tucker, written just after the arrival of Sir Gerald Portal at Uganda. The number is also remarkable inasmuch as it contains the missionary statistics of Dean Vahl of the Danish Missionary Society. Outside Europe and the United States \$1-150,000 a year is contributed for Protestant missions to the heathen.



## SENTIMENTALISM AND PUNISHMENT.

MR. G. R. STETSON, in the *Andover Review*, publishes an article upon the craze which possesses certain persons nowadays in favor of exempting criminals from almost any punishment. He holds that the social consequences of this delusion are very serious: "The modern development of this so-called humanitarianism in the treatment of criminals is of triple origin: in ethical agnosticism and in normal and abnormal altruism. The agnostic class, which is rapidly increasing and has become a power, augmented by the obtuse moralists who condone crime and pardon criminals from purely selfish and personal motives, very naturally advocates the minimum of punishment and the maximum of personal liberty irrespective of the rights of others, and in disregard of the claims of a well-organized society. The practical result of extreme humanitarianism is, that crime increases in the almost precise ratio of the increase of leniency in punishment. Against the growing evils of disorder and depravity, the results of moral obtuseness, obliquity and ethical agnosticism, of the abuse of the pardoning power, and sentimental philanthropy, society has two main defenses: forcible repression by law and removal by an education which shall teach what is required by good morals and good citizenship in the Republic."

## WORKSHOPS FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

SIR BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, in the *Humanitarian* for September, recalls the fact that discharged prisoners in the seventeenth century used to be employed at a factory called the Oracle, in Reading, Eng. He suggests that the Oracle should be revived for the benefit of discharged prisoners. "In every large manufacturing centre there should be opened by a public company or by private enterprise, factories or workshops, in which various occupations should be carried on, that could be exclusively conducted within the walls of the establishment. The ordinary rate of wages should be given to the employed, and the workmen should be treated, so long as they themselves behaved well, with the same respect as other workmen. The great condition for obtaining work should be the mere application for it, *without a word or a question as to who the man may be, where he came from, or what have been his antecedents*. If such were carried out it could hardly fail to bear good fruit."

THE Rev. Newman Hall, writing on "The Jubilee of Memories" in the *Sunday Magazine*, gossips pleasantly concerning the notable Americans whom he saw when on his visit to the United States. He says, among other things: "Mrs. Stowe told me how her tale of Uncle Tom originated. She was at a Holy Communion service, when suddenly the death-scene of the story was presented vividly to her mind. She seemed to see it as a reality. This was the germ of the whole. It was first described and suggested the rest of that marvelous book."

## THE DOOM OF THE MAN CLERK.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* Mr. J. L. Hayne publishes a very notable article entitled "The Displacement of Young men." His view is that girls are so much more clever as clerks than men that the male clerk is doomed to extinction like the dodo, and he thinks the results are most disastrous both to women and to men. The following are the salient passages of a paper which will be read with interest, and, possibly, with sympathy, by a good many men outside the Dominion of Canada:

## WOMEN AS CLERKS.

"Nearly all classes of clerical work are passing rapidly into the hands of young women. These young women enter the offices with skillful fingers, winning manners, industrious ways, and general aptness to write letters, keep books, count cash, and discharge the multitudinous duties attaching to business life. They do their work satisfactorily and well. Taken altogether, they are neater, better behaved, and quicker than young men. Nor can it be said any longer that physical disabilities render them inferior to young men in clerical positions where endurance sometimes becomes a factor. Experience has clearly demonstrated that these young women can do whatever is required of them, and do it to the satisfaction of their employers. From observation, I should say that two young women now enter the departments at Ottawa and Washington to one young man. What is true of the Civil Service is unquestionably true of all branches of business where clerks are employed. Shops and offices are all but closed to young men, and each year the situation assumes a more fixed form. Into all the lighter branches of labor women are entering in steadily increasing numbers, to the exclusion of men. The result is, that these bright young fellows, capable of doing excellent work, are forced to toil for long hours, often at night, for the munificent salary of \$15 a month. After two or three years of hard and faithful service, promotion to the \$25 a month class is possible; while \$35 to \$50 is the outside figure to which a clerk may aspire if he exhibits special qualifications and sustained devotion to his task. If the next twenty years witness the same relative increase in the number of working girls and women as has taken place since 1870 in this country and the United States, we shall see young men doing the house work, and their sisters and mothers carrying on half the business of the land. As an instance of how the pinch is commencing already to be felt, I might cite the case of a family, consisting of two girls and a boy, all old enough to earn their living. The young man is a wide-awake, industrious and clever fellow; but, while his sisters are in good situations, he finds it impossible to secure an opening in which he could hope to make even the price of his board. This is by no means an exceptional case. Marriages are on the decrease in proportion to the population. Some months ago I took occasion, in writing for an American magazine, to prove by statistics two really grave



facts: 1. That the proportion of marriages on the part of young men between the ages of twenty-three and thirty had materially declined during the past twenty years. 2. That the number of unmarried persons, in relation to the total population, had very materially increased. I hold, after giving the matter careful thought, that the increasing number of working girls, and the falling off in the relative number of marriages, are connected in the relation of cause and effect.

#### NECESSITY NOT THE CAUSE.

"Neither young men nor young women are content to live as did young men and women a generation ago—a thing which is natural and in most respects commendable, but it is only accomplished by the payment of a high price. A part of this price is, that the daughters shall earn their living as well as the sons, and that neither the daughters nor sons shall have the willingness to begin married life on a humble scale. I am honestly in doubt as to whether or not a remedy for this state of affairs can be successfully applied at the present time, or in the near future. Any means at all practicable would have to be educational in character, and should aim to simplify the general conditions of life. Take away this artificial basis of social and domestic life, this imprudent and wasteful effort on the part of common people to live as if they were opulent, and by that one act you would return half the girls who now work to their homes. I say this because I believe that more than fifty per cent. of all the girls who now toil do not need to do so. Twenty-five years ago only one girl earned her living to ten who do so to-day. Will any one say that necessity has caused this great change? I think not. A very large proportion of the additional ninety per cent. have entered the field of toil in order that their parents may keep up appearances and they themselves enjoy many luxuries. So that, if this wild rush of young women into every branch of commercial and industrial life is to be checked, popular notions of what are the necessities of existence, and what are the mere trimmings, must be altered.

"No girl should work who does not need to. If this rule were observed it would create an opening for at least two hundred young men in this city of Ottawa alone; for there are at least that number in the capital who have no other excuse for working than comes from considerations of cupidity, selfishness and pride. I know something of the circumstances of at least fifty girls who earn their living, and it is the simple truth to say that thirty of them should be at home.

"Young women must realize these two things in chief: First, that in working, if they do not need to, they take the places properly belonging to young men; and secondly, that modern notions about the independence of women, coupled with extravagant ways of living, are partly responsible for the conditions which are bringing about a steadily declining marriage rate on the part of young men. In other words, when girls work they intensify the conditions which are filling this country with spinsters and bachelors."

#### SOCIAL ARISTOCRACY.

A BOOK has just been published at Berlin bearing the title of "*Volksdienst*" (People's Service), by a Social Aristocrat. According to Herr Bruno Wille, who writes in the *Freie Bühne* for August, it is a book full of individual observation and new thoughts.

The "Social Aristocrat's" concluding words give some idea of the scope of his work: "Till we have learnt that it is immoral to slaughter our best men in battle; to give money, power and influence to the idler through hereditary wealth and title; to exclude women in all positions from work; to marry for gain and not for love; to marry an unhealthy man and bring sickly children into the world; to make the people incapable of serious thought by religious delusion; to train up children for the past or for a hereafter instead of for the present; to submit to the right against moral conviction—till we have learnt all this, the greatest has not been done. But for those who have already attained this, it is time to assemble round the flag of the People's Service and Social Aristocracy."

Though the Social Democratic Movement has rendered great service by waking up the ruling classes, the movement, says the "Social Aristocrat," is nevertheless becoming dangerous, and if a worthy programme of social reform does not soon appear, there is serious danger that many of their plans will be shattered, if only through the growth of their influence on legislation. He declares with Häckel that Darwinism does not lead to Socialism, but to a Social Aristocracy.

#### HOME EDUCATION.

MR. E. P. POWELL, writing in *Education*, maintains that "Home Education" is what the children of this generation especially need and that parents of even average means can have no excuse for neglecting this invaluable early training of their children.

He says: "What may be easily evolved, and I think will be speedily evolved, are: 1, a workshop. By this I do not mean a mere carpenter's shop, which would, to be sure, often be a relief, but a shop furnished for young hands and heads, to work in iron, and brass, and such mechanism as they choose. We have our electric bells; but what else of the electric age is inside our country homes? Our boys should be able to put in such bells themselves; to create the batteries; to construct motors; to put up telephones between our buildings; to run some of our lighter machines by electric power. 2, There are abundant opportunities for creating a laboratory in connection with any well-to-do home. This should be for the study of chemistry, geology, biology. The physics can better be associated with the workshop. It is easily possible with small expense to enable our boys and girls to educate themselves largely in all the above studies. But, of course, it is needful to supply some books as well as apparatus. Such hand books are procurable."



## THE NEW EDUCATION.

IN the *Arena*, Mr. B. O. Flower replies in a forcible paper, "The New Education and the Public Schools," to the popular cry of the enemies of the present progressive educational system, who term "fads" such branches of instruction as music, drawing, color work, folding, pasting and physical culture.

Mr. Flower cites Prof. Felix Adler's school in New York as a noteworthy example of fine discipline and unsurpassed success in blending moral, intellectual and industrial education.

Mr. Flower says: "The new education fully recognizes the value of book learning, but at the same time guards against that pedantic reverence for books and for ancient thought which tends to make imitators. It fronts the dawn rather than the evening. It stimulates the inventive and creative spirit by teaching the child in the primary school to manufacture boxes and to model in clay.

"Secondly, it develops the capacity for enjoying the highest and most elevating pleasures by the introduction of music, drawing, painting and modeling, and by calling constantly into the mind noble and pure ideals.

"Thirdly, it develops the physical body and gives easy grace and refinement to its every movement."

## THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

IN *Education* for September President Ethelbert D. Warfield, of Lafayette College, emphasizes the importance of disciplining the minds of elementary students of history in memorizing dates and facts. He is opposed to teaching by inference and impression. President Warfield says:

"Discipline is the great end of elementary teaching. But discipline must be directed to the highest attainable objects. Drill for drill's sake is all very well. But if drill can be made to secure mental discipline and afford elementary instruction in some useful branch, its usefulness is doubled. Historical teaching in the elementary school must then be *first* a drill, and *secondly* it should be the foundation on which to build subsequent teaching in history.

"We must teach the fact—first, its time, then its place, and then its circumstances, and then we must build from fact to fact, from event to event, from period to period by as close and well-connected a chain as possible. But what we want in our elementary teaching is solid facts, well memorized, and not too much speculation and inference. With all due respect to the average teacher I may safely say that elementary-school conclusions of a speculative character have generally to be unlearned, the principal reason being that historical writers rather than historians are relied on in most cases by the teacher. In my lectures in college on the constitution and government of the United States I am absolutely unable to proceed if the students do not already know When, Where and Why the "Mayflower" came to America; the English settled in Virginia; the Dutch in New York, and so on; when the various colonial governments came into being, what was their char-

acter, and who were the important governors, and what their principal public acts were, and so on."

## SALARIES OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of the Chicago University, contributes to the *Forum* an article in which he throws much light on the subject of the salaries paid to professors in American colleges.

## SOME STATISTICS.

Dr. Harper admits that his statistics are not complete, but believes that in them he has data from which he can draw fairly accurate conclusions. He has examined detailed memoranda from one hundred and twenty-four colleges. From these it appears that the salaries of college presidents range from \$620 to \$10,000; of most highly paid professors, from \$540 to \$5,500; of other professors, from \$400 to \$4,500. Taking into consideration all modifying conditions, Dr. Harper concludes that the average of college pay is \$1,470.50. In twenty-three Eastern colleges the average is \$1,877; in twenty-five Western colleges it is \$1,606. Again, in fifty-four Northern colleges the average is \$1,546.18; in twenty-eight Southern colleges it is \$1,494.18. The difference in salaries in different sections is explained by the difference in the cost of living in these sections. The same cause accounts for the difference between city colleges and those in small towns (by cities the writer means places of twenty-five thousand inhabitants and upwards). In eighteen city colleges the average is \$1,911.55; in sixty-two country colleges it is \$1,385.55.

## COMPARISON WITH OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

After a careful examination of the report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1890, Dr. Harper concludes that the wages paid to workmen in the iron industry "rise above the average of college professors' salaries in relatively few cases; but they will not by any means suffer in a comparison with the average pay of professors in the smaller colleges. There are iron mills in this country whose entire laboring force is paid at an average rate quite as high as that of the salaries paid by some of our colleges."

He has made a similar study of wages paid to railroad employees of all grades, to bookkeepers, cashiers, salesmen and traveling agents, and his final conclusion is that "there is practically no class of college professors whose pay is on a level with the pay of men in positions of first or second rank and responsibility in the industrial community."

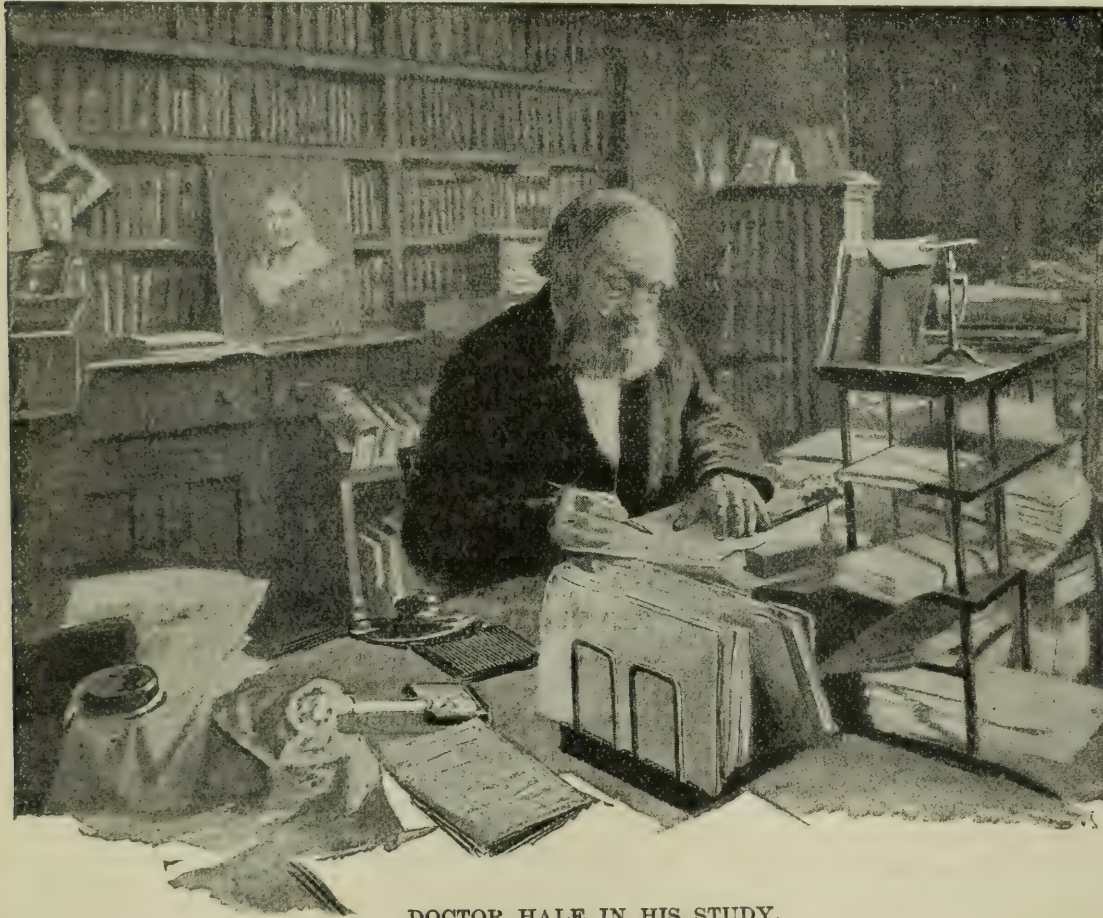
## SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Dr. Harper asserts that it is not true that the college professor's salary is regulated solely by the law of supply and demand. Those men and women who enter this profession do so at a conscious pecuniary sacrifice. The supply of those willing to do this still falls short of the country's need, and the best way of securing all the best talent for this work is to adequately remunerate these people for their services.

An increase in wages is equally necessary in order to develop and maintain the full efficiency of those



already engaged." The college professor is in continual need of books and apparatus, and this need cannot be supplied by the college equipment. He, more than any other class of men, is under the necessity of traveling and coming in touch with new men and new ideas. And the social demands upon him involve an expense entirely out of proportion to his income, for while social obligations in many other professions and occupations are slight, those made upon the college instructor are numerous and imperative.



DOCTOR HALE IN HIS STUDY.

"In conclusion, it need only be said that the professor in the American college does not to-day receive justice at the hands of those whom he serves, and for whose benefit he devotes his life. When there are considered (1) the grave responsibilities which rest upon him, (2) the numerous demands, of every kind, made of him, it is evident that he deserves, at the lowest, an increase of about fifty per cent. in his pay, over the present rates.

THE London *Philatelist* publishes a paper by Mr. E. J. Nankivel on the stamp auction season of 1892, from which we learn that five auctioneers last year sold postage stamps to the amount of £27,000. The highest price paid for a single stamp was £202 for a British Guiana stamp. There were forty-three sales held by five leading auctioneers, producing an average of £200 a lot. Altogether the sum invested in postage stamps during the season of 1892-93 must have considerably exceeded £30,000.

## EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE for September publishes another of its "real dialogues," the subject this time being Doctor Edward E. Hale, the writer, Rev. Herbert D. Ward.

Dr. Hale lives in an old house of Grecian architecture in Roxbury. When he purchased this house twenty years ago the carpenter who inspected it said, "Mr. Hale, you are fortunate in your bargain. This house was built on honor." Mr. Hale accepted the words as a motto and has thought of inscribing them over his doorway.

## HIS LITERARY WORK.

After Mr. Hale had talked at some length about his pictures, his autographs and the famous men of his acquaintance, Mr. Ward asked the direct question. "What do you consider the best thing you ever did?"

"I think that 'In His Name,' as a bit of literary work, is to be regarded as the best book I ever wrote. The story of 'The Man Without a Country' has circulated in much larger numbers. It was forged in the fire, and I think its great popularity is due to the subject."

"And what is your best literary work at

present?" Mr. Hale hesitated and then said, "I think my sermons are the best." "The fact of it is," he continued, "five-sixths of my work in this office is parish work. I am a person who has never lost sight of my profession. People complain that my books always carry a moral. I wouldn't write if they didn't. I have written twenty-five books, but I'm not an author; I'm a parish minister. I don't care a snap for the difference between Balzac and Daudet. That isn't important in life. I do care about the difference between the classes of men who migrate to this country of mine."

## AS A MINISTER.

Mr. Ward writes: "Edward E. Hale regards the ministry as the most practical business in the world. The theory that the minister spends his mornings reading Hebrew and his afternoons praying with dying old women is exploded in his career. He knocks about in the most active of city life. It came out that the day before I called he went up to the



State House to argue in favor of an honest bill of some kind. He then signed the lease of the 'Noon-day Rest,' a club where working girls are to get good food. He made himself responsible for fifteen hundred dollars a year because the poor girls had to be cared for, and he 'knew it would come back to him all right.' Then the duties of Vice-President of the Industrial Aid called for his attention. 'I am the man of business,' he said, with flashing eyes. Of such are the charities of his life."

#### METHOD OF WRITING SERMONS.

Mr. Hale volunteered this information about sermon writing: "'I have no patience with the idea that it takes six days of grinding to write a sermon. What nonsense! A sermon consists of about two thousand five hundred words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast and write about six pages—that is, six hundred and fifty words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis one thousand five hundred words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add five or six hundred words, and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to paper.'"

#### MRS. OLIPHANT.

THERE is a character sketch of Mrs. Oliphant in the *Young Woman*, contributed by the Rev. J. W. Dawson. He says: "Mrs. Oliphant has been among the hardest literary workers of our time, and her industry is nothing less than amazing. To produce some sixty books in forty-four years is a wonderful record, especially when we recollect the evenness of quality which characterizes them. She has lately exchanged Windsor for the Riviera, but such a retirement to sunnier skies by no means indicates a retirement from the arena of her prolonged activities. At sixty-five her hand has not lost its cunning, nor do her later stories evince any lessening of literary power. But just as Mrs. Carlyle contrived humor out of trifles, so Mrs. Oliphant can build up a book out of the homeliest annals of the common day. It is, perhaps, a woman's special gift to do this; men miss these things. And so we may say that the chief secret of Mrs. Oliphant's art is that she is a woman.

"If one cannot point to any single book of hers as a book to be ranked with the great achievements of Thackeray or Meredith or George Eliot, one can point to the long series and say with confidence that each is alike good. And the list numbers nearer fifty than forty, to take no count of a dozen other books of history, biography and criticism.

"Now, what is the secret of this prolonged literary success? Its chief element is that Mrs. Oliphant has recognized her own limitations, and has worked within them with a steadiness of industry which is in itself phenomenal. She has taken for her field humble, commonplace and middle-class life, but has so treated the commonplace that it has had all the charm of originality. She has never fallen into the error which so often beset even so great a writer as

Dickens, of writing of conditions of society which lay beyond her actual experience. She has never strained after dramatic and sensational effects. She takes up some recognizable episode of daily life, and at once invests it with interest and charm. She has humor, pathos and dramatic power; but she holds her gifts in a severe restraint."

#### JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S LETTERS.

THE most important literary feature of the September *Harper's* is the publication of certain letters of James Russell Lowell, under the editorship of Charles Elliott Norton. There is one particularly fine passage on Swinburne.

"Here is a passage from a letter to Mr. Stedman: 'I have not seen Swinburne's new volume—but a poem or two from it which I have seen shocked me, and I am not squeamish. . . . I am too old to have a painted *hetaira* palmed off on me for a Muse, and I hold unchastity of mind to be worse than that of body. Why should a man by choice go down to live in his cellar, instead of mounting to those fair upper chambers which look towards the sunrise of that Easter which shall greet the resurrection of the soul from the body of this death? *Virginibus puerisque?* To be sure! let no man write a line that he would not have his daughter read. When a man begins to lust after the Muse instead of loving her, he may be sure that it is never the Muse that he embraces. But I have outlived many heresies, and shall outlive this new Adamite one of Swinburne. The true Church of poetry is founded on a rock, and I have no fear that these smutchy back doors of hell shall prevail against her.'"

Writing to Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1866, Lowell thus expresses himself in a letter, which showed how deep was the feeling of resentment occasioned by the conduct of England at the Civil War:

"I confess I have had an almost invincible repugnance to writing again to England. I share with the great body of my countrymen in a bitterness (half resentment and half regret) which I cannot yet get over. I do not mean that, if my heart could be taken out after death, *Delenda est Anglia* would be found written on it—for I know what the land we sprung from, and which we have not disgraced, is worth to freedom and civilization; but I cannot forget the insult so readily as I might the injury of the last five years. But I love my English friends none the less—nay, perhaps the more, because they have been *her* friends too, who is dearer to me for her trials and for the victory which I am sure she will be great enough to use gently. There! like a true New Englander I have cleared my conscience, and I can allow a little play to my nature. . . .

"I am desired by the American Eagle (who is a familiar of mine caught on the coins of my country) to request you to present her compliments to the British Lion, and say to him that she does *not* (as he seems to think) spend *all* her time in trying to find a chance to pick out his eyes, having vastly more important things to occupy her mind about."



## HOW CLARK RUSSELL WRITES HIS NOVELS.

IN the *English Illustrated* Mr. Raymond Blathwayt gives an interesting account of how Mr. Clark Russell is able to write the sea novels which have so much vogue. The article is chiefly composed of an interview with Mr. Russell: "Forced by rheumatism to keep much upon his sofa, he dictates all his novels, finding, indeed, that he can work better so than if he were to pen them with his own hand. 'I close my eyes, I realize intensely the whole scene, I see it as in a magic lantern, I can dramatize the whole thing.' He never puts pen to paper till all is carefully planned and mapped out.



CLARK RUSSELL.

"There is first a general plot of the story, the dates of which are most accurately thought out; then come the *dramatis personæ*, the name of the vessel, the number and names of the crew, the passengers, with their general characteristics limned out. 'I generally choose some one I have observed with attention, who acts as a lay figure right through, and so I do not lose his personality.'

"And again, no *locale* is ever imaginary in Mr. Clark Russell's books. 'Even in writing of the most minute island,' he said to me, 'I always have an Admiralty chart of that island at my side so that I may be exact in my bearings and soundings.'

"Then the ship itself; it is not only exactly described—its tonnage, its cargo, its berthing, but there are numerous sketches of it which place it before Mr. Russell's eyes exactly as he imagines it, and so he is enabled to pace the deck, to go below, to dine with the captain aft, to go forward to the men's mess, almost as though he were actually on board the ship itself. There are, in addition, references to well-known books of travel in which well-authenticated incidents are recorded, to official journals, to anything, in fact, that may be of use to him in the writing of what many an untraveled critic regards as an impossible

occurrence, and which, nevertheless, has actually taken place."

## HENRY IRVING.

IN the *Forum* Mr. Henry Irving discourses upon four favorite parts of his. Those Shakesperian parts which he chiefly loves are Hamlet, Richard III, Iago and King Lear. He is prompted to write this paper by 'the curious perversity which has caused some distinguished artists to decry the art of acting. Mr. Irving says that "to leave upon your generation the impression of Hamlet as the man, not as a piece of acting, is perhaps the highest aim which the English-speaking actors can cherish."

## Irving as Hamlet.

This being so, it is interesting to know what Salvini says of the impression produced upon him by Irving's presentation of that part. The passage will be found in the autobiography of Salvini, which appears in the *Century*:

"I was very anxious to see the illustrious English artist in that part, and I secured a box and went to the Lyceum. I was recognized by nobody, and remaining, as it were, concealed in my box, I had a good opportunity to satisfy my curiosity. I arrived at the theatre a little too late, so that I missed the scene of Hamlet in presence of the ghost of his father, the scene which in my judgment contains the clue to that strange character, and from which all the synthetic ideas of Hamlet are developed. I was in time to hear only the last words of the oath of secrecy. I was struck by the perfection of the stage setting. There was a perfect imitation of the effect of moonlight, which at the proper times flooded the stage with its rays or left it in darkness. Every detail was excellently and exactly reproduced. The scene was shifted, and Hamlet began his allusions, his sallies of sarcasm, his sententious sayings, his points of satire with the courtiers, who sought to study and to penetrate the sentiments of the young prince. In this scene Irving was simply sublime! His mobile face mirrored his thoughts. The subtle penetration of his phrases, so perfect in shading and incisiveness, showed him to be a master of art. I do not believe there is an actor who can stand beside him in this respect, and I was so much impressed by it that at the end of the second act I said to myself, 'I will not play Hamlet! Mapleson can say what he likes, but I will not play it;' and I said it with the fullest resolution. In the monologue, 'To be, or not to be,' Irving was admirable; in the scene with Ophelia he was deserving of the highest praise; in that of the Players he was moving, and in all this part of the play he appeared to my eyes to be the most perfect interpreter of that eccentric character. But further on it was not so, and for the sake of art I regretted it. From the time when the passion assumes a deeper hue, and reasoning moderates impulses which are forcibly curbed, Irving seemed to me to show mannerism, and to be lacking in power, and strained, and it is not in him alone that



I find this fault, but in nearly all foreign actors. There seems to be a limit of passion within which they remain true in their rendering of nature; but beyond that limit they become transformed, and take on conventionality in their intonations, exaggeration in their gestures, and mannerism in their bearing. I left my box saying to myself: 'I, too, can do Hamlet, and I will try it!' In some characters Irving is exceptionally fine. I am convinced that it would be difficult to interpret Shylock or Mephistopheles better than he. He is most skillful in putting his productions on the stage; and in addition to his intelligence he does not lack the power to communicate his counsels or his teachings. Withal he is an accomplished gentleman in society, and is loved and respected by his fellow-citizens, who justly look upon him as a glory to their country. He should, however, for his own sake, avoid playing such parts as Romeo and Macbeth, which are not adapted to his somewhat scanty physical and vocal power.

"The traditions of the English drama are imposing and glorious! Shakespeare alone has gained the highest pinnacle of fame in dramatic art. He has had to interpret him such great artists as Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Macready, Siddons and Irving; and the literary and dramatic critics of the whole world have studied and analyzed both author and actors. At present, however, tragedy is abandoned on almost all the stages of Europe. Actors who devote themselves to tragedy, whether classical, romantic, or historical, no longer exist. Society-comedy has overflowed the stage, and the inundation causes the seed to rot which more conscientious and prudent planters had sown in the fields of art. To win the approval of the audience, a dazzling and conspicuous *mese-scène* does not suffice, as some seem to imagine, to make up deficiency in interpretation; a more profound study of the characters represented is indispensable. If in art you can join the beautiful and good, so much the better for you; but if you give the public the alternative, it will always prefer the good to the beautiful."

#### Irving's Stage Career.

The *Californian* contains an article on Henry Irving by Peter Robertson. Mr. Robertson thinks that now that Booth is gone, Irving is unquestionably the greatest actor on the English-speaking stage. The purpose of this article, however, is not so much an analysis of Irving's acting as an estimate of the service which he has rendered the dramatic art.

#### SMALL BEGINNINGS.

Garrick alone among the great players achieved an instantaneous triumph. Irving, in common with the majority of his brethren, has attained fame by a long struggle against adversity and criticism.

John Henry Brodrib—for this is Irving's real name—was born in Somersetshire in 1838. He was not intended for the stage, but, following the bent of his own genius, left his desk in an East India merchant's

office, and in 1859 made an uneventful *début* at the Pioneer's Theatre in London. After this he was for many years an obscure member of the support of various notable actors and actresses.

He won his first recognition in 1870 in the part of Digby Grant, Esq., in "The Two Roses," and a year and a half later he thrilled all London by his portrayal of Mathias in "The Polish Jew." His success was materially aided by the fierce controversy which arose about him. He was lauded as the genius of the age, and denounced as a charlatan. The flame broke out afresh when he secured the Lyceum Theatre and produced "Hamlet."

#### A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DRAMATIC ART.

Since then Irving has figured in many parts and received both criticism and commendation, but his fame as an actor was established. But it is not as an actor only that he had become famous. He has given evidence of the highest order of managerial genius. He introduced a new era into Shakespeare productions. Critics were at first inclined to carp at his brilliant costumes and gorgeous scenery. This was not the old accepted way of giving Shakespeare. But Irving's way set the pace for others and prevailed.

He has claimed for acting all the dignity of any other profession and has done more than any one else to win respect and esteem for it as such. Twice he has opened the session of the Philosophical Institution in Edinburgh. He has lectured at Oxford and at Harvard, and has argued for the stage as a profession for college men.

#### RENAN.

MR. JAMES DARMSTETTER contributes to the *New World* an article on Renan, the object of which is to clear up the general conception which the world entertains of the philosopher. "He has been stupidly criticised and stupidly praised," says the writer.

#### RENAN'S YOUTH.

"I shall be excused for devoting myself quite fully to the Renan of the early years; one may say that after twenty-five M. Renan no longer changed, and that all the qualities, all the essential ideas, all the general views, and the greater part of the special views which made him original and powerful, are shown in the first pages which he wrote on leaving the seminary, with all the consciousness and all the clearness that they were to have later on." With this explanation, Mr. Darmstetter proceeds to consider Renan's youth. Renan was born of a family of sailors in Brittany, "the corner of France which has preserved the ancient faith in its greatest purity." His father was drowned, and his mother devoted herself to the task of rearing him in the grave faith of his country. The priests of Treguier were his first schoolmasters. From them he went to the seminary of Saint-Nicolas du Chardonneret, where he was for a time a docile and orthodox student.



Renan's faith was shaken not by the antinomy between science and religion but by his philological studies. "It was the sense and date of some lines of Hebrew which fixed his destiny. It was the crisis of Robert Elsmere forty years before 'Robert Elsmere.'" The student had accepted every dogma on the authority of the Bible, but when he found that the Bible itself contained discrepancies and contradictions his faith was shattered.

#### GERMAN INFLUENCE.

In 1845 he left the church and became a pupil of Germany. He had nothing in common with the flip-pant skepticism of the school of Voltaire. He was still profoundly religious in sentiment, and he found a temporary satisfaction for this sentiment in German philosophy, which established a "reconciliation of the high religious spirit with the critical spirit, which holds out to the Protestant the agreeable prospect that he can be a philosopher without ceasing to be a Christian."

#### HIS SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

But he did not rest here. He was now earning his bread by teaching two hours a day in a school in the Latin Quarter. Here he met a young man who was in time to be one of the foremost scientists of the century—Marcellin Berthelot. A lasting friendship was established between these young men, and from Berthelot Renan got his introduction to science, which was to be of such importance in his thought. He in time reached this conclusion: "Never has a miracle been proved; never has the intervention of an extra-human will been manifest to man; in every verifiable case, where such a deviation has been declared, the apparent deviation has been resolved into an illusion or a legend. The history of man and of his thought is only one chapter in natural history." Thus he ceased to be a Christian and was in the ranks of the French empiricists, but with this difference, that he retained his strong religious sense.

#### HIS INTELLECTUAL COMPOSITION.

Under the teaching of Burnouf he conceived the profoundest faith in philological study, and thus got that impulse which was the direct cause of much of his most scholarly work, and, by its method, the indirect cause of all of his work. The combination in him of these three elements—German philosophy, science and philology—produced that skepticism which is his intellectual characteristic. Morality is the only thing that he is sure of, and duty is the only imperative voice in nature. Here are his own words: "An impenetrable veil hides from us the secret of this strange world, the reality of which at once commands and overwhelms us; philosophy and science will forever pursue, without attaining it, the formula of this Proteus whom no intelligence can limit and no language can express. But there is an indubitable foundation which no skepticism will shake, and in which man will find, to the end of time, a fixed point in all his uncertainties; good is good; evil is evil. To hate the one and love the other no system is needed, and in this sense faith and love, apparently unconnected

with the intellect, are the real foundation of moral certainty and the only means man has for comprehending, in some degree, the problem of his origin and his destiny."

#### HIS LITERARY WORK.

Critics are inclined to regard M. Renan as pre-eminently a literary artist. This is a mistake. No man was ever more contemptuous of "art for art's sake." His incomparable gift of expression was for him only a means of setting forth the truth. His contributions to scientific and philological literature are very important, but the world at large is most interested in his books on Christianity.

In 1860 the Emperor Napoleon sent Renan on a mission to Phœnicia. In the last days of his mission there came to him the idea of writing the life of Jesus. With the help of the Gospel and Josephus he wrote this famous book. The keynote of the book is a realization of the personality of Jesus. As author of this book M. Renan has been criticised for inexactness, for ignorance of the "latest German criticism," and for his failure to study "the Jewish environment where Jesus was produced," but making allowance for all this, "it still remains true that Renan drew nearer to the real Christ than any one had done, for he is the first writer who brought him back within the limits of historic humanity."

#### WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS.

MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for September a paper on "Journalism as a Profession for Women," which she read at the Conference at Lucerne. Mrs. Crawford thinks well of women as journalists. She thinks that they write well, and have in a greater degree than men the faculty of throwing life into what emanates from their pen.

She then gossips pleasantly concerning various women journalists on the Continent, although she laments that journalism in Paris is well-nigh closed against women. This is partly due, she says, to the pest of gallantry and to the narrow ideas of the wealthy and well-to-do classes about women's place in society.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOURNALISM.

Speaking of the qualifications required by women who wish to be journalists, she says: "The first requirement then is health and a rich reserve of strength. I don't mean the strength of the railway porter, but the vitality which enables one to recoup rapidly after an exhausting bout of work. Women of good constitutions are more elastic in recovering than men. But elasticity is not enough. There must be staying power. It won't do to suffer from headaches or to feel easily exhausted."

After health, Mrs. Crawford puts typewriting as the most desirable thing: "Learn typewriting. There is no better friend to the journalist and the eye-worn printer than the typewriter, which is invaluable to those who have few opportunities to correct their proofs. More typewriters and fewer pianos!



The noise at first is distressing, but one gets used to it. Besides, working in noisy places is so often the lot of the journalist, that he or she must learn to be deaf to all that is not good to hear.

"I have been asked by a mother from whom I had a letter, 'What is the best preparation for a girl wishing to make a figure as a journalist?' Pulling down her conceit first of all. It is presumptuous in any novice to expect to make a *figure* at anything. Presently I hope to say something about the moral requirements of the profession, meanwhile I will glance at the educational ones. It is essential that habits of close observation and of punctuality in fulfilling engagements be formed. If the journalist has often to keep irregular hours, he must take care not to oblige others to keep them, and above all to be in time for the printers. An appetite for books is also to be cultivated. I have heard it said: 'But life is not long enough for book-reading.' It can never be too short for converse with those silent friends. The wider my range of life, the more pleasure and profit I take in books. They soothe, support and foster reflection, without which perception would be barren. Books deepen one's nature by strengthening the subjective part which is the mother of imagination and of emotion. There is no communicative power in a purely objective writer. Recollect that there were few great writers who were not in youth omnivorous readers. All the feminine classic writers certainly were, from Madame de Sévigné to George Eliot.

#### PEG, PEG AWAY.

"The great school for the journalist, man or woman, is life, and the great secret of success pegging away. Nothing that it concerns the world to know of should be rejected as common or unclean. The philosophy of what that voice said in the vision of Simon Peter has been overlooked. As there should be no weed for the botanist, no dirt for the chemist, so there should be nothing common nor unclean for the journalist. The woman journalist should not seek, any more than the man, to be on the crests of high waves, but to be ready for them, and, when caught on them, to trust to their landing her on high ground. One sex is just as well adapted for these high crests as the other. Every virtue that becomes a man becomes a woman yet more. Presence of mind and courage may be needful qualities in the ups and downs of a press career.

"It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the practical usefulness of cultivating the moral qualities—ethic feeling (which should not be demonstrative) and moral sense—to prolong into old age bodily and mental vigor. The address and knack which lighten labor are certainly to be sought after; and in youth the rein is to be given to the passion for perfect literary form. But moral strength is the life of life. Adaptability is an ever-necessary quality for the journalist. The best way to acquire it is to become at all times a slave to duty, which in principle is immutable, but the application of which is continually varying."

#### A WOMAN IN THE AFRICAN DIGGINGS.

THE *Century* publishes an account by Annie Russell of her sister's remarkable career in the African diggings soon after the discovery of gold in 1873. The only method of traveling across the absolutely wild country was in wagons drawn down successions of precipitous terraces by spans of sixteen or eighteen oxen. The intrepid young woman whose adventures her sister now chronicles, was the first white woman who had ever set foot in this country. Her soul was fired by the reports of the discoveries of gold and she left her occupation of school teacher in the Transvaal against the wishes of friends and relatives.

#### IN THE WILDERNESS.

"The country where the diggings were situated was a *terra incognita*, an uninhabited wilderness. It could be reached only over bridgeless rivers and roadless mountains; but with these facts all set before her in their most uninviting aspect, and conventional scruples whispering sinister threats against the defiance of time-honored prejudices, she deliberately went on making preparations to carry out her purpose. In her leisure time she cut out and sewed together the tent which was to be her home at the diggings; and shortly she realized on the few effects she possessed in connection with her scholastic occupation, hired a Boer with his wagon to take her and her necessary outfit, implements, and provisions to El Dorado, and, with a younger brother, set out.

"From the point at which they took their departure there was no road or direct route for their guidance, and they had to steer their course by such casual information as they could occasionally glean from natives, and by a dependence on the sun.

#### A DESERVED SUCCESS.

"My sister lived for two years in her little canvas tent on the creek, which she had in the meantime inclosed by means of a fence of laced boughs and planted about with vegetables. She found gold for the most part steadily, but only in small quantities of a few ounces at a time. It existed very indefinitely, and there were no indications that proved of the slightest value in searching for it. At one time she hit upon the expedient of meeting her expenses by making ginger beer and pastry, a difficult task where kitchens are not, and with cooking utensils of the most primitive kind. The sight of such delicacies raised the liveliest emotions in the diggers, whose life condemned them to a monotonous and sorry fare, and the Kafir who became the itinerant vender on these occasions grew inflated with the importance it conferred on him. He was hailed in all directions, and when he could no longer meet the demands of importunate customers he would toss the basket in the air with a smile of ironical pity. In the meantime several claims had passed through my sister's hands, and the last of these realized some of the expectations the hope of which gives a flavor of excitement to the monotony of gold digging. This claim



contained a rich lead, from which some very fine nuggets of almost pure gold were taken, solid lumps of metal averaging in weight from eight ounces to four pounds. She was now in possession of a moderate competency, and her success was the theme of considerable comment throughout the entire press of South Africa."

### GORILLAS AND CHIMPANZEES.

MR. R. L. GARNER, who is now in the wilds of Africa studying the speech of monkeys, contributes an article to *McClure's Magazine*. Mr. Garner has set up his iron cage in a jungle and in it he sits and makes notes of the habits of the monkey race. As yet he has not been able to obtain any accurate data on the subject most interesting to him, the speech of these creatures, but he has accumulated some entertaining facts about their manners.

#### THE GORILLA FAMILY.

Mr. Garner's own experience added to the stories which he has heard from the natives seems to indicate that the gorilla is a polygamous animal. The gorilla wanders about the country accompanied by his wives and children. He will keep a wife for a good many years and seems to preserve a certain degree of marital fidelity. This patriarch is known to the natives as the "king gorilla," and in his household he is a tyrant. When he is hungry he sits down and sends his family to get food for him.

#### SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE OF THE CHIMPANZEE.

Mr. Garner holds, contrary to many scientists, that the chimpanzee is more intelligent than the gorilla. The gorilla avoids human society while the chimpanzee seeks it and easily adapts himself to it. Mr. Garner's closest companion in the wilderness at present is a young chimpanzee which he has adopted and named Moses "because he was found in a papyrus swamp."

Of this animal Mr. Garner says:

"He is a great pleasure to me as well as a great plague, for he wants to hug me all the time, and never wants me to put him down. About ten o'clock every day he comes for a nap, and when I wrap him up and lay him on a box by my side, he sleeps quietly till noon. After a good sleep he climbs on my lap and embraces me with devotion, until I really tire of him. Much of the time I write with him on my lap, and when I put him outside the cage he climbs up near me, and begs and pulls my sleeve until I relent, and let him come inside again. When I leave my cage I usually take him with me, and when he sees me take my rifle he begins to fret until I let him mount my back, which he does with great skill, and hangs on to me like the ivy to a church wall.

"I am trying to teach Moses to speak English, but up to this time he has not succeeded. He tries to move his lips as I do, but makes no sound. However, he has only been in school a very short term, and I think he will learn by and by. I am also trying him on some simple problems with blocks, and sometimes

I think he is doing quite well. I am giving him some lessons in cleanliness, and he listens with profound silence to my precepts, but when it comes to taking a bath, Moses is a rank heretic. He will allow his hands to be washed, but when it comes to wetting his face, no logic will convince him that he needs it. He has a great horror for large bugs, and when one comes near him he will talk like a phonograph and brush at it with his hands until he gets rid of it. When he sees or hears anything strange he always tells me in a low tone, unless it comes too near, and then he announces it with a yell. At times I refuse to pay any attention to him and he will fall down, scream and sulk like a very naughty child. He is extremely jealous, and does not want any one to come near me."

### THE SONGS OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE *Music Review* publishes two papers on Indian Music read at the American Musical Congress. The one by Miss A. C. Fletcher is uncommonly interesting: "The Indian generally sings out of doors, and the din that attends certain classes of songs makes it almost impossible for the untrained ear to catch the melody. A dozen may be singing with all their vocal force, and half as many more beating the drum with might and main. Add to this the noise of many people, the barking of dogs, and the confusion of a camp, and one can fancy how troublesome it would be to understand all that music stands for to the Indian.

"His emotional expression is in his music. Every pleasure is enhanced by melody, and there is no sorrow or dread that is not solaced by music. When his soul is moved he bursts into songs; when he would seek aid from the unseen mysterious forces of nature, he sends forth the messenger of song to find the god or 'Power that Makes,' and to draw from its infinite source to supply its own need . . . . The prayer is always a song or a chant, and the vision when it comes is of some form which signifies to him the approving presence of the 'Power that Makes.' These vision songs belong solely to the individual; no man ever sings another man's sacred song.

"Other songs have the power to entice animals toward the hunter; these mystery songs have been received in dreams or visions. The religious songs are not all mystery songs; there are tribal ceremonies, religious in character, with elaborate ritual and music very simple in structure. Game and gambling songs are numerous; children have their ditties, which they hand down to still younger generations; fireside tales are interspersed with songs, and many avocations pursued by men and women are lightened by musical cadences. The war dance has a fascination to most strangers, especially if given in costume, the personal decorations, the movements, and the loud singing combining to make a wild and savage scene which the red man has learnt to know is pleasing to his white neighbor.

"The text of the love songs of the Omahas is much



more elaborate than that in any other class, and affords an interesting study of the development of the ballad. One class of love songs is supplied with musical syllables instead of words, and they are sung by the youth as he stands on some vantage point overlooking the lodge of the girl he desires to win. The funeral song of the Omahas is sung by a number of young men, who beat the time by striking two short willow sticks together. In the expression of their sorrow for the dead, they insert a small willow branch through two incisions in the flesh of the left arm, and their blood drips from the leaves as they sing their beautiful major melody. The blood is in token of sympathy for the bereaved; the dead cannot see the ghastly sight. The song is for the departing spirit that it may enter with joy into the future state."

It will thus be seen that the Indian is more concerned with the response of the song to his own mood than with its effect upon his ear as a musical composition; his enjoyment is emotional rather than intellectual.

Mr. J. C. Fillmore's paper in the same review deals with the Indian songs in their technical aspect, but his study is equally interesting, and is accompanied by many musical illustrations.

#### MUSIC IN DAHOMEY.

ANOTHER interesting article on a musical subject appears in the *Revue Encyclopédique* of August 15. M. Julien Tiersot here discourses on "The Music of Dahomey," not from personal experience in Dahomey, but from a study of the various troupes of Dahomeyans and Amazons that have visited Paris time and again and have given musical performances, and his paper forms a valuable contribution to a general study of musical ethnography.

As was to be expected, the music of Dahomey is of a military and warlike character. At the festivals groups of young women execute extraordinary dances, with vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Most of the instruments belong to the kettledrum family; and indeed nearly all the instruments used are instruments of percussion, so that noise and tumult may be said to be the chief characteristics of the music of Dahomey. Besides, different players often render different rhythms at the same time, and the tumult may be better imagined than described. Sometimes, however, the men and women sing alternately, and then together, but the melodies seem very monotonous, and cannot be considered as art. Again, the voice of a chief will be heard alone, and he answered by all the chorus.

THE editor of the *Andover Review* is so delighted with Professor Huxley's last discourse that he almost welcomes him within the fold of the Christian Church. After setting forth Professor Huxley's shortcomings he says: "That Professor Huxley does not look beyond the progress of the race and fails to recognize man's religious nature does not impair the force of that which he does admit and emphasize. Now that a distinguished evolutionist declares that

human progress is moral, is in freedom under the law of love, is different in kind from physical evolution, all is conceded that is essential both for ethics and for religion."

#### THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1, M. René Bazin continues his papers on "The Italians of To-Day." Rome is in reality quite a small town, and during the last twenty years it has been struggling in the grip of an alien civilization. Its population has nearly doubled since 1870; for it had then 226,000 inhabitants, and now can boast of nearly 400,000. Out of four people walking in a Roman street, barely half are Romans. And to house this surplus of strangers, the old city has been pierced as by dividing knives, an attempt being made to construct new streets on a regular plan, of which the chief example is the long, handsome Via Nazionale, which possesses undeniable beauty, but might just as well be a thoroughfare in Turin or Milan. Baron Haussmann was in Rome when the Italians became masters of the city, and the trace of his transforming hands is still plainly to be seen. The fever of speculation which seized upon the Roman nobles, and made them play into the hands of the building firms, and the devastating ruins which fell upon the spiders as well as upon the flies, has become matter of history. Old travelers who remember the Rome of their youth wail over the desecration, and say that a unique result of ages has been destroyed for the creation of a handsome town like any other town, that the new houses are blindingly white or unpleasantly yellow, and the pity of it is, that innumerable buildings are left unfinished, the openings walled up with boards, and sometimes literally inhabited by squatters. In some instances fine frescoes adorn the walls of half-built buildings, but the dire fate of commercial failure fell upon the masters and men, and a washerwoman may be seen carrying her pile of linen up the unfinished stairs. M. Bazin tells us that the army of 50,000 workmen, contractors, artisans and speculators put to flight by the crisis are gone, and there is no sign of their return.

Leaving Rome, which must ever possess the Coliseum and the Vatican, the seven Basilicas, the rushing fountains of the past, and the new streets of which must be endured with resignation, M. Bazin bids us take our stand with him on the steps of St. John Lateran and look across the Campagna. The Agro, or vast land surrounding Rome on every side, is full of tormenting questions and the subject of most contradictory statements. Enterprising husbandmen of all ranks try their hands on it, but it is full of fever, and in the old Roman literature we find lamentations over the malaria which might have been written yesterday, and amidst the ruins of ancient suburban houses of the larger sort are votive stones to the great goddess Fever. What the Popes did, what the Italian government has done or tried to do, and the story of the immense emigration of Italians to foreign countries, notably to South America, leav-



ing this great and almost uncultivated desert at their very gates, is told very powerfully and picturesquely by M. Bazin. While the rural Italians are leaving their native land, the mountaineers of the Abruzzi are being brought down in hordes to work on the great estates. These poor people receive the smallest pay; they are contracted for as if they were all but slaves. "To the west of Rome, in the direction of Ostia, the municipality has tried to establish small hospitals where the sick can be locally attended. They used to be sent to Rome. In this district the malaria is particularly severe.

M. Bazin's article is full of feelings of picturesque description. Rome enthroned in its Campagna is the most striking and poetical place in the world; but there appears to be a spell upon all attempts to make it a satisfactory home for modern civilization. Crops there are, and herds of cattle, and men and beasts compose endless unsought pictures; but the genius of the people and place seems to refuse assimilation, and the tide of life beats up against those ancient ramparts and is worsted in the struggle. Money fails and the people cannot be stirred, and the old Eternal City says to the newcomers, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

#### THE REAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN FARMER.

GEORGE K. HOLMES, of the Census Bureau, makes some startling disclosures as to the real condition of the Southern farmer in the September number of the *Annals of the American Academy*. His paper, which is entitled the "Peons of the South," is an attempt to prove that the Southern cotton planter is held in a form of bondage by the merchant and that his condition is yearly becoming worse.

After a brief description of Southern conditions before the war, Mr. Holmes says: "The planters, their sons, the 'poor whites,' and their comrades of other descriptions, returned from the camp, in poverty, worn out, dispirited, hopeless of the future and dazed with the collapse of their dream. Their old home surroundings were gone and they must create such new ones as were permitted by expediency and the limited means at command. Their first concern was food and the strict necessities of life, which they must produce or borrow from those who had not lost all of their wealth or credit. Large plantations could not be cultivated as of yore for want of equipment, and a subdivision into tenancies was the only course. So it happened that tenant farming largely replaced the old system. Farmers who owned the farms that they cultivated and landlords alike had to obtain from merchants the supplies of food, clothing and farm equipments that were needed, and these on credit, giving in return pledges of the crop to come, out of which the debts must be paid. The tenants, even less prepared to choose, adopted the same system and lived on their interest in the future crop.

"The merchants then took the helm. Such crops as they could most readily market must be produced under their orders, regardless of the fact that they

might not be the most advantageous to their debtors. The kind of crop that best accorded with this requirement in the cotton region was cotton, and it was demanded in quantities proportionate to the indebtedness that was allowed to accumulate. The sale of the cotton, too, was taken charge of by the merchants, and as the system in this respect was much like that which prevailed before the war, its necessity was readily accepted by the farm owners; but now the balance of the account was with the merchant and agent. His cry for cotton and more cotton, to keep pace with the indebtedness, has led to an increase in the production of this fibre since the war so enormous that the North, ignorant of the real situation, has pointed to it as an evidence of the superiority of the free over the slave labor of the blacks. But the situation is not misunderstood in the South. The merchants, who advance plantation supplies, have replaced the former masters and have made peons of them and of their former slaves.

"Every crop of cotton is mostly consumed before it is harvested, and after the harvest the farm owner or tenant has to place a lien on the next year's crop, often before the seed goes in the ground. These liens bear high rates of interest, regardless of usury laws, because the supplies are advanced at excessive prices. The road to wealth in the South, outside of the cities, and apart from manufactures, is 'merchandising. This being the state of affairs, the agricultural land of the cotton States has little sale. Merchants will not accept it as security for debts unless they are compelled to do so when crop, mules, cattle and other personal property are insufficient. This is one reason why mortgages on Southern farm land are so few."

#### WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO.

But what is the remedy for this state of affairs? As far as the farmer who owns his land is concerned, it is very plain. It is to produce his own supplies, to keep a careful watch in order to prevent waste, to enforce economy, to constantly guard against outgoes that are charges against his crops. Let the landlord do this and he can emancipate himself from his peonage to the merchant.

"Once let them reach a position where they can defy him and resist his demands for cotton, they can check its overproduction, diversify their agriculture, pay more attention to the rearing of domestic animals and to the raising of fruits and vegetables, at the same time aiming to master a specialty. But the black tenant has more to overcome. He, too, is living on the next crop, but he operates on so small a scale on his one-mule or two-mule holding that his net product of wealth gives him no more than a poor subsistence. The tenant system, as now managed, is economically inferior to the previous slave system, and, while he did not get a due share of the products of his labor as a slave, he gets even less now, because he receives a share of the incidence of the comparative economic loss. The first step in the tenant's elevation consists in his producing his own food, and as far as possible other supplies, which are now mostly a charge against his share of the crop. He may then



have a margin for saving, if he is economical, and it is only with this that he can elevate himself to farm ownership and give himself the independence that was his vision at his emancipation. That any considerable number of them will do this is not believed in the South."

In conclusion Mr. Holmes says: "There is no doubt that the plantation owners can work out their own salvation, if they will, in spite of the low quality of the labor they must hire. The question is whether they have the will to do so, whether long custom and tradition have not so incrustated them that they have lost their adaptability. From the tenants little can be expected. Most of them are so wanting in the instincts on which depend their rise from the kind of peonage in which they live, that they will not do better than they are doing."

### THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. MOREY, in his paper on the "First State Constitutions" in the September number of the *Annals of the American Academy*, shows "how the organic laws of the colonies were translated into the constitutions of the original States." This was what might be called the second period in the history of our constitutional law. The first period has already been treated by Professor Morey in an earlier paper showing "how the characters of the English trading companies were transformed into the organic laws of the early colonies." The importance of the period discussed in the present paper is thus stated by Professor Morey: "When the average American citizen thinks of the constitutional law of his country his mind naturally reverts to the written document drawn up by the convention of 1787, and put into practical force at the inauguration of Washington. He is inclined to forget that when our Fathers met together in Philadelphia to 'form a more perfect union,' they had already before their eyes the written constitutions of thirteen independent States. He would be inclined to question the statement that the most eventful constitution-making epoch in our history was not the year 1787, but an antecedent period extending from 1776 to 1780." Starting with the most primitive form of colonial government, consisting of a governor, a deputy-governor, a council of assistants and an assembly, Professor Morey traces out successively the growth of those "more complex institutions which characterized the later colonies, and which became embodied in the first State constitutions." "The first important variation," he says, "from what we have described as the simple and primitive form of the colony was due to the growth of the representative system. It is quite natural to suppose that this system was introduced into the colonies from England and was an imitation, or at least a reproduction, of the English House of Commons." On examination, however, it will be seen "that the form of representation which grew up in the American colonies was not a reproduction of the elaborate and comparatively

mature system which then existed in England, but was the outgrowth of the simple life of the colonists themselves, and was, moreover, marked by those inchoate features which distinguish a primitive from a well-developed institution." After explaining the growth of this system, Mr. Morey shows how the bicameral system came to be adopted and what the other modifications of the primitive form of government were.

"The chief cause which led to the formation of the first State constitutions was, of course, the conflict between the colonies and the English king; and especially the hostile attitude assumed by the royal governors. The need of assuming some kind of independent governments was apparent immediately after the breaking out of open hostilities. Even before the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, such independent governments were assumed by seven States. The first State constitutions were, in their main features, the direct descendants of the colonial governments, modified to the extent necessary to bring them into harmony with the republican spirit of the people. Every State, either in a preamble or in a separate declaration of rights, prefaced its constitution by a statement of the chartered rights upon which it had always insisted; and many of them also declared in general terms the democratic principles which their experience and reason had taught them and which had been partly realized in their previous governments. In their new constitutional enactments there was shown a marked degree of conservatism, changes being made only to the extent necessary to bring the new governments into harmony with republican ideas, without violating too much the recognized traditions of the colonies."

Professor Morey then shows what these changes were, especially as to the constitution of the two Houses and the reorganization of the executive. He concludes as follows:

"The claim that the American political system has a distinctive history and character of its own does not involve any disparagement of the British constitution. Having a common origin in the instincts and institutions of the Teutonic race, having a common basis in the principles of Magna Charta, they have, since the seventh century, presented two distinct phases in the evolution of democratic ideas. In the one case we see republicanism adjusting itself to the existing forms of an aristocratic and monarchical government. In the other case we see republicanism casting aside these forms and substituting those which are believed to be more in harmony with the republican spirit. It is one thing to regard the American colonists as devoted to these chartered rights which many centuries before had been extorted from King John. It is quite another thing to regard them as reproducing, either consciously or unconsciously, the governmental forms under which those rights were for a time ignored and trampled under foot."



# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE FORUM.

EXTENDED reviews have been made of "The Vatican and the United States," by Dr. McGlynn; "Phenomenal Aspects of the Financial Crisis," by Albert C. Stevens; "My Four Favorite Parts," by Henry Irving; "Criminals Not the Victims of Heredity," by W. M. F. Round; "Federal and Confederate Pensions Contrasted," by M. B. Morton, and "The Pay of American College Professors," by President W. R. Harper.

### BROOKLYN'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard contributes an article in which he attempts to locate the cause for the degeneration of Brooklyn's government. That there has been such a degeneration he thinks there is no question, but he resolutely refuses to take his stand with those pessimists who say that the decay is hopeless, nor will he admit that it is due to the "Brooklyn idea" of city government. This "idea" took form in the charter of 1882, and by it almost absolute authority is delegated to the mayor; all heads of departments and all other municipal officers, with the exception of the comptroller and the auditor, are appointed by him. Thus the Brooklyn idea is quite contrary to the Federal conception that many checks should be put upon the executive. But the people of Brooklyn had been so long puzzled to know where to lay the blame for misgovernment that they decided to place authority in the hands of one man, who must be responsible for all mismanagement. Mr. Shepard asserts that under Mayor Seth Low this plan was an unquestioned success, and he also asserts that the mayoralty of Mr. Boody is a conceded failure. But, says he, the fault is not in the "idea," but in the administration of the idea. The remedy is in the hands of the voters of Brooklyn, who can elect to office whomsoever they choose.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Library Commission, furnishes some facts about public libraries in his State. He notes that there is a relative increase in the use of the reference over the circulating department. This he explains by the fact that home literature can be so cheaply bought in the newspaper, magazine and paper-bound book. These same newspapers and magazines have created in the public a taste for illustrated books, to satisfy which the resources of the library are taxed to the utmost. Mr. Tillinghast finds that among the most popular books are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ben Hur," "Lorna Doone," and Hawthorne's books. Some of the old stories, such as "The Lamp-lighter," and "The Wide Wide World," are still read continually, while books of great recent popularity, such as "Looking Backward," and Robert Elsmere, are much less sought after than they were a short time ago. Mr. Tillinghast pleads for free libraries. "The smallest fee for the use of books is a fatal obstacle to their general circulation."

### COMPULSORY STATE INSURANCE.

Mr. John Graham Brooks calls attention to certain effects of the German compulsory insurance law; a law by which "nearly 13,000,000 laborers are actually insured against sickness, accident, invalidity and old age." Mr. Brooks does not consider that the direct material gains

from this system are as yet large, but he believes that it is having a most wholesome effect in clearing up sociological problems. The insurance laws "assume a close knowledge of wages, and the various standard of living among the workers;" and again, they have given rise to "a sort of popular science for the study of industrial diseases and accidents, their cause and cure." The greatest service rendered by the system, Mr. Brooks thinks, is perhaps the knowledge which it has given the "comfortable classes" of "the life of those upon whom the world's heavier drudgery falls."

### "WOMAN."

Mrs. Helen Watterson protests against woman's continual excitement over "woman." Especially does she object to the woman's exhibit at the World's Fair: "To make a separate exhibit of women's work does no honor to women, no matter how good the work may be, for it seems to make a marvel of what is no marvel at all, namely, that women are as capable as men in most things, more capable than men in many things, and utterly incapable of a few things that men do very well." So long as women persist in claiming special attention for their work because it is done by women, so long do they postpone the general acknowledgment of their equality with men.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE Political Situation," by ex-Speaker Reed, and "The Lesson of Heredity," by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, are reviewed in the preceding department.

### POLAR PROBABILITIES OF 1894.

Gen. A. W. Greely forecasts the probabilities for arctic discoveries in the coming year. There are now three expeditions in the polar regions. One is under command of Nansen, a Norwegian, who proposes to utilize the ice drift of the Siberian Ocean as a means of bringing him near the pole. This plan depends for its success on Nansen's conjecture that the drift is in a particular direction. Gen. Greely considers this plan little short of suicidal. Jackson, an Englishman, proposes to explore Franz Josef's Land, and if possible reach the pole by that route. Gen. Greely thinks that Jackson's purpose is thoroughly sane, and predicts that this expedition will secure "quite extensive additions to our knowledge of Arctic lands, and possibly the attainment of an unprecedentedly high latitude." The third exploration party is in charge of the American Lieutenant Peary, whose object is to follow out his previous route over the inland ice of Greenland. Gen. Greely has great confidence in Peary's hardihood and skill, but he does not think that Peary can ever reach the farthest north by this plan.

### WILLIAM H. CRANE ON PLAYWRITING.

Mr. William H. Crane writes about plays and playwriting. He repeats the oft-made statement that the chief thing in a play is the action; eloquence, epigram and wit will not make a successful play. If the situation is properly dramatic these things will probably ensue and carry on the action, but the action must be there. Mr. Crane believes that the dramatic faculty is a special gift. None who lack it can write plays, and as he believes that



very few indeed possess it, he is not very encouraging to aspiring young playwrights.

#### SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Rev. J. A. Zahn, in an article on "Christian Faith and Scientific Freedom," undertakes to show that religion and science are not at variance and that the Christian Church has never been hostile to scientific truth. "Regarding questions of philosophy and science, that have no direct bearing on dogma, the Church has always permitted the greatest liberty of thought and freedom of discussion." He bolsters up his assertions by references to devoted Christians who in all ages, from the early fathers to the present time, have been earnest students of scientific truths and have been permitted to pursue these studies without hindrance from the Church.

#### THE WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

In the first of a series of articles which Mayor Gilroy proposes to write about New York, he admits the difficulty of making any accurate estimate; this is hard to do even in the case of a private fortune. But Mayor Gilroy finds a very significant fact in the interest which New York is paying on its indebtedness. In 1880 this interest was six and seven per cent., while now the bulk of the money is borrowed at less than four per cent. The financial credit of a community depends, Mr. Gilroy says, "upon the extent and availability of its visible and materialized belongings," and taking this as a test he concludes that "New York is probably the richest community on earth."

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

Marion Harland writes to show that a woman who undertakes to rear a family of children, and at the same time pursue a profession is trying an impossibility. But this does not mean that a mother needs to disregard intellectual pursuits. On the contrary, says the writer, the woman who keeps in intellectual touch with her growing children and gives her husband reason to trust her good judgment will be leading a more intelligent life than many women in the professions.

#### THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

MR. KUST von STAUFEN presents "A Solution of the Chinese Question." After discussing the influence of the Chinese in this country, which, he declares, is generally acknowledged to be of a "pre-eminently demoralizing nature, directly and indirectly." Mr. von Staufen says: "The truly rational way to deal with the question is to settle it permanently, and that can only be done by the deportation of all the Chinese that compete in any way with American labor in any form whatsoever. This deportation cannot by any means be called inhuman, when all the various phases of the problem are considered calmly. Sentiment in this case is misplaced and entirely to be dispensed with, since the weal of the nation is at stake, reason and common sense must be the only guides to achieve an end that is in accord with one's own people and civilization."

Mr. Sheridan P. Read deplores the decline of our trade with China. He says that the "failure of Russell & Co. in 1891 marks the disappearance of the last American firm in China and leaves American commercial interests in that country entirely in the hands of foreigners."

Mr. Read does not believe the enforcement of the Geary act need materially impair our commercial intercourse with the Chinese, as too many of them depend entirely upon the United States for the consumption of their articles of manufacture and produce.

General M. M. Trumbull discusses "The Limits of a State Education," pointing the obstacles which must be overcome in order to secure a properly progressive public educational system. "There is," he says, "a principle which will sustain the common school system to ten times its present weight, and it is this: in a government founded, theoretically at least, on social and political equality, every child is entitled to a public school education, incidentally for the advantage of the State, but absolutely as the right of the child, for the child's own sake, in order that every boy and every girl may have a fair and equal start with every other in the race for honorable position, and in the struggle for a respectable existence. In no other way can the democratic principle be reduced to practice."

#### THE ARENA.

IN our department of Leading Articles there will be found a review of "The New Education and the Public Schools," by Editor B. O. Flower.

Rev. Howard MacQueary in an article on "Moral and Immoral Literature," arraigns the reading public for its condemnation of many books which were written with a high moral purpose. Mr. MacQueary considers that no book is immoral which truthfully presents any phase of real life. Ella Wheeler Wilcox pleads for a theosophical basis for occult investigations. E. P. Powell contributes quite an extended study of Benjamin Franklin as a diplomatist. The financial crisis finds an echo in Geo. C. Douglass' article "A Money Famine in a Nation Rich in Money's Worth."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* does not contain any papers of unusual importance, with the exception of Mr. Grant Allen's denunciation of the Christian religion, which is noticed elsewhere. The first place in the magazine is given to Mr. W. H. Grenfell's reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech in defense of monometallism, quoted from in another department.

#### THE ORIGIN OF CRIME.

Mr. W. Bevan Lewis, in an elaborate statistical paper stuffed full of figures, discusses the question as to how far crime is the direct product of alcoholism. His more important conclusions are thus expressed: "Insanity (simple) is probably the result of very complex social factors, not so intimately due to the direct agency of alcoholic excess as is the case with criminal degeneracy."

"Alcoholism, on the other hand, tends towards the production of epilepsy and the *epileptoid* states in the offspring, and when indulged in to excess by this degenerate progeny tends to issue in the convulsive forms of insanity so often associated with criminal propensities."

"A large proportion of criminals show *epileptoid* features, and are to be regarded probably as the degenerate relics of an ancestry who have passed through the more acute stages of mental derangement."

"A large amount of juvenile depravity may be distinctly traced to these *epileptoid* states inherited from an alcoholic or neurotic parentage."

#### THE CLIMBING OF HIGH MOUNTAINS.

Mr. W. M. Conway, the mountaineer, who has beaten the record in the Himalayas, describes the training and precautions necessary to reach the highest heights. The Alps, he thinks, have ceased to be a training school for climbers. Their places are taken by the Caucasus, but the passion for climbing, instead of declining, tends ever



to increase. He describes his own experiences in the Himalayas, and sets forth the precautions necessary to break his record. He says: "With such precautions, I think, it may be possible in the Karakoram to reach an altitude of 24,000 feet. I do not prophesy that greater heights will not be obtained, but I hardly expect that they will be."

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM describes the life of one George Leslie, a Scotchman, who was converted to Roman Catholicism at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and died as Father Archangel, a Capuchin friar in the north of Scotland. He had gone there in order to convert the Aberdonians to Rome. Mr. William Sharp writes an article on "La Jeune Belgique," and gives an interesting account of the literary movement which is so remarkable in Belgium at the present day. Baudelaire, says William Sharp, is the tutelary god of young Belgium. Judging from what Mr. Sharp says it would not have been a misfortune if young Belgium had never grown up, but had perished in its cradle.

#### HOW SHOULD NOVELS BE WRITTEN?

Mr. Benson, the author of "Dodo," discusses the question of how should novels be written. Mr. Benson says: "There is one art, to be reached or not reached by one road. The method, the means, the plan of the rightly constructed book are the exact opposite of an example of this class. First comes the idea, the essence, the plot, be that what it may—the inevitable development (not the portrait), not of individuals, but of types. Next comes the grouping, the scenery, the successive presentations of the march of types. Lastly, the artist, as he is bound to do, looks about him for models from which to draw his type, and when he has found them he draws from them. Every step is vital and essential, the order in which the steps are taken is even more vital still. The construction inevitably consists of three factors—the idea, the grouping, the models to make the type, whereas in the typical English mode the idea is usually left out altogether, the two other factors are taken in the wrong order, and for types are substituted individuals."

#### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN LIFE.

Mr. A. S. Northcote writes pleasantly on "American Life Through English Spectacles." He notices the repugnancy of Americans to country life and comments upon the substitutes which the Americans have invented for their charm of rural life. Mr. Northcote says: "American daily life and intercourse is more formal than English. The taste for simplicity is growing, I hope and believe, throughout America. In every city the foes to display are gaining in numbers and the vulgar ostentation which some years back so many foreign writers attributed to almost every American is fast dying away."

"The sanguineness of the American is another feature especially striking to an outsider. The whole temper of the people is one of hope."

"Of one thing, however, the American as a whole (I except the New Englander) is incapable. He cannot save. The creed of thrift of the German farmer or the French peasant is without a follower among city-inhabiting Americans."

#### WEARINESS.

The paper by Professor Michael Foster, on "Weariness," is very interesting reading. Mr. Foster describes the physical phenomena which accompany and cause weariness. He says: "In every tiny block of muscle

there is a part which is really alive, there are parts which are becoming alive, there are parts which have been alive but are now dying or dead; there is an upward rush from the lifeless to the living, a downward rush from the living to the dead. This is always going on, whether the muscle be quiet and at rest, or whether it be active and moving. . . . The failure in power which follows action, and which we call weariness, is due not only to the too rapid expenditure of capital, but to the clogging of the machinery with the very products of the activity. And indeed there are many reasons for thinking that this latter cause of weariness is at least as potent as the former. The sound way to extend the limits of activity is not so much by rendering the brain more agile as by encouraging the humbler helpmates so that their more efficient co-operation may defer the onset of weariness."

#### CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE first place is given to a very long paper, in which Professor Weismann replies to Herbert Spencer. Its nature might be adequately indicated by its title: "The All-Sufficiency of Natural Selection." He thus sums up the conclusions at which he has arrived: "I hold it to be demonstrated that all hereditary adaptation rests on natural selection, and that natural selection is the one great principle that enables organisms to conform, to a certain high degree, to their varying conditions, by constructing new adaptations out of old ones. It is not merely an accessory principle, which only comes into operation when the assumed transmission of functional variations fail; but it is the chief principle in the variation of organisms, and compared to it, the primary variation which is due to the direct action of external influences on the germ-plasm is of very secondary importance."

#### MR. ANDREW LANG ON PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Mr. Andrew Lang has for some time past paid considerable attention to the phenomena of "Borderland," and we have one result of his studies in a paper entitled "Comparative Psychical Research." That which strikes Mr. Lang is the curious similarity of character in almost all the stories of psychical manifestation. Similarity of the phenomena compels him to the conclusion that the psychological conditions which begat the ancient narrative produce the new legends: "These surprise us by the apparent good faith in marvel and myth of many otherwise credible narrators, and by the coincidence, accidental or designed, with old stories not generally familiar to the modern public."

#### "EVOLUTION A NOTE OF CHRISTIANITY."

"Evolution a Note of Christianity" is the title of an article by Miss E. M. Caillard. Miss Caillard accepts the origin of Christianity and its capacity to survive as suggesting on Darwinian principles the marvelous, not to say miraculous, capacity. She says: "A religion which could wake an answering response in Jew, Greek and Roman, despite their widely different mental and moral constitution, a religion which could satisfy alike the demands of the most exalted philosophy and the humble requirements of slave and peasant, showed from the first a vital power comparable to nothing that had gone before it. Even the tide of corruption and debasement, with which its apparent triumph threatened to overwhelm it, was powerless to effect more than a fresh and astounding proof of its vigorous life. We shall look in vain for a parallel to this in the history of any other religion; the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" has never had a



a more striking illustration. Nor does the lesson stop here, for as every change of environment called for fresh adaptation, it brought into action new and unsuspected powers of organic development. A pause in one direction meant an advance in another."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. J. Shield Nicholson, writing upon "The Indian Currency Experiment," expresses the belief that as soon as the full effect on trade has been felt, exchange will be for a time worse than before. Mr. Phil Robinson discourses on the "Sunshine and Rain" of this remarkable year. Mr. Hamerton writes upon "The Foundations of Art Criticism," and generally defends Mr. Ruskin against the attacks of the new critics.

## THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. SAMUEL WOODS writes an article which will be read by many friends of the miners with sincere regret. He declares that arbitration in wage disputes is a piece of obsolete machinery which may be placed on the scrap board. Mr. Woods thinks that any man must be either grossly ignorant, devoid of experience, or partial to the coal owners, who concludes that the present dispute in England can be settled by arbitration. In his judgment, conciliation and not arbitration is the only means of settling a dispute between labor and capital.

## THE OPERA IN ENGLAND.

Playgoers and musicians will turn with interest to the notes and reminiscences of Sir Augustus Harris, who has not hitherto indulged much in autobiographical articles in the monthly reviews. Sir Augustus Harris says that where other men keep their yachts, he keeps an opera house, and he gets quite as much out of his baritones and sopranos as others do from their grouse and partridges. The result of his experience is to convince him that, if you scratch a singer you will find a shopman, and that the least competent the aspirant the greater his pretensions. It seems that he lost from \$70,000 to \$80,000 in one of his Drury Lane opera seasons in 1887. After that he decided to have nothing whatever to do with operas, and he would have been as good as his vow if it had not been that Sir Charles Beresford formed a committee to get half the boxes subscribed for in advance. As a result, he has Covent Garden and Drury Lane upon his shoulders.

## THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

Sir William Wedderburn, writing on the "Bombay Riots," suggests that the persons to be blamed are neither the Mussulmans nor the Hindoos, but the British government which prevented them from cutting their throats. The government of Lord Harris, he says, is not in touch with the people or with their leaders. The attitude of the government toward the Congress movement and the natives generally is unsympathetic, and instead of composing the strife of races and religions, the government is acting upon the principle of dividing in order that it may govern. The moral of the Bombay riots, in fact, according to Sir William Wedderburn, is that England should back up the Congress movement.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a very powerful but somewhat disagreeable story, entitled "A Lost Scene," by Alfhild Agrell. Mr. Edmund Gosse discourses on the poetry of John Donne. Mr. St. John Hope tells the story of "Silchester," the

buried Roman city which is being excavated near Reading. Mr. Albert D. Vandam continues his papers on the "Comédie Française." Mr. Rennell Rodd describes his visit to the monasteries of Crete.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* has changed hands. It is now owned by Mr. Maxse, the son of Admiral Maxse, and will be edited by its proprietor, and conducted on the same principles as hitherto, with a difference. It will be as staunchly Unionist as ever, but judging from the present number it will be more of Mr. Chamberlain's type than of Mr. Balfour's. Admiral Maxse's article upon "Judas" we notice elsewhere.

## THE BERING SEA AWARD.

Mr. A. W. Staveley Hill, M.P., does not like the Bering Sea Award, and for the following reasons. "While the Regulations do not in any way regulate the killing on the islands, they interfere with and injuriously affect the ocean sealers, but only to a very small extent protect the seal; they seem to justify the criticism that, whilst it was impossible to have selected a more competent tribunal to deal with grave questions of international law, the work of regulating the seal industry itself would have been more fitly placed in the hands of practical men, who might have greater opportunity of arriving at a fair conclusion as to the best mode of dealing with such matters."

## THE TUSCAN NATIONALITY.

Mr. Grant Allen has a paper on the "Tuscan Nationality," the point of which is to insist upon "the cardinal importance of the Etruscan blood in the secular development of Italian art and Italian civilization."

He concludes his paper with the following remarks: "Is it not a curious refutation of certain modern theories as to the innate superiority of the Aryan race (whatever that may mean) that the one people in Italy who have thus practically shown themselves most receptive of Hellenic and Semitic civilization should turn out to be the people most universally admitted, alike on linguistic and ethnographic grounds, as of antique non-Aryan or pre-Aryan origin?"

## THE CRIME OF 1867.

Mr. H. R. Traill is very much disgusted with the British elector. Because that individual is not foaming at the mouth over the iniquities of Mr. Gladstone, he thinks that he has lost all sense of patriotism, and, of course, it is all the fault of Disraeli for enfranchising the British householder: "But the prospect is not hopeful. Twenty-six years have passed since the crime of 1867, and political unfitness of the electorate that created it has only now been fully demonstrated. It would almost seem as if the British elector has delayed to demonstrate it thus fully until he could do so with all the dramatic effect of irreparable disaster."

## A WARNING FROM WALES.

Mr. A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., is scared at the prospect of a Welsh Nationalist movement. Some men are born timid, but an Englishman must be crossed with a rabbit before he is frightened of Wales. Mr. Boscawen, however, is very timorous. He says: "The leaders of Welsh Radicalism, firmly entrenched in the County Councils, flattered by Mr. Gladstone's mischievous allusions to Welsh Nationality, and aided everywhere by the political Dissenting preachers, are determined to take the law into



their own hands, and to have done with England and everything English; and if England does not wish to have a second Ireland in Wales she must look to it, and look to it soon."

#### AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN THIBET.

Miss A. R. Taylor is a better traveler than she is a writer. This is the good lady who last winter made a seven months' journey from the Chinese town of Tau-chau, in the Province of Kan-suh, to the interior of Thibet. She got back alive, but although she accomplished more than any man ever accomplished in penetrating into an almost inaccessible region, she is disqualified by the mere fact of her sex from being a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, writing on the "Rupee Difficulty," says: "The closure of the Mints, with all its risks, may prove a less evil than the imposition of additional taxation, while inaction is practically synonymous with bankruptcy. The government of India stood between the devil and the deep sea, and small blame to it for seizing the first practical means of escape." Mr. Frederick Greenwood has a curious story entitled "Young Genius." Mr. W. Earl Hodgson writes on the "Immortality of Evolutionary Ethics."

#### THE CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere the account given by Annie Russell of her sister's travels in the African diggings.

No one of the writings on the World's Fair has been more attractively and artistically illustrated than the opening article of *The Century*—"Sights at the Fair," with drawings by A. Castaigne. Mr. Gustave Kobbé writes the text. He finds that it takes about thirty dollars in dimes and quarters to do the Plaisance. Among other funny "sights" he gives us the following:

"I happened to witness one rather funny incident in the American silk exhibit. A concern which manufactures spool silk has as a special feature a mammoth artificial silkworm. Under the case is an electric mechanical contrivance by which raw silk is made to pass into the worm at one end, and spools of silk are caused to drop out at the other. A woman, after watching this for some time, exclaimed: 'Well, I can understand it all except how it manages to get the silk colored!'"

In the "Open Letters" department of *The Century* Eliza R. Scidmore has quite a long argument for agitation in the matter of our national forest reserves, showing that we have lagged far behind every other civilized nation in preserving and getting the value from our forests.

#### SCRIBNER'S.

MR. EDWARD J. LOWELL discusses from an historical point of view the interesting subject of "Clothes," from the charming and picturesque simplicity of the square Greek toga through the various evolutions and abnormities of apparel down to our day of silk hats and whalebone. The classic simplicity, by the way, Mr. Lowell considers as anything but accidental or utilitarian, or the product of an unripe age. On the contrary, he gives the Greeks credit for a conscious appreciation of the beauty and grandeur of that simplicity with which Demosthenes and his fellows were clothed. As to the future in clothes, Mr. Lowell says: "What is the probable development of dress in the future? There are

plenty of signs that the women are following the men into utilitarianism. Good sensible clothes and no nonsense, heavy cloth, tailor-made and but little trimmed, sailor hats, and pot hats are gaining ground. Silks and laces, bright colors and flowing lines are more and more reserved for the dinner-party and the ball room. It was bound to be so; women's fashions never fail to follow men's fashions in a modified shape. This time we may expect to get rid of the bustle, with all its kindred deformities, and we may surely hope that nothing will be evolved by woman so hopelessly hideous as the trousers."

In the editorial department "The Point of View," the writer of the article calls a halt on the expensive and too elaborate paraphernalia and time consumed in physical culture. He begins to think that the cure is worse than the disease.

"The apparatus of physical development, especially in the cities, has become so elaborate and expensive, that there is no great novelty in the spectacle of the youth who takes fifty dollars' worth of exercise as a preliminary to attempting to do five dollars' worth of head work. The body that is once thoroughly habituated to lavish muscular exertion demands such exertion to keep it comfortable. If its tenant has assumed other duties and cannot accede to its demands, it makes him thoroughly unhappy until it has been so far subdued as to know its place. A body that has grown so obstreperous as that is a considerable inconvenience to a brain-worker. What he wants is a simple tenement in which he can dwell without having his attention perpetually distracted by its requirements."

#### HARPER'S.

WE quote in another department from the letters of James Russell Lowell, edited by Professor Norton, and from Mr. Richard Harding Davis' account of "A General election in England." Mr. Charles Dudley Warner from his "Editor's Study" comments humorously on our recent attempts to do the right thing by royalty during its ephemeral sojourn amongst us. He points to the disadvantages that such occasions entail with our particular form of government, and how it would be impossible for the President to return the Queen's call, since there would be no local habitation for her possessing the dignity requisite to receive his official visit. "We have no place to lodge even a king, modified or limited. It is clearly a very embarrassing position for a republic inclined to enter the sphere of royal etiquette and pretension. We shall have to cease inviting the royal anointed, or build palaces for them. If the Emperor of Austria had come over to the Fair we should have been obliged to keep him in a private car, and the President would have to return his call at the railway station. It seems ridiculous, but there would have been no other way to maintain his kingly dignity. A private car is our best expression of royalty."

#### THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED.

WE have reviewed elsewhere Peter Robertson's article on Henry Irving. The *Californian* transfers this month its establishment from San Francisco to New York, as far as its manufacture and business management are concerned, but Professor Holden and his assistants still edit the magazine from the Golden Gate. With this change of location offering a greater variety of resource and a better workmanship, this plucky young journal promises to make an even better appearance. It is already one of the most readable and attractive of its class.

Wayne Scott tells this month about walnut growing in



California. The trees are planted with orange trees and shelter them.

"Instances are on record of eight-year-old improved soft-shell walnut orchards averaging one hundred pounds to the tree. The average prices of the nuts sold were from ten to fifteen cents a pound. At ten cents, the trees would yield ten dollars each per year, or two hundred and seventy dollars an acre. This would be ten per cent. on two thousand seven hundred dollars, or, say, a good interest on one thousand dollars an acre after all of the expenses of cultivating, irrigating, etc., are allowed.

"In 1889, thirty-two carloads of hardshells, which brought seven and one-half cents a pound, and two carloads of soft-shells, which brought eight and one-half cents a pound, were shipped from the same place, the returns this year for the entire lot having been about forty-five thousand dollars. The soft, or paper-shell nut, is finely flavored, but it is not a good grower. The nuts are small and being extremely delicate, are difficult to ship. For family use, on a small lot and for close planting, the paper-shell will give good satisfaction. But as a certainty, and as a matter of profit exclusively, it is better to adhere to the hardy kinds. Even after they cease to bear they are profitable. An instance is recorded of a walnut tree, grown from the seed, which had, at the age of sixty years, attained a diameter of four feet, which, when cut up into lumber and seasoned, realized four hundred dollars."

#### M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

TWO articles in this magazine, "Edward Everett Hale" and "Among the Gorillas," are summarized in our department of Leading Articles.

#### AT THE THROTTLE.

One of the most interesting articles of this number is an account by Cleveland Moffett of a journey which he made in the cab of a New York Central locomotive. Every one has heard of the "World's Fair flyer," which makes the trip from New York to Chicago in twenty hours, running sometimes at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Mr. Moffett shows that this great speed is attained only by a complete physical and nervous exhaustion of the engineers who drive the locomotives.

This trip is made by means of relays of seven engines, each with a driver of its own. Yet so severe is the strain of this short run that the engineer is almost in a state of collapse at the end of it. The limit of human endurance would seem to be the measure of railroad speed. It may be possible to make such mechanical improvements as will permit a rate of one hundred miles an hour, "but where are the men who will run these trains of the future when they are built?" the writer asks. "Can science breed us a race of giants? Can money purchase an immunity against suffering?"

Mr. Moffett gives some startling facts about the dangers of this fast travel. Between New York and Albany there are three hundred sets of signals which the engineer must recognize instantly, and in case anything is wrong he needs a thousand feet in which to bring his train to a standstill.

#### THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Ida M. Tarbell tells of a visit which she paid to M. Pasteur in his laboratory. In a handsome building in the Rue Dutot 1,500 people are yearly inoculated against hydrophobia. Of these, less than one-half of 1 per cent. die. M. Roux, M. Pasteur's assistant, may well ask, "Where do you find a treatment surer?" The hydrophobia microbe has never been discovered, but it has been conquered.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE September *Cosmopolitan* gives up ninety of its pages to a detailed description of the World's Fair by different writers, the whole embellished with scores of charming half-tone illustrations. Mr. Walker, Editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, writes the introductory article, calling the great exposition "The World's College of Democracy." Mr. Besant comes next with his account of "A First Impression," and the separate buildings and exhibits are discussed by somewhat lesser lights to the end, where no other than Ex-President Harrison discourses on various "Points of Interest." Intrinsically Mr. Besant's paper is the most interesting. He concludes with the following tribute to the great new country he has invaded to see the Fair:

"It is a very good thing for all of us, especially for those who live in cities and easily fall into the belief that 'all the world is old, and all the leaves are brown, and all the tales are told, and all the wheels run down,' that the world is, on the other hand, still quite young and vigorous; that there are places where the abounding vitality of youth is always in evidence; that there is no past but that of childhood and the present is nothing but an eager race, a contest of athletes, and the future is—they know not what, save that they live in sure and certain hope and faith that it is rich and splendid and that there will be glorious battle for the foremost prize. Such a place is the Capital of the West; of such youth and strength are the actual working burgesses of that city."

#### ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MR. HENRY C. CLAPP makes an excellent article on Edwin Booth, written from the point of view of the higher histrionic criticism. He considers Booth was far more perfect and enduring in classic themes than Irving, in whom he discerns a certain tendency to eccentricity that never appeared in the American tragedian. Mr. Booth displayed an extraordinary spirit of ideality in his work, figuring pre-eminently as the artist throughout. But Mr. Clapp thinks, as do most of Booth's firmest admirers, that he could not make on the stage a youthful, ardent lover, breathing the soft nothings and springtime poetry which made up the character; and secondly, that where merriment was called for he was distinctly lacking.

President Francis A. Walker, writing on "The Technical School and the University," disagrees with Professor Shaler's argument last month, that it is best to have such schools as part of the university system. President Walker thinks that the governing body in the university can scarcely take the same thorough interest in the technical schools that an autonomous authority would have, and he points to the distractions of the general student's life, which would be so apt to interfere with the serious application of the young engineer or chemist. And he asks if it is entirely true that such technical students have no longer some taint of inferiority upon them in the midst of the regular students of liberal courses, and shows how such a sense of the two standards would make matters unpleasant in the academic life.

In the *Chautauquan* Ruth Morse presents a brief sketch of the life, work and characteristics of Mrs. Catharine Booth, "The Mother of the Salvation Army." Mrs. Booth is described as possessing intense piety and strength of purpose, a love of high ideals, a model mother and wife, and wholly in sympathy with her husband's work.



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere Madame Lascaris' account of the Evangelismos Hospital founded by the Queen of Greece. Both numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*, although more Anglophobe than usual, are full of excellent reading.

## MIRABEAU'S EARLY LIFE.

The place of honor in the August 1 number is given to a most extraordinary, hitherto unpublished document, written by Mirabeau at the age of twenty-seven, just after he had been arrested at Amsterdam, where the future Republican orator had taken refuge with Madame de Monnier, a lady known to his admirers as the Sophie who played so great a place in his existence. This strange chapter in Mirabeau's early life seems to have been till quite lately forgotten in the Dutch archives, for it was written and sent to the States-General in order that Holland might not give him up to the French authorities. Although the document is not unlike the defense he wrote of himself and of his conduct when imprisoned at Vincennes, the few informal pages edited by M. de Lomenie are infinitely more characteristic of the man, and give an instructive picture of Mirabeau's early life and surroundings.

## OLD BERLIN.

M. Rambaud contributes two chapters of his account of the past relations of Russia and Germany; the nature of his articles can be gathered by their titles: "The Battle of Kunersdorf," and "The Russian Occupation of Berlin in 1760." The author has evidently studied the subject well, and in the following words he gives a curious account of Old Berlin: "Berlin was at that time practically built on the two islands of the Spree; one of these islands was the Verolin, originally a small fishing village; the other island was known as Collan, coming from the Slav word Kolin, which signifies a 'hill.' In 1452, Frederick with the Iron Teeth, Margrave of Brandenburg, founded a Burg, and round his feudal castle had gradually risen a capital. . . . These two islands, forming the town, were surrounded by bastions, to which the arms of the Spree served as moats. . . . Owing to the efforts of Frederick I, and somewhat to those of Frederick II, the town had become one of the intellectual centres of Germany, and was already known as 'The Athens of the Spree.' Lessing had made three long sojourns there, and only just missed the Russian occupation; and Mendelssohn was the centre of a literary and philosophical society."

## THE GENESIS OF KISSING.

Professor Lombroso, in the *Revue* of August 15, discusses somewhat learnedly the origin of kissing, which he declares was, till comparatively quite lately, an entirely maternal action, and not in any way peculiar to lovers. Homer, he points out, never mentions a kiss, except when speaking of the embrace of a father and son; Hector, in his scene with Andromache, does not kiss her, but squeezes her hand; neither do we find a kiss mentioned *apropos* of Venus and Mars, Ulysses and Calypso, or Ulysses and Circe. In the old Indian literature no men-

tion is made of any thing but the maternal embrace, but in the modern Hindu poems twelve kinds of kisses are registered.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue* for August 1 M. de Mézérac contributes an article, interesting to all historical students, on "The French Bar During the Great Revolution." The writer, who has thoroughly studied his subject, is able to quote many hitherto unpublished documents which he discovered in the national archives, and has made use of several collections of memoirs written by both legal and civil spectators of the scenes and events he attempts to describe. Probably few are aware that one of the first actions of the Constitutional Assembly was to abolish the ancient Order of Barristers as it had been understood under the old *régime*. On December 16, 1790, it was declared that for the future every citizen might come and plead for the accused, and, it is hardly necessary to add, that every prisoner was henceforth to have the right of defending himself. Robespierre, points out M. de Mézérac, was one of the bitterest enemies of the Bar, and yet it has often been asserted that he did his best to preserve the old state of affairs intact.

But notwithstanding the fact that they could no longer claim special privileges and rights, the French men of law proved as tenacious as those of other countries, and immediately formed a kind of association, binding themselves to keep up all the old traditions and professional rules. Meanwhile, the amateur advocates had it all their own way, and some strange scenes took place in consequence. Although as members of the Free Bar they were supposed to give their service for nothing, abuses soon crept in; but it was not until December 14, 1810, that Napoleon I signed the decree reconstituting the French Bar on its old lines.

## A PLEA FOR GAMBLING.

In an article on "Speculation and Banking Operations," M. R. G. Levy undertakes to prove that an element of speculation enters into all business and exercises human faculties in a perfectly legitimate manner. He quotes the Greek philosopher Thales, who on one occasion bought up all the olives of his district, his meteorological knowledge having warned him of a bad season. The olives went up, and Thales made money. Certain practical friends appear to have objected to monetary operations as being in themselves unfruitful. Thales laughed, and said that the learned man who could reason would come out with a profit. The morality of this answer not being in question, the reader is free to find a Greek "corner" interesting as matter of history. The real gist of M. Levy's article is that the free play of human intellect on the value of a present or prospective bargain tends on the whole to reduce prices to an average, and to diminish the element of chance. He illustrates this opinion aptly by remarking that the French peasant sells his crops with far less risk of local cheating than he could were there no *Cours de la Halle*, meaning the market price of Paris.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

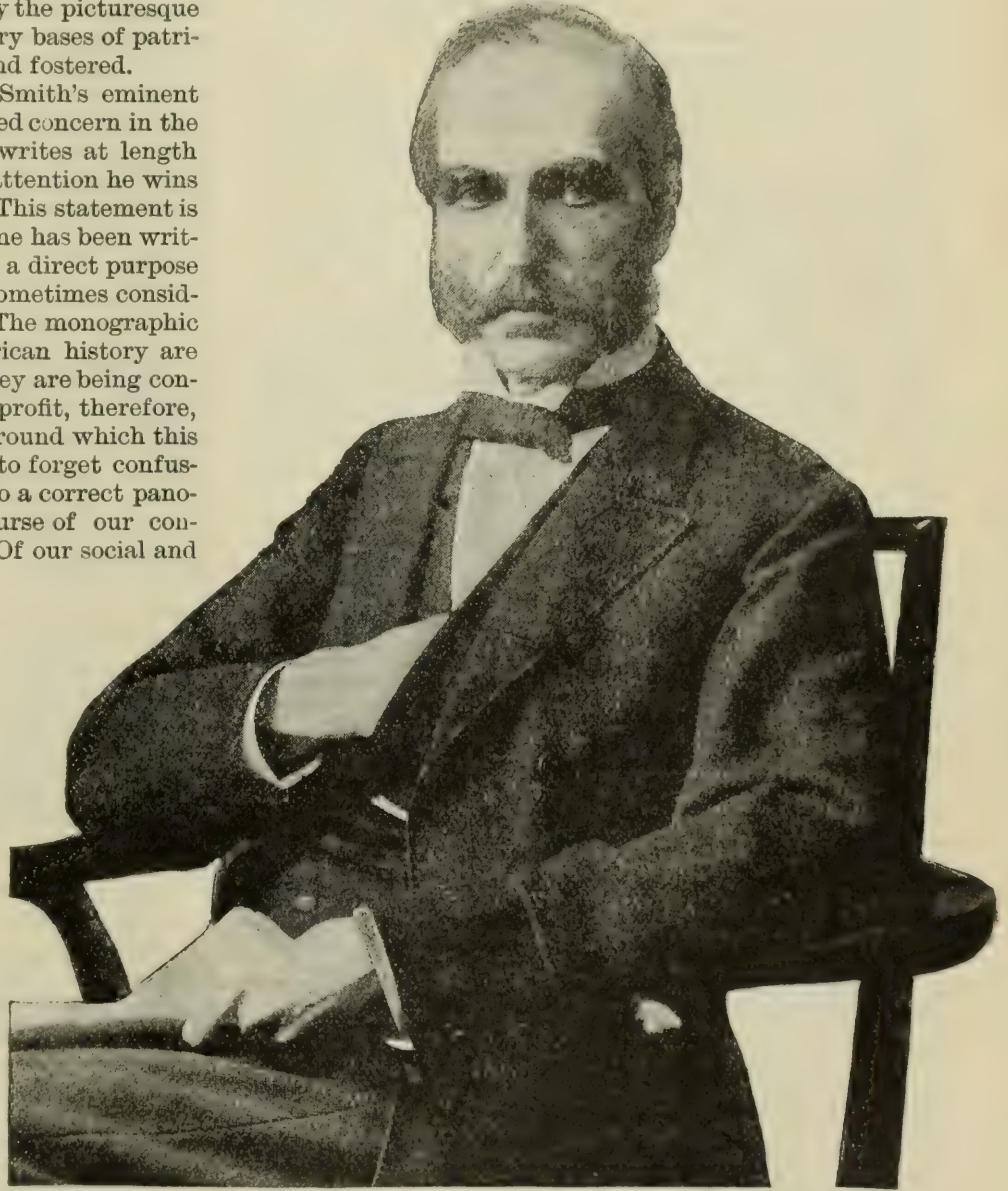
## AN OUTLINE OF OUR POLITICAL HISTORY.\*

THE time has passed when a book secured the attention of American readers by the mere fact that it embodied a foreign view of their national life. The growing lack of sensitiveness to European opinion, on the part of the masses of our people, may, perhaps, be explained in part by the insistent pressure of our multiplying home problems, in part by the extending spirit of cosmopolitanism, which seems to threaten not only the picturesque differentiations of externals, but the very bases of patriotism, as it has been ordinarily taught and fostered.

But when a scholar of Mr. Goldwin Smith's eminent and semi-American position and unaffected concern in the future of all English-speaking people, writes at length of our past political life, the general attention he wins from the American public is inevitable. This statement is not invalidated by the fact that this volume has been written mainly for English readers, and with a direct purpose of arousing their curiosity in matters sometimes considered indifferent or unpleasantly trivial. The monographic and encyclopædic contributions to American history are already bewilderingly numerous, and they are being constantly increased. It is a relief and a profit, therefore, even to one who is familiar with the ground which this carefully-proportioned sketch pictures, to forget confusing detail, in so far as it is unnecessary to a correct panorama, and review rapidly the whole course of our constitutional and political development. Of our social and industrial life the author has had not so much to say, as those subjects did not lie within the exact limits of his purpose. Practically the narrative of the present book carries us only to the close of the civil war, and in the additional volume which Professor Smith has in mind, covering the history of the past few decades, we may undoubtedly expect a fuller treatment of economic and social questions.

Our own writers of a high grade have already adopted the goal of a disillusionary truth in preference to an unhistorical, though patriotic, ideal, when studying national causes, heroes, principles and characteristics. Yet it is probable that some of the opinions of our public policies and statesmen which Professor Smith expresses will cause instinctive, though it may in cases be an irrational, dissent. The author's standpoint can scarcely be expected to be that of absolute and unguarded impartiality. His position in his own words is that of "an Englishman who regards the American commonwealth as the great achievement of his race, and looks forward to the voluntary reunion of the American branch of the race within its pale, yet desires to do justice to the mother country and to render to her the meed of gratitude which will always be her due." In our school-boy moods it might cost a twinge of pride to read of the Revolutionary War, even if we admit the truth of the statement: "The action and with one grand exception [Washington] the actors were less than heroic, the ultimate conclusion was foregone, and the victory, after all, was due not to native valor but

to foreign aid." Of Patrick Henry, of Samuel Adams, Professor Smith is unsparing; in Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson he finds a very large mixture of the uncommendable; but his portrayal of Webster is eulogistic, Lincoln calls forth his highest approval and "an English gentleman sees in Washington his ideal."



GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L.

To us the events of the colonial period and of the struggle for constitutional union sometimes seem to belong to a dim past, as we are inclined to measure time by the duration of our own national career. It strikes the reader of this little volume at once that its time-perspective is such that the epoch of beginning American life is made to appear almost a contemporary matter. This method may be assailable in some respects, but it has the advantage of comparative novelty and is certainly stimulating to one whose historical sense may be dull.

Professor Smith's literary style is well known. This sketch of the American political past is written throughout with brilliancy and, in general, with an excellent control of the materials; it has the unfailing elevation of a scholarly English gentleman.

\* The United States: An Outline of Political History. 1492-1871. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.



## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

## ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

The Economics of the Russian Village. By Isaac A. Hourwich, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 182. New York: Columbia College. \$1.

History of Elections in the American Colonies. By Cortlandt F. Bishop, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 297. New York: Columbia College. \$1.50.

Special Assessments. A Study in Municipal Finance. By Victor Rosewater, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 152. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

The Inheritance Tax. By Max West, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 140. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

Bankruptcy. A Study in Comparative Legislation. By S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 167. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

The Financial History of Virginia, 1609-1776. By William Zebina Ripley, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 170. New York: Columbia College. 75 cents.

The School of Political Science of Columbia College (which college, by the way, is of course a university in everything but name) has a high national and international reputation. This series of recent studies by post-graduates of that school (five of the six have held fellowships) represents the best methods and the most valuable results in modern research along the lines investigated. Dr. Hourwich, who happened to pursue some portion of his educational career in Russia, has given a faithful portrayal of all the conditions of economic life in a Russian village of our day, examining closely a few representative districts, with a peasant population of some hundred thousands, just in that region where Count Leo Tolstoi labored. The famine of 1891-92 suggested Dr. Hourwich's study, and he believes that it marked a turning point in the social classification of Russian country life. The days to come will find "a peasant *bourgeoisie*, a rural proletariat, and capitalistic agriculture." Dr. Bishop's research is particularly fresh and exhaustive, and throws a great deal of light upon nearly every side of the public life of our colonial ancestors. The student of our early history will find the study an interesting one, and it furnishes an excellent basis for the understanding of the principles upon which the electoral franchise in the various States rests to-day, the general management of elections, etc. In three other pamphlets listed we find discussions, scholarly but by no means sleepy, of very timely subjects. Dr. Rosewater has traced the history, theory, legal interpretation, present status and prospects of the special assessment as a means of raising public revenue, briefly for foreign lands and more fully for the United States. This method of producing funds for definite local benefits, he believes, as applied to our American suddenly developing municipalities, to be eminently successful and just. Dr. West's paper might well serve as a general introduction to an examination of the inheritance tax. He has outlined its use in our own and foreign lands, from both an historical and an economic standpoint. He is very favorable to it, finding it as a check upon immense and closely hoarded wealth and as a just, practical source of income to the State, "pre-eminently an institution of democracy." Dr. Dunscomb has marshaled the data of present legislation on bankruptcy in America and in numerous European governments. In some respects his results may belong to the domain of law rather than to economics in the narrower sense. Dr. Ripley, like Dr. Bishop, has taken a tour of investigation through our colonial records. Limiting himself to the "Old Dominion," he writes an interesting and well handled narrative of the divers early forms of taxation, with particular attention to the quit-rents and customs duties, the evolution of the budget, the dearth of hard monies, the origin and history of paper money issues, etc., down to the period of separation from England.

Universal Bimetallism and an International Monetary Clearing House. By Richard P. Rothwell. Octavo, pp. 53. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Mr. R. P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, has put into book form his scheme for a solution of the silver question, which he first proposed some months ago. Keen and practical thinkers upon our financial problem have endorsed his plan, which embraces the formation of an international monetary clearing house, its membership composed of experts from the various countries concerned. The additional matter of this volume includes "a record of the world's money" and a selection of statistics relative to the precious metals, which illustrate and support Mr. Rothwell's proposal—a proposal worthy the consideration of every public-minded man.

An Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes. By Charles Richmond Henderson. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Henderson's book is among the earliest of the long list of volumes which the public may rightfully expect from the members of the teaching force in the University of Chicago. It is worthy of particular note that the style and whole arrangement of the work fit it for use as a text-book, though it is admirably well adapted for private reading by any serious students of the subjects discussed. Society has about made up its mind that the Sunday school boy's favorite phrase, "Be good," is not a sufficiently explicit answer to the question, How shall we treat the insane, the criminal, the pauper, the would-be suicide, etc.? Professor Henderson is a doctor of divinity and writes with firm belief in Christian principles, but the ecclesiastical or ministerial tone in his pages is exceedingly infrequent. We do not know of any other American book which covers the particular field to which this one is devoted in an abler or more thorough manner.

Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association. May, 1893. Paper, 8vo, pp. 143. Ann Arbor, Mich.: F. M. Taylor. \$1.

The recent organization in Michigan of a State society for the discussion of public issues is significant in many obvious ways. Judging from the first president's address the adjective "political" will be liberally interpreted, and no problems of general social importance will be neglected. That address also outlines a liberal and democratic policy as to membership in the society, which will include both men and women. This first volume of publications contains papers upon the interstate commerce law and the direct popular election of Senators, with discussions, together with several papers relating to various phases of the banking question, national and State.

Importance of the Scientific and Practical Study of Crime to the Clergy. By Rev. Henry Lewis Myrick. Paper, 12mo, pp. 48. New York: New York Churchmen's Association.

Reverend Henry Lewis Myrick's timely pamphlet is an essay read before the New York Churchmen's Association and published by that body. This second edition, however, is printed at the request of the "American Institute of Civics," to whose admirable and enlarging work every intelligent citizen ought to give his attention.

References on the History of Labor and Some Contemporary Labor Problems. By J. William Black. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. Oberlin, Ohio: Oberlin College Library.

This pamphlet in no sense aims to be exhaustive, but rather "suggestive." It contains very well-arranged and well-selected bibliographies, within the range of American publications, upon a considerable list of subjects covered by the title. Mr. Black is Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Oberlin College.

The Railroad Question; A Historical and Practical Treatise on Railroads, and Remedies for Their Abuses. By William Larrabee. 12mo, pp. 488. Chicago: Schulte Publishing Co. \$1.50.

This extended and carefully elaborated plea for government control of our railways, by the respected ex-Governor of Iowa, deserves a fuller mention in a future issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Political Problem: Essays on Questions of the Day. By Lyman Allen, M.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 230. San Francisco: Californian Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Allen has given an apparently close attention to most of the salient problems of the day in politics and public administration, and writes sensibly thereon. He pleads for equal suffrage, prohibition, national ownership of railways and telegraphs (arguing at particular length upon this point), an inheritance tax, etc., and for a new party founded upon these and other reform principles.

Proceedings of the First Three Republican National Conventions of 1856, 1860 and 1864. Octavo, pp. 264. Minneapolis, Minn.: Charles W. Johnson. \$2.

Quite aside from political preferences our readers will easily perceive that these proceedings—"original documents"



belonging to a very critical period—are of vast and permanent historical importance. They have been conveniently printed in a volume by themselves, per order of a resolution of the Minneapolis Convention of 1892, and may be obtained from the secretary of that convention, Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, of 259 First Avenue South, Minneapolis.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

English History for American Readers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Edward Channing. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.20.

Colonel Higginson and Mr. Edward Channing, a member of the historical staff at Harvard, have written a plain narrative outline of English history from the Celtic period down to the present day. The preface indicates that the phrase "for American readers," is meant to point to the fact that the authors have put the emphasis upon such events and principles as have particularly influenced that part of English history which America has inherited. The accessories of the text—illustrations, maps, extended references, and a particularly full chronological table of contents—are all calculated to make the work serviceable.

Church and State in North Carolina. By Stephen Beau regard Weeks, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 65. Boston: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

This number of the familiar Johns Hopkins University Studies continues a discussion of Church establishment and the development of full religious liberty in North Carolina, which Professor Weeks began in the same series of publications something over a year ago. On the basis of colonial records and local histories the subject is followed through the period from 1711 to the adoption, in the centennial year, of a constitution completely severing the institutions of Church and State.

Ancient India: 2,000 B.C.—800 A.D. By Romesh Chunder Dutt. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

Mr. Dutt and those who, following him, will write of other periods in the history of India will pleasantly open a territory which is not very familiar to the average American reader. The general editor of the series states that "while it is hoped that the political history of the various epochs will be found sufficient and in accordance with the latest results of research, the first aim of the writers will be to give a history of the Indian people, to follow the varied development of institutions and constitutions, to mark the growth and decay of literature and science, to watch the constant flux of law and religion."

The Philosophy of History. By Edward P. Powell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 10 cents.

A thoughtful and closely-paragraphed pamphlet by one who believes that the idea of progress in history is not a delusion. The "Evolution Series," of which this is number forty-eight, has had many very notable members, embodying lectures and discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

A Memoir of Adolph Saphir, D.D. By Rev. Gavin Carlyle, M.A. 12mo, pp. 456. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.25.

The subject of this memoir was born in 1831 as a member of one of the prominent Jewish families in Budapest. He was converted, while a mere lad, to Presbyterianism, and soon entered the ministerial profession, in which his work lay until his death in 1891. His residence was principally in England during these years, and he was recognized as one of the stronger preachers and able writers of his denomination in the United Kingdom. He was a man of strong literary and scholarly instincts, who might—like many another preacher whose name has never reached the world at large—have attained eminence in other fields than the one he chose to enter. The Rev. Gavin Carlyle has told the story of his life and labors (frequently burdened, as it seems, by ill health) simply and clearly. Considerable extracts from Dr. Saphir's letters and discourses are given, and the volume is prefaced by his portrait.

Albert Brisbane: A Mental Biography. With a Character Study. By Redelia Brisbane. Octavo, pp. 388. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. \$2.

This biography—which is for the most part practically an autobiography, and written in the first person—is one of the most interesting of recent issues. Albert Brisbane, as one of that class of men, rarer in America than in most other lands, who live in and for the world of thought. He was a dreamer, a dyspeptic, a Fourierite, an inventor, an orator. These pages

are largely the record of his contact with great men and great ideas in Europe and America during the past half century (he died in 1890); they are also the history of his own ideas and ideals, and reveal a peculiarly sensitive nature, of strong mental kinship with Alcott and in some respects with Amiel. Mr. Brisbane's portraits at the age of thirty and in advanced years are given, and his wife has prefixed the autobiography with a "character sketch" of her husband.

History of the Wonderful Battle of the Brig-of-War General Armstrong with a British Squadron at Fayal, 1814. Paper, 12mo, pp. 63. Boston: New England News Co. 25 cents.

By the sale of this pamphlet Mr. Sam C. Reid, of Washington, D. C., desires to raise the funds necessary to erect a monument to his father, Captain Samuel Chester Reid, the famous hero of Fayal, and one of the names most honored in our brilliant naval annals. Captain Reid designed the United States flag as it now waves.

#### TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, AND OUT-DOOR LIFE.

A House-Hunter in Europe. By William Henry Bishop. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mr. William Henry Bishop has had some five years experience as an American literary man hunting for a pleasant place of residence in various portions of Western Europe—France, Spain, the Riviera, etc. Of this experience, frequently of quite a disillusionary nature, he has given a chatty and entertaining account, taking the reader into close confidence. Mr. Bishop portrays Paris and Monte Carlo, but also many nooks of less conventional note, and in a quiet way his book illuminates many sides of European life, leading us, however, to the verdict that modern civilized existence is pretty much the same on both sides of the Atlantic, after all.

Campfires of a Naturalist. By Clarence E. Edwards. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

We find here recorded the unembellished but really interesting life of a modern American naturalist, well equipped in all ways for his work, yet meeting with a good many rebuffs from old Dame Nature. Professor Dyche, whose field notes make the basis of this volume, has made the zoological museum of the Kansas State University one of the richest in the world, and it has cost him many an exciting, many a fatiguing hour in widely distant parts of our country west of the Mississippi. The illustrations are in keeping with the wild-woods flavor of the recital. The book is not a "literary" one, and is better by that very fact.

Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. Outram Tristram. 12mo, pp. 391. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

The matter of these pages is not given to the public for the first time now, but it is put in more attractive and convenient shape. In every chapter, and in every one of the more than two hundred illustrations (by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton) there is the rich flavor of old English inns, roads, coaches, ale-pots, gossip, leisure and the good-nature which (for present literary purposes at least) held sway before the days of the iron horse.

The Chronicles of the Sid; or, The Life and Travels of Adelia Gates. By Adela E. Orpen. 12mo, pp. 413. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

"The Sid" turns out to be the Saharian name of an American woman of an investigating turn of mind, and now very near her three score and ten, who has traveled a good deal in various parts of the world for a good many years. Her friend and former pupil relates in a pleasantly familiar way some of "the Sid's" doings and sightseings in Kan as, the Sahara, Iceland, etc. The heroine herself gives quite an extended account of her "Wanderings in the Holy Land." There is a portrait of the traveler (Miss Adelia Gates) and a considerable number of illustrations of scenery.

Americans in Europe. By One of Them. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Gossipy in the extreme, the anonymous "One of Them" claims to have some good and serious purpose in exposing to us in the biting but not often too free satire some of the hollowness of American life in Europe. He is dis-Atlantic to the core, in spirit, and indulges in some sharp rebukes of the Anglomaniacs and others who have a "kindness for a lord," which is by no means "sneaking," but very pronounced and to our author's mind ridiculous. The dangers of feminine and masculine "young America" in Paris and elsewhere are vigorously revealed, but many kind things are said of travelers from these States who remain true to democracy amid the severe temptations of conservative and court life. A small host of



Americans famous in literary, social and diplomatic Europe are called to an unsparing examination, but the author seems really desirous of discovering the good that is in his fellow-countrymen abroad.

**Gems of Colorado Scenery.** Eighty Illustrations from Jackson's Photographs. Oblong, 10½ x 13½ inches. Denver, Col.: Frank S. Thayer. \$3.50.

The portals and the interior of this rich volume are well worthy of the enterprising city of Denver from which it hails. Upon the white kid leatherette cover is a delicate hand-painting of the columbine—the Colorado State flower—and within are some four score half-tone illustrations, in five colors, from the famous photographs of Jackson. For the most part they picture the noblest mountain scenery of the Rocky Mountain region, with representations also of its wild animal and its pioneer human life. A few illustrations give us glimpses of mining towns and of the plateau city whose artists have made the book. It is a production which would be appropriate as a gift at Christmas or any other time, and would be a graceful addition to the table equipment of any drawing room in the land.

**Life with Trans-Siberian Savages.** By B. Douglas Howard, M.A. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Howard in his extensive travels stumbled upon a strange and hospitable savage tribe living pretty much in seclusion in the island Sakhalin, off the coast of Siberia and just north of Japan. His accounts of the entertainment and social life he found among these hairy people are lively and readable. We believe he is the first European within modern times to describe the Ainus in their home haunts, though the offshoots of the tribe in Japan have been reported upon by earlier writers.

**Lake Champlain and Its Shores.** By W. H. H. Murray. 12mo. Boston: DeWolf, Fiske & Co. \$1.

"Adirondack" Murray here renews his old plea for a heartier, outdoor life, and relates the principal traditions and historical memories clustering about Lake Champlain. He writes also of present yachting opportunities on that body of water, and Mr. A. Nelson Cheney, of rod and fly fame, writes a chapter upon the game fish and fishing of the lake. A portrait of Mr. Murray is given.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

**Appearance and Reality: A Metaphysical Essay.** By F. H. Bradley. LL.D. Octavo, pp. 582. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.75.

This is a profound and extended, though avowedly unsystematic, essay upon the central question of metaphysics—what is reality? The author's style is remarkably clear, considering his subject-matter, and while the work will appeal only to the serious student of philosophy, it does not seem to demand any great technical acquirements to follow its discussions. It is meant to be "a critical discussion of first principles, and its object is to stimulate inquiry and doubt." It is a curious fact, which the uninitiated finds it hard to fully explain, that nearly every English-speaking metaphysician who addresses orally or in print an English-speaking circle begins with apologies for the very existence of his science, or with an attitude which, however deftly concealed, is really that of defiance. Dr. Bradley is no exception to this rule. This essay belongs to the "Library of Philosophy" (mention of which has been made in an earlier number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS), which promises to contain some very rich contributions from leading English and American thinkers.

**New Concepts of Old Dogmas. A Book of Sermons.** By Rev. James E. Odlin. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Not at all a theological book, but a series of thoughtful and quiet sermons upon themes permanently connected with the Christian life. The moral ideals presented here are high and rational, and any right-thinking man ought to find himself in sympathy with their inner meaning though he may dissent from their details. The author is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Waukegan, Ill. He presents his thought clearly, in good English, with faith in it, but with very little dogmatic assertion.

**The King's Business.** Proceedings of the World's Convention of Christians at Work and Seventh Annual Convention of Christian Workers in the United States

and Canada. Paper, 8vo, pp. 519. New Haven: Bureau of Supplies for Christian Workers. \$1.

Many of the addresses and reports recorded in these proceedings will be valuable to all who are directly interested in practical Christian effort, evangelical and philanthropical. A goodly number of portraits and a few other illustrations are given.

#### ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES AND CRITICISM.

**Folia Litteraria: Essays and Notes on English Literature.** By John W. Hales, M.A. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Prof. Hales has brought together within two covers a large number of articles from his pen which have found their way to English periodicals at various times in the last twenty years. They are solid and entertainingly written notes and criticisms covering nearly the whole period of English literature. Two of the longer essays are upon "Victorian Literature," and "The Last Decade of the Last Century," but the majority of the chapters refer to earlier times, to Milton, Chaucer, Wyatt and Surrey, to old ballads and old metrical romances. The volume is composed of fragments, but they are choice and the student cannot afford to neglect them, while they offer much to all who are interested in the literature of the mother country.

**The Ariel Shakespeare. Second Group: King John, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Richard III, Henry VIII.** Seven volumes, 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents each volume.

The second group of the Ariel Edition of Shakespeare, from the publishing house of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, embraces the historical dramas of King John, Richard Second, Richard Third, First Part and Second Part of Henry Fourth, Henry Fifth and Henry Eighth. These seven volumes are printed in excellent form and are of the best possible shape and structure for a handsome pocket edition of the dramatist.

#### POETRY.

**The Dread Voyage. Poems.** By William Wilfred Campbell. 16mo, pp. 190. Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.

**Songs of the Common Day, and Ave! an Ode for the Shelley Centenary.** By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Very recently we had occasion to express in these columns a genuine and strong liking for the younger school of Canadian poets. These two volumes of new verse sustain that feeling. As in the case with Mr. Leyton's muse—not to intimate any closer comparison—the inspiration of the Dominion singers is fundamentally English. Their production grows amidst the fields of Wordsworthian tradition and is as far as possible removed from the *vers de société*, rococo tone so popular to-day. It is English, but it is free, vital and usually unforced. Very scrupulous critics of sonnet technique might find flaws in some of Mr. Roberts' thirty-seven sonnets in the sequence which pictures the "aspects of common outdoor life." Nevertheless the reader who really loves poetry in his heart gives slight value to excessive finish; in the lyrics of life and nature which form (with the mentioned sonnet-sequence) a large portion of the contents of these two slight volumes, he will find an æsthetic and moral satisfaction which is too often denied him under the present conceptions of verse making. The poems of Mohawk legend, historic events and those of a more purely imaginative cast, together with one or two occasional poems, seem excellent also. This joining of Mr. Campbell's with Mr. Roberts' name does not imply a lack of distinct poetic personality in each.

**Skeleton Leaves.** By Frank Leyton. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This new English poet whose work the people have been demanding (as witness the multiplying editions) and the press praising, illustrates very fully, and very probably not unconsciously, Mr. Stedman's statement that Melancholia is the proper patroness of Anglo-Saxon verse. Those who love cheerful themes will not find "Skeleton Leaves" entertaining (mark the melancholy-days-have-come title). It is the narrative, in smooth blank verse for the most part, of a sad betrayal of womanhood. Mr. Leyton's poetic tendency is also English in its prepossession for didactic excursions right in the midst of dramatic situations. But it is a poetic tendency and results in poetic verse which for many readers is well worthy of attention.



## FICTION.

**The Faience Violin.** By Champfleury. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Sainte-Beuve called the brief story which Mr. Bishop has translated from the French of Jules Champfleury "a unique study in moral pathology." The translator claims (in his preface to the tale, and also in some pages devoted to it in "A House-Hunter in Europe") that in "The Faience Violin" a new and interesting human passion was introduced into fiction,—namely, the fever of the collector of rare and useless objects of whatsoever nature. In this little realistic sketch there is humor predominating, with more than a bit of pathos interwoven. The hero escapes from his passion for porcelain, after dire catastrophe, and later on says to his wife: "What a mockery of life, my dear, is that of those poor collectors, engrossed with their paltry trumperies."

**Unveiling a Parallel.** A Romance. By Two Women of the West. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: The Arena Publishing Co. \$1.25.

"Unveiling a Parallel" is one of those numerous books turned out by the press of our day, which are fiction in form and sociology in matter. The unknown authors conduct the reader to "the red planet Mars," and introduce him there to two widely different social communities. In the one the women occupy very much such a position in the business, social and moral realms as the men upon our own sphere. They give evidence of "parallel" follies; they persist in "parallel" prejudices. They have, for instance, what corresponds to our masculine habits of smoking and club life, and they have simply reversed our distinction between the sexes as to reprehensibility on score of "the social evil." This slight fictional device gives opportunity for some sharp and persistent satire upon various institutions of American life, including the ecclesiastical. In the other Marsian community mentioned we find portrayed a state in which men as well as women attain very nearly ideal social standards. The book, therefore, is both a denouncement of existing evils, in pretty plain words, too, and an outlining of higher possibilities. There are passages which are brilliant, and none, so far as we note, which are not as clear as language can make thought.

**The Translation of a Savage.** By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Parker's work has been deemed original and promising from the start. The machinery of a full novel seems to perplex him somewhat as yet, but in such a piece of fiction as this latest, which really belongs to the genus "short story," he is pretty much at home. "A Savage" is a Canadian Indian princess taken to wife by a wealthy young Englishman in a moment of spite against the matrimonial moves his family had decreed for him. He sends her to England, where, in the course of a few years, she surprises "everybody" by developing into a beautiful cultured woman. The husband, upon his return after long absence, naturally falls in love with her at once. If we do not stop to ask, Could this probably happen? the story is very interesting and has the additional advantage of gratifying our missionary sentiments.

**The Open Secret.** By A Priest. 32mo, pp. 62. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 75 cents.

This volume, as well as "A Guide to Palmistry," listed elsewhere, belongs to a daintily-arranged and convenient book family to which the Arena Publishing Company has given the title, "Side Pocket Series." "The Open Secret" is devoted to theorizing upon the "ethereal space," immortality, etc. The answer here given to our questions regarding these matters is supposed, as a device of fiction, to have been revealed in a message from Mars.

**Josiah in New York; or, A Coupon from the Fresh-Air Fund.** By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.

A story for young people, relating the adventures of a country boy who visits in the metropolis some of the "fresh-air fund" lads first met on his own father's farm.

**David Balfour: Being Memoirs of His Adventures at Home and Abroad.** By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

**Can This Be Love?** By Mrs. Parr. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

**The Opinions of a Philosopher.** By Robert Grant. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

**Hunted and Harried. A Tale of the Scottish Covenanters.** By R. M. Ballantyne. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.

**The Odd One.** By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 277. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.

**Looking Seaward.** By Jennie M. Drinkwater. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

**Deerhurst; or, The Rift in the Cloud.** By Julia Douglas. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

**Golden Gwendolyn.** By Everest Green. 12mo, pp. 366. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

**Ninian, Neekosh and the Pillsbury Schoolmistress.** Paper, 12mo, pp. 99. Winona, Minn.: Herald Publishing Co.

## LITERATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**The National Exposition Souvenir: What America Owes to Women.** Edited by Lydia Hoyt Farmer. Octavo, pp. 505. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$3.

**Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition.** Edited by Maud Howe Elliott. Octavo, pp. 320. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$2.50.

These two volumes are very nearly related in origin, but only to a very slight extent do they touch the same subjects. The souvenir which Mrs. Farmer has edited contains more than forty articles by eminent American women who relate the achievements of their sex in this country in history, "in the Home," "in Literature," "in Education and Science," "in Philanthropy, Church Work, Home Missions and Charities," "in Professions, Business and Trade" and "in Art and Music." Portraits of the contributors are given. Some slight additional matter at the close comes under the heading "Exposition Notes." The volume over which Mrs. Elliott presides embraces a series of some thirty articles by American and foreign women who have had prominent place in connection with the various departments within the Woman's Building. Most of the chapters directly discuss the products of feminine brain and handiwork found in that structure, though a few are of more general nature. The full-page and lesser illustrations number several hundred, and picture exhibits of paintings, stained glass, wood work, bronze work, lace, embroidery, etc.

**The Baroness Burdett-Coutts. A Sketch of her Public Life and Work.** 16mo, pp. 204. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

During these recent months the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been particularly an object of American attention, owing to her position at the head of the World's Fair section devoted to the philanthropic work of British women. Naturally, delicacy forbade that she represent her own part in that work proportionately. To obviate that difficulty, in an indirect manner this little sketch of the main outline of her public charitable career—extending over half a century—has been prepared. It reveals, without flattery, a record of a noble woman's work, which gives the reader increased respect for the Baroness and larger faith in philanthropic effort. A portrait is given.

**Art at the White City.** Arranged by J. S. Merrill. Paper. 12mo, pp. 30. Chicago: J. S. Merrill. 15 cents.

One of a series of booklets which contain brief critical comment upon many of the most notable works in the art displays at the Fair.

**A Guide to Old and New Lace in Italy, Exhibited at Chicago in 1893.** By Cora A. Slocumb di Brazzá. Paper, 8vo, pp. 186.

A guide book and historical outline of lace making in many countries, especially in Italy, with portraits of the authoress and of Queen Margherita.

**The Red Man's Greeting.** By Chief Pokagon. Hartford, Mich.: C. H. Engle.

A book in which the types and the illustrations are printed upon birch bark and the text written by an Indian chief, fairly



deserves to be counted a curiosity. The red man's title is a little misleading, his utterance being a lament and an accusation rather than a "greeting," and closing with some mention of an "endless abyss." This bit of bark contrasted with the immense accumulations of the Fair suggests thought enough to make a whole philosophic system.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Classic Myths in English Literature. Edited by Charles Mills Gayley. 12mo, pp. 577. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

The subject of classical mythology in its relations to English literature has within a few years found a place among the requirements for entrance to the University of California. Finding nothing already printed which was exactly suited to prepare students in this subject, Professor Gayley, who occupies the chair of English language and literature at Berkeley, has furnished this volume. It is very largely based upon Bulfinch's "Age of Fable," but Mr. Gayley has so condensed, rearranged and added material as to make an essentially new whole. His illustrative matter from modern literature, the commentary and the double index are quite extensive, and seem very ably prepared. The subject is one which naturally interests all students of classic or modern literature in whatever tongue written.

The Seventh Book of Vergil's *Æneid*. Edited for the Use of Schools by Wm. C. Collar, A.M. 16mo, pp. 117. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

Prof. Collar is an out-and-out defender of those new methods in studying the classic, which aim at reading and understanding a literature rather than floundering or painfully creeping through a syntactical bog. The actual text of the seventh book of the *Æneid* occupies only about a fourth of this convenient little volume. Notes, vocabularies, illustrations, maps, etc., occupy the rest. All in all Prof. Collar seems to have thrown down the gauntlet in defense of a rapid and enjoyable reading of Vergil, and proposes to fight vigorously for the better and more modern method with the best pedagogical weapons he can procure.

The Living Method for Learning How to Think in German. By Charles F. Kroeh, A.M. 12mo, pp. 272. Hoboken, N. J.: Published by the author. \$1.50.

The same attractive and usable system of language acquirement which commended itself in Prof. Kroeh's "Living Method" for learning to think in French appears in the volume devoted to the German language. Prof. Kroeh is experienced and practical, which means that he has not made a parrot-like identity between the two books. Act, and think (better, utter) the words of the foreign tongue corresponding to your action, is the constant advice of each, but the idiomatic structures of the French and the German are thoroughly distinguished and well treated. It is interesting as a matter of general information to know that the author is able to furnish phonograph cylinders recording the pronunciation of a native Frenchman (and, we suppose, of a German also), as an aid to students in mastering the strange and difficult sounds of a new language.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Science of Mechanics. A Critical and Historical Exposition of its Principles. By Dr. Ernst Mach. 12mo, pp. 550. Chicago: The Open Court Pub. Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Thomas J. McCormack has made an excellent translation into English of the second German edition of "Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwicklung," by Dr. Ernst Mach, professor of physics in the University of Prague. This treatise is a scholarly and inevitably somewhat technical survey, in the usual spirit of German academicians, of the main principles of the science of mechanics. That science is here considered not chiefly on its mathematical side, but rather "as one of the physical sciences." The origin of its principles as well as their permanent value is examined, and, in connection with the work of pioneers in this field, to the other numerous illustrations of the work are added reproductions of old prints of early discoverers and early experimentation.

Arithmetic of Magnetism and Electricity. By John T. Morrow, M.E., and Thorburn Reid, M.E. 12mo, pp. 145. Lynn, Mass.: Bubier Publishing Co. \$1.

The two authors of this work, who are associate members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, have enumerated the laws of electricity and magnetism having most

direct bearing upon the commercial application of these forces, and to each law appended illustrative practical problems. No theoretical discussion is involved, and the authors claim a fuller treatment of magnetism than is usual in works of the class.

The Principles of Fitting. For Apprentices and Students in Technical Schools. By a Foreman Pattern Maker. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The substance of what a veteran "foreman pattern maker" has here to say about the mysteries and practical tricks of his craft appeared originally in a series of articles in *The English Mechanic*. The author has not only had a wide experience in engineering work, but he has that deep respect for his trade characteristic of the best type of workmen the world over. He speaks straight to the point, and as one having authority, upon "tools," "lining out," "adjustments," "slinging and lifting" and other important details of every-day application in the fitters' life. The book is remarkably clear in style and is well illustrated.

Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. By W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E. Part III. Paper, 12mo, pp. 122. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This is the third and concluding volume of Mr. Maycock's thorough and adequate manual for technical students. It contains ample illustrative matter and a complete index to the three volumes, which are soon to be bound together in cloth coverings.

#### REFERENCE, BUSINESS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Dictionary of Quotations from Ancient and Modern English and Foreign Sources. Selected by Rev. James Wood. Octavo, pp. 668. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$2.50.

The Rev. James Wood has compiled a work which deserves to rank very high in the class to which it belongs. It is especially comprehensive, embracing "phrases, mottoes, maxims, proverbs, definitions, aphorisms," etc. These quotations, while chosen from ancient as well as modern writers of all countries, have been selected with special reference to the problems and subjects most prominent in our own days. Foreign bits are usually given in the original tongue, with an English translation. The publishers have given us a pleasant and convenient volume.

Gibb's Route and Reference Book of the United States and Canada. Octavo, pp. 251. New York: Gibb Bros. & Moran. \$5.

Business men are already favorably acquainted with this production. The edition for the current year furnishes reliable information in map form concerning routes and rates between the principal cities and towns of the United States and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In tabular form it gives matter relative to the hotel accommodations of these places, their populations and a classified, numerical list of their business houses. To the ordinary as well as to the commercial traveler it offers a very substantial service.

Elements of Life Insurance. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: Independent Printing & Publishing Co. \$2.

Mr. Dawson seems to have given an intelligent and sufficiently detailed treatment, mainly from a practical business standpoint, to a subject in which most mature, intelligent people are interested. He speaks most directly to those beginning to study life insurance as a profession.

An Account of Bellevue Hospital. With a Catalogue of the Medical and Surgical Staff from 1736 to 1894. Edited by Robert J. Carlisle, M.D. Octavo, pp. 389. New York: The Society of the Alumni of Bellevue. \$3.

"Bellevue" is a name familiar to most intelligent people throughout the country and claims preference as the designation of the oldest hospital now existing in the United States. A sketch of its growth and present work occupies some hundred pages of this volume, which is completed by a catalogue of the medical and surgical staff from 1736 to 1894. Portraits of eminent men connected with the hospital and illustrations of some of its buildings and rooms add to the appearance of a book worthy of the great institution which it represents.



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**The Art Amateur.**—New York. September.

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**American Journal of Politics.**—New York. September.

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**Antiquary.**—London. September.

Excavations at Silchester in 1896. W. H. St. J. Hope.  
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**The Atlantic Monthly.**—Boston. September.

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A Russian Summer Resort. Isabel F. Hapgood.  
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**Board of Trade Journal.**—London. August 15.

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**Bookman.**—London. September.

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**Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. September.

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**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. September.

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**The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa. September.

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**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—London. September.

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**Contemporary Review.**—London. September.

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**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. September.

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**The Cosmopolitan.**—New York. September.

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**Demorest's Family Magazine.**—New York. September.

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**Educational Review.**—New York. September.

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**Educational Review.**—London. September.

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**The Engineering Magazine.**—New York. September.

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 A Scientific Analysis of Money. Emil Schalk.  
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**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London. September.

How Mr. Clark Russell Writes His Sea Novels. Raymond Blathwayt.  
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 How Men Dress: The Tubular System. H. Holiday.  
 Four Favorite Parts. Henry Irving.  
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**Expositor.**—London. September.

The Aramaic Gospel. Reply to Dr. Driver and Mr. Allen.  
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**Expository Times.**—London. September.

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The Scotch Banks, Their Branches and Cash Credits. A. S. Michie.  
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Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Wessex Philosophy. Edmund B. V. Christian.  
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The English Sonnet and its History. Alexr. H. Japp.  
Bussaco in 1810. Translated by W. Vivian.  
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Geographical Journal.—London. August.

Journeys in French Indo-China. Illustrated. Hon. G. N. Curzon.  
With the Railway Survey to Victoria Nyanza. Captain J. W. Pringle.  
The Ancient Trade Route Across Ethiopia. With Map. J. T. Bent.

Godey's.—New York. September.

Si's Daughter: Complete Novel. Frederick B. Mott.  
The Woman Question in Japan. Helen E. Gregory-Flecher.

Good Words.—London. September.

The Church of St. Clement in Rome. Very Rev. P. J. Gloag.  
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The Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

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The New "Life of Christ" Discovered in Egypt. C. M. Cobern.  
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Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. July.

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Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

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Leisure Hour.—London. September.

The Last Lancashire Hand-Loom Weavers. E. W. Abraham.  
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The Way of the World at Sea: Down Channel. W. J. Gordon.  
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Lyceum.—London. September.

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McClure's Magazine.—New York. September.

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At the Throttle: Life of an Express Engineer. C. Moffett.  
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Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Letters of Henry the Fourth. Arthur Tilley.  
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Magazine of American History.—New York. July-August.

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New Facts About the First John Washington. A. C. Quisenberry.

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The Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

The Semi-Centennial of the Order. M. Ellinger.  
Popular Errors About the Jews. Joseph Silverman.  
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The Court Jew Lippold. George A. Kohut.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Sept.-Oct.

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The Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.

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The Questions Before the Japan Mission. J. H. Pettee.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

Medical Missions in Syria and Palestine. George E. Post.  
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The Late Arthur Mitchell. F. F. Ellnwood.

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Munsey's Magazine.—New York. September.

Some Idealistic Painters. Margaret Field.  
The French Palaces. Richard H. Titherington.  
A Remarkable Royal Family. Theodore Schwartz.

Music.—Chicago. July.

The Wagner Revulsion of 1892. E. W. Naylor.  
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The Higher Musical Education in America. Oberlin Conservatory.  
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National Review.—London. September.

The Bering Sea Award. A. W. Staveley Hill.  
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The Immortality of Evolutionary Ethics. W. Earl Hodgson.  
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Young Genius. Frederick Greenwood.

The National Stenographer.—Chicago. September.

Proceedings of the World's Congress of Stenographers.  
Papers Read at the Congress.  
Biographical Sketches.

Natural Science.—London. September.

On Epiphytes. Percy Groom.  
On the Relation of the Fauna and Flora of Australia to Those of New Zealand.  
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The Interlocking of the Barbs of Feathers. W. P. Pycraft.  
The Lucernarians as Degenerate Scyphomedusæ. James Hornell.  
Biological Theories.—VI. The Phylogeny of Lucernarians. C. H. Hurst.  
Notes on the Pipernoid Structure of Igneous Rocks. Prof. H. J. J. Lavis.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. September.

The Medical Diaconate. Rev. T. W. Belcher.  
The Dead Cities of Flanders. Madame A. M. de Goey.  
The Fortunes of Lambeth Palace. Wm. Connor Sydney.  
The Maldivé Embassy. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Wood.  
Wasps and Bees. Agnes Giberne.  
Lady Anne Barnard. E. J. Savile.

New England Magazine.—Boston. September.

The Literary Associations of Berkshire. James T. Cutler.  
The American Not a New Englishman, But a New Man. H. G. Cutler.  
Fryeburg. John Stuart Barrows.  
War Memories of a Confederate Boy. Robert Y. Toombs.  
An Agricultural Experiment Station. A. B. Ward.  
Experiences During Many Years.—IV. B. P. Shillaber.  
A Feathered Angelo. Stoddard Goodhue.

New Review.—London. September.

The Coal War. Samuel Woods.  
The Poetry of John Donne. Edmund Gosse.  
Our Public Schools: A Defense of Their Methods and Morals.  
The Bombay Riots: Who Is to Blame? Sir William Wedderburn.  
Silchester and Its Story. W. H. St. John Hope.  
Lord Tollemache, the Laborers' Lord. Frederic Impey.  
The Comédie Française of To-day.—III. Albert D. Vandam.  
A Visit to the Monasteries of Crete. Rennell Rodd.

The New World.—Boston. September.

Ernest Renan. James Darmesteter.  
A Way Out of the Trinitarian Controversy. J. M. Whiton.  
The Boston Pulpit. C. A. Bartol.  
Jesus' Self-Dedication in the Synoptic Gospels. Orello Cone.  
The Demon in Ancient Coptic Religion. E. Amelineau.  
The New Unitarianism. Edward H. Hall.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September.

Weariness. Professor Michael Foster.  
"Protestant Science" and Christian Belief. Canon Knox Little.  
The Transformation of Japan. Countess of Jersey.  
Father Archangel of Scotland: George Leslie. R. B. Cuninghame-Graham.  
The Conduct of Friendship. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
"La Jeune Belgique." William Sharp.  
The Malay Peninsula. With Map. Alfred Keyser.  
A New Stage Doctrine. Hamilton Aidé.  
A Question of Taste. E. F. Benson.  
Poaching. L'Aigle Cole.  
American Life Through English Spectacles. A. S. Northcote.  
The Verdict of Rome on "The Happiness in Hell." Father Clarke.

North American Review.—New York. September.

England and France in Siam. G. N. Curzon and Madame Adam.  
Polar Probabilities of 1894. A. W. Greely.  
The House of Lords and the Home Rule Bill. Earl of Donoughmore.  
The Wealth of New York. Thomas F. Gilroy.  
Christian Faith and Scientific Freedom. J. A. Zahm.  
Playwrighting from an Actor's Point of View. W. H. Crane.  
Counting Room and Cradle. Marion Harland.  
The Lesson of Heredity. Henry S. Williams.  
A Word to Wage Earners. Andrew Carnegie.  
The Present Crisis. Sir John Lubbock.

Our Day.—Chicago. August.

Final Defeat of Sunday Opening. W. F. Crafts.  
Is it Safe for Some Men to Die in Their Sins? J. W. Wellman.  
The Italian Renaissance of To-day. G. R. W. Scott.  
The Inadequacy of Natural Selection. Herbert Spencer.  
Co-operation or Compulsory Fraternalism, Which? M. A. Gree.  
Shall We Import the Continental Sunday? Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. September.

Lenz's World Tour Awheel: 'Frisco to Hawaii.  
A Family Camp in the Rockies. Charlotte R. Conover.  
Woodcock Shooting in Illinois.  
Temecula Canon. T. S. VanDyke.  
Our Sailor Soldiers. Everett B. Mero.  
A Seal Hunt on the Blasket Islands. R. F. Walsh.  
Through Erin Awheel. Concluded. Grace E. Dennison.  
Football on the Pacific Slope. John Craig.  
By Canoe From Lake George to the Atlantic. W. J. Warburton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Painting a Yosemite Panorama. C. D. Robinson.  
Henry De Groot. Frederick E. Birge.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Bimetallism:  
The Case for Silver. W. H. Grenfell.  
The Case for Gold. W. W. Astor.



Russian Jewry. Hall Cain.  
An Imperial City: London. Sir Lepel Griffin.  
The Follies of Fashion.—III. Mrs. Parr.  
Rome in America. R. Blathwayt.  
A Dutch Exterior. W. L. Alden.  
Society: The Remnant. Mrs. Lynn Linton.  
The Partridge. A Son of the Marshes.

**The Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. August.

American and British Conventions.  
Photography at the Fair.  
The Outing of the Chicago Camera Club.  
Plea for the National Recognition of Photography.  
Orthochromatic Photography—Its Practical Application. J. Carbutt.  
Isochromatic Photography. G. Cramer.  
Composite Heliography.  
Sensitiveness of Photographic Plates. G. W. Hough.

**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. August-September.

A Pessimist Poet: Giacomo Leopardi. G. Bradford, Jr.  
Ruskin as an Art Teacher. W. G. Kingland.  
Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."—II. W. J. Rolfe.  
Poetic Structure of Browning's Shorter Lyrics. Ethel Davis.

**Political Science Quarterly.**—Boston. September.

Giffen's Case Against Bimetallism. Charles B. Spahr.  
Theory of the Inheritance Tax. Max West.  
The Modern Spirit in Penology. Alexander Winter.  
The Late Chilian Controversy. J. B. Moore.  
The Prussian Archives. H. L. Osgood.  
Ashley's English Economic History. W. Cunningham.

**Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. September.

Why Silver Ceases to be Money. F. W. Taussig.  
Folk-Lore Study in America. Lee J. Vance.  
Reformatory Prisons and Lombroso's Theories. Helen Zimern.  
Anthropology at the World's Fair. F. Starr.  
Recent Science.—II. Prince Krapotkin.  
The Pilgrim Path of Cholera. Ernest Hart.  
Grandfather Thunder. Abby L. Alger.  
Scientific Cooking. Miss M. A. Boland.  
Prehistoric Jasper Mines in the Lehigh Hills. H. C. Mercer.  
Origin of Literary Forms. Charles Letourneau.  
The Psychology of Lizards. M. J. Delbœuf.  
Sketch of Henry Carrington Bolton.

**Psychical Review.**—Grafton, Mass. (Quarterly.) August.

Implications of Physical Phenomena.—III. A. E. Dolbear.  
Spiritualism: An Investigative Study of Its Phenomena.  
The Science of Psychometry.—II. J. R. Buchanan.  
A Correct Standpoint. Henry Wood.  
Spiritualists vs. the American Psychical Society. E. W. Gould.  
Suggestions as to Psychical Research and "Circles." G. B. Stebbins.  
The Psychical Experiments at Milan. A. M. Comey.  
Experiments with a Psychic. J. S. Leonhardt.  
Phenomena in a Home with Non-Professional Psychics.  
Experiments in Telepathy by the Los Angeles Branch.  
Suggestions to Investigators. Miles M. Dawson.

**Review of the Churches.**—London. August 15.

The English Premier and Primate on the Parliament of Religions.  
The Reunion of the Churches: The Lucerne Conference.  
A Roman Catholic View of the Reunion Movement.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. September.

The Extinction of Contagious Diseases. Walter Wyman.  
The Drinking Waters of the City of Mexico. José Ramirez.  
Vital Statistics of an Apache Indian Community. W. C. Bonden.  
Water Filtration and Cholera. Prof. R. Koch.  
Training School for the Naval Medical Service.  
Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. H. K. Bell.

**The School Review.**—Ithaca, N. Y. September.

Supervision of Private Schools by State or Municipal Authority.  
On Some Aspects of Preparatory Work in Latin. E. T. Merrill.  
The Differentiation of the High School. Herbert Miller.  
Endowed Schools. A. C. Hill.

**Scots Magazine.**—Perth. September.

Home Rule for Scotland. John Romans.  
Saint Conan, Patron Saint of Loch Awe.  
The Religion of Robert Burns.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. August.

On Sunshine. With Map. H. N. Dickson.  
Colonel C. E. Yate's Mission to Herat and the Kushk Valley.  
The Wilds of Iceland.  
Notes on Tuat, Algeria.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. September.

Izaak Walton. Alex. Cargill.  
A Thackeray Manuscript in Harvard College Library. T. R. Sullivan.  
Clothes: Historically Considered. Edw. J. Lowell.  
The Machinist. Fred. J. Miller.  
The Tides of the Bay of Fundy. Gustav Kobbé.  
A Letter to Samuel Pepys, Esq. Andrew Lang.  
Richardson at Home. Austin Dobson.

**Social Economist.**—New York. September.

The President's Message. George Gunton.  
The Second Bank of the United States. Van Buren Denslow.  
What Is He Going to Do About It? Charles Barnard.  
Our Working Women. Alice L. Woodbridge.  
Ethics of Journalism. C. M. Huntington.  
Our Labor Outlook. Edward Thimme.

**The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. September.

Railroad Stenographers. W. H. McClellan.  
Reporting Lizzie Borden's Trial. Frank H. Burt.  
William Anderson. Portrait and Fac-simile Notes.  
Shorthand Department.—I. Pitman. Osgoodby, Burnz, Longley, Gabelsberger, Graham, Munson.

**Strand Magazine.**—London. August.

From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—VIII. Henry W. Lucy.  
From London to Chicago. James Mortimer.

**Sunday at Home.**—London. September.

Saint Louis: Louis IX of France. Professor Gibbs.  
Germans in London. Mrs. Brewer.  
Present West Country Superstitions. Alice King.  
The Servants' Sunday. Ruth Lamb.

**Sunday Magazine.**—London. September.

Corfu. Illustrated. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy.  
A Walk Round Lincoln Minster.—II. Precentor Venables.  
Archdeacon Sinclair at Home.  
How Brébœuf Lived and Died. T. Bowman Stephenson.  
A Visit to the Home for Lepers at Mandalay. W. R. Winston.  
Jubilee Remembrances of People I have Met.—IV. Newman Hall.

**Temple Bar.**—London. September.

The Pall of an Army: Old Regimental Color of 44th Foot.  
A Night with the Trappists. E. H. Barker.  
The Comte de Paris.  
Glimpses Back: A Hundred Years Ago.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia. September.

The Atlantic in the Time of Columbus. A. Hauteux.  
Great Britain as a Sea Power. T. A. Brassey.  
The Epidemic of Militarism in Europe. Charles Robinson.

**United Service Magazine.**—London. September.

The Siamese Question. Lord Lamington.  
Rulers of India. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff.  
Smokeless Powder. J. D. Dougall.  
Naval Efficiency and Army Reform. Captain C. E. Callwell.  
History of the 24th Regiment. Col. J. F. Maurice.  
In the Solomon Islands. Commander F. W. Wyley.  
The Protection of Our Commerce in War. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.  
Military Japan. Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Barrow.  
Soldiers' Food. A Regular Officer.  
The Peace of Europe and Russian Designs. Karl Blind.  
The Growth of the United States as a Naval Power. H. L. Swinburne.

**University Extension.**—Philadelphia. August.

University Extension and the Working Classes. E. L. S. Horsburgh.  
The Written Exercise. Lyman P. Powell.  
How to Lecture.—II.

**Yale Review.**—Boston. (Quarterly.) August.

Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner. Prof. G. P. Fisher.  
The Historic Policy of the United States as to Annexation. S. E. Baldwin.  
Edward A. Freeman. Hannis Taylor.  
The Tendencies of Natural Values. Prof. E. A. Ross.  
The Bering Sea Controversy from an Economic Standpoint. Joseph Stanley-Brown.



## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

## Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

August 1.

Adolf Fischer. With Portrait.

Choruses for Male Voices: "Sommernacht," by A. Wald:  
and "Ein Minnesänger," by Max Zenger.

August 15.

The Nibelungenlied, revised for singing.—III. F. Souchay.

Egmont Froehlich. With Portrait.

Chorus for Male Voices: "Thor's Hammerwurf," by F. von  
Woyrsch.

Daheim. — Leipzig.

August 5.

Philipp Spitta. With Portrait.

In Darkest Berlin.—V. R. Stratz.

Pictures from Bohemia C. Steben.

August 12.

New Churches in Berlin.—I. H. Schliepmann.

Emanuel Geibel in Greece. R. Koenig.

August 19.

New Churches in Berlin. Continued.

August 26.

Chicago Exhibition. P. von Szczepanski.

Lübeck. T. H. Pantenius.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 15.

Cervantes Saavedra. With Portrait. Prof. K. Pasch.

Games in Ancient Rome.

Meteorological Observations. J. Dackweiler.

Heft 16.

Bamberg. Dr. H. Weber.

Hypnotism. Dr. C. Gutherlet.

Dr. Ludwig Wahl. J. Schneiderhan.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. August.

King Charles of Roumania.—XIX.

Lothar Bucher.—III. H. von Poschinger.

Weather and Climate. C. F. W. Peters.

Sixteen Years in the Workshop of Leopold von Ranke.—XIII.

T. Widemann.

Oriental Carpets.—II. J. Janitsch

Correspondence of Joseph von Görres.—I. J. von Gruner.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

Æsthetic Observation of Nature. Robert Vischer.

Marco Minghetti, and His Share in the Regeneration of Italy  
1846-59.—II.

The Sandwich Islands. Adolf Marcuse.

Taormina and Aci Reale. Dr. J. Rodenberg.

Recent Heine Literature. Hermann Hüser.

Frederick the Great's Economic Policy.

Political Correspondence.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. August-September.

Suicide in the Austrian Army. Dr. S. Rosenfeld.

Birth Statistics in France. Dr. L. Gumpłowicz.

House-Keeping Statistics. Dr. A. Braun.

The Ethical Movement of the Present Day. F. von Feldegg.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Heft 8.

In the Parks of Vienna. V. Chiavacci.

The Perfume of Roses. C. Falkenhorst.

Artificial Eyes. Dr. C. Wettlaufer.

The White City at Chicago. Rudolf Cronan.

Heft 2.

The Wengern Alpine Railway. A. Francke.

Karl Braun. With Portrait. E. Eckstein.

The Buttstädt Horse Market. H. Ferschke.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.

The Monita Secrets of the Jesuits. Oskar Panizza.

Oskar Panizza. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.

Poems by Karl Bleibtreu, and Others.

The Ethical Movement in America. K. Saenger.

Has Woman a Moral Justification for Existence? P. A. Kir-  
stein.

War: Theory and Practice. K. Bleibtreu.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters. O.  
Kraus.

Portuguese National Festivals and National Poetry.

Panama Letters.—V. E. Frieher von Ungern-Sternberg.

Letter from Chicago.

Schill's March Through Mecklenburg.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

August 5.

Prize Operas. R. Steinweg.

The Soul of Rhyme. W. Kirchbach.

August 12.

Franz Nissel, 1831-1893. M. Necker.

The Slav Renaissance. G. Karpeles.

August 19.

Nordau as a Dramatist. A. Kerr.

Robert Waldmüller. M. Necker.

August 26.

Munich Art and Drama. E. von Wolzogen.

Berlin Art Exhibition, 1893. M. Schmid.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 45.

The End of a Demagogue: Court Preacher Stöcker.

The Curse of Civilization. Belfort Bax.

The Economic Development of Japan to 1868. Dr. Paul Ernst.

No. 46.

Bucher and Lassalle.

Austrian Industrial Inspection of 1892. D. Zinner.

Japan Concluded.

No. 47.

The Economic Development of Japan Since 1868. Dr. Paul  
Ernst.

Humanity and Class Instinct. Belfort Bax.

No. 48.

The Frankfort Conference of Finance Ministers.

The Limits of the Use and Influence of International Con-  
gresses. E. Bernstein.

The North Sea Canal. E. Erni.

Japan Concluded. P. Ernst.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.

Portrait of Dr. Max Burckhard.

Art and the Natural History of Evolution. Dr. M. Burckhard.

Leaves from the "Werther" Circle. Eugen Wolff.

The Artesian Well at Schneidemühl. G. Schröder.

The Development of German National Consciousness. F.  
Nitzsch.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.

Philip II of Spain. E. Marcks.

Current History and Contemporary Men in Immermann's  
"Epigonen."The Struggle Between Faith and Unbelief Among the An-  
cients. M. Schneidewin.

A Martyr of the Red Cross a Hundred Years Ago. R. Wille.

Notes on Southeast Germany. H. von Zwiedineck.

Political Correspondence: Reform of Prussian Taxation,  
Army Reform, etc.

Sphinx.—London. August.

The Psychological and Religious Congress at Chicago.  
Thomassin.The Influence of Psychical Factors in Occultism. Carl Du  
Prel.

On Suggestion and Suggestive Circumstances. L. Deluis.

The New Church. W. Russbült.

Simon Magus. Continued. Thomassin.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Baden. August.

The History of the Social Movement in Germany. Concluded.  
H. Pesch.William George Ward and the Revival of Catholicism in Eng-  
land.Russia and Constantinople in the Fifteenth Century. Con-  
cluded. A. Arndt.Albrecht Ritschl on the Kingdom of God. Concluded. T.  
Grandreath.



The Nonne. Concluded. E. Wasmann.  
Pascal's Last Years.—I. W. Kreiten.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 1.

Sulden and the Payer Monument. L. Thaden.  
Franzensbad. H. Gregory.  
The Golden Wedding of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess  
of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.  
Christopher Marlowe. M. Landau.  
Strassburg.  
Crime in Berlin. E. Thiel.  
A Visit to the Baltic Sea Watering Places.  
Germany at the World's Fair.

Heft 2.

The Algan Alps.  
The Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the University of  
Erlangen.  
Charlotte Corday.  
The Ducal Pair of Altenburg.  
Germany at the World's Fair.  
Austria, Switzerland and Belgium at the World's Fair.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 25.

The Artists' Festival at Munich in 1893. Max Haushofer.  
How Should We Breathe? Ernst Halm.  
Louise Dumont, Actress. With Portrait. D. Saul.

Heft 26.

Watering Places on the Norman Coast. L. Pietsch.  
Collectors and Collections. F. Luthmer.  
Dr. Nansen. With Portrait.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin.

Heft 12.

Paris Society Fin de Siècle. E. von Jagow.  
The Headquarters of the Anarchists.—II. S. Margie.  
The Beard in the Army. R. Knötel.

Heft 13.

Emancipation of Women in France. E. von Jagow.  
Mars. A. Schulze.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. August.

Thorn, the Watch Tower on the Weichsel. Franz Hirsch.  
Are there Sea Serpents? Georg Wislicenus.  
The Spitzer Sale.  
Fine Arts Under the Hohenzollerns in the Time of the Great  
Electoral Prince.  
Richard Voss. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grotthuss.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

The World's Fair. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.  
Anatolia. C. Freiherr v. d. Goltz.  
Landing Manœuvres of the German Fleet. F. Lindner.  
Dogs and Dog Breeding. Professor L. Hoffmann.  
The Chinese. Ludwig Hevesi.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Dresden. August.

Verestschagin's Reminiscences.  
Federation and Peace. Marchese P. Pandolfi.  
International Bridges. F. Bajer.  
The Work of Peace. E. Ducommun.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. September.

Pope Pius IX. S. Münz.  
Finger Posts on the High Seas. M. W. Meyer.  
Dust in the Economy of Nature. B. Dessau.  
The Angels of Melozzo da Forlì. A. Schmarsow.  
Beethoven's Circle of Women. A. C. Kalischer.  
Music in Speech. E. Eckstein.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. August.

Dr. Arnold Bauer. Dr. E. Wengraf.  
Franz Nissel. A. Dorda.  
The Rose in Heine's Poems. Concluded. P. Bernard.  
Something New About Tourgenieff. H. Glücksmann.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.

Domestic Poetry in Italy. Philippe Monnier.  
On Board an Ironclad. G. van Muyden.  
Hall Caine. Auguste Glardon.  
An Explorer in Patagonia.—II. Dr. F. Machon.  
Woman's Work, Ancient and Modern.—II. Berthe Vadier.  
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian,  
Swiss, Political.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. August.

"The Master Builder." H. Albert.  
Specialties in Art. H. de Malvost.  
Buddhism. E. Cère.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. August.

Economic Liberty. G. Du Puynode.  
Chinese Colonization in the United States. G. N. Tricoche.  
Ministerial Officers. L. Theureau.  
The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet.  
In Roumania. D. Balet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

A Hitherto Unpublished Memoir of Mirabeau. C. de Lo  
menie.  
A Doctor's Degree at Cambridge. C. Saint-Saens.  
Eastern Capitulations. Z. Marcas.  
Germans and Russians.—V. The Battle of Kunersdorf. A.  
Rambaud.  
Witchcraft Trials in the 17th Century. F. Delacroix.  
The Regeneration of Children by the Sea. G. Lafargue.  
The Woman Question. Madame J. Schahl.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

August 15.

The Origin of Kissing. C. Lombroso.  
The Japanese Military Manœuvres. Minegab.  
Russians and Germans.—VI. The Russian Occupation of Ber  
lin.  
Three Great Gallo Roman Towns. R. Cagnat.  
With the Indians of Oklahoma. Madame M. Shaw.  
The Charity of Queen Olga and Grecian Women. Madame H.  
Lascaris.  
Modern Sport. Conclusion. G. de Wailly.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. August.

The Pamirs. S. Ximénès.  
The Basin of the Nile. Comte M. d'Estrey.  
Women Opium Smokers in China.  
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. August 16 and September 1.

The Amiens Strikes. H. Valleroux.  
An English Imitation of the Chinese Family. E. Simon.  
Wages and Hours of Labor in the Department of the Seine.  
A. Fontaine.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

August 5.

Popular Instruction and Morality. L. Rossigneux.  
Three Days at Chicago. M. Boucher.  
Letters of a Parliamentarian.—XXIII. Paul Laffitte.  
Parliamentary Jargon. E. Frank.

August 12.

Literary Souvenirs. E. Grenier.  
A New Method of Criticism: Max Nordau. J. Thorel.  
Political Indifference. Paul Laffitte.  
General Thoumas and the War of 1870-71. Col. Belin.

August 19.

Parliamentarism or Plébiscite. Paul Laffitte.  
Emblematic Poetry at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Cent  
ury.  
Three Days at Chicago. Continued.

August 26.

M. de Treitschke, German Historian. A. Guillard.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

August 1.

The Italians of To-day.—II. R. Bazin.  
The French Bar During the Revolution. G. Delom de Mé  
zerac.  
Speculation and Banking. R. J. Levy.



Sir Frederick Pollock and his Theory of Persecution. G. Valbert.

August 15.

Franche-Comté.—III. Legends and Popular Traditions, Agricultural Situation.  
The Exhibition of Portraits of the Century's Writers and Journalists  
Real Property from the Days of Philip Augustus to Napoleon.  
The Arcachon Valley. G. Thoulet.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

August 1.

Siam.  
Social Congresses. R. Allier.  
Max Nordau on Wagner. M. Delines.  
Guy de Maupassant. Sully-Prudhomme.  
The Harrison Administration. M. Paisant.  
Brown-Séquard. Dr. Leveillé.

August 15.

Siam. Continued.  
Modern Education. J. Legrand.  
Zola's "Docteur Pascal." G. Pellissier.  
Music in Dahomey. J. Tiersot.  
The Fournereau Mission, 1891-2. A. Robin.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

August 1.

Woman.—III. Jules Simon.  
Evolution of the Navy.—II. M. Loir.  
Women of the North. Comte M. Prozor.  
Gold and Silver. P. Beauregard.  
Unpublished Memoirs of Gen. Rossignol.—II.

August 15.

Two Costume Fêtes at the Prussian Court, 1804. H. Bouchot.  
Glasgow. H. Potez.  
The Violation of the Royal Tombs in 1793. Brioux.  
The Thoughts of a Russian on the Russians. Marquise Dina Pareto.  
Lamartine. G. Larroumet.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

August 1.

Military Hygiene in Indo-China. Schreiner.  
The Drainage of the Zuyder Zee. With Maps.  
The French Soudan, 1891-92. Col. Humbert.  
France and Siam. G. Demanche and others.

August 15.

Military Hygiene in Indo-China. Continued.  
Madagascar: Climate, Earthquakes, Cyclones. P. Camboué.  
The English in Uganda.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. August.

Madame de Staël. Charles Woste.  
Edouard Rod. Concluded. H. Bordeaux.  
Jean Lemaire and the Renaissance.—I. G. Doutrepont.  
The Hotel de Rambouillet.—L. E. Marcel.  
The Manufacture of Diamonds. M. Lefebvre.  
The Algerian Sahara to Lake Tchad. Commandant Grandin.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. August.

Laughter and Liberty. A. Penjon.  
The Problem of the Infinite; the Relativity. G. Mouret.  
Judgment and Resemblance. V. Egger.  
On the Definition of Socialism. G. Belot.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. August.

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# INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Ed.	Education.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AA.	Art Amateur.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	ER.	Edinburgh Review	NatR.	National Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Ex.	Expositor.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
Ant.	Antiquary.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	F.	Forum.	NR.	New Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AR.	Andover Review.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	GB.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	GW.	Good Words.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	San.	Sanitarian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Treas.	Treasury.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	UE.	University Extension.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	US.	United Service.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
		Mus.	Music.		

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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 5

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Contest  
in the  
Senate.*

If the members of the United States Senate should review the criticisms of the metropolitan press during the last month it might be found that the weapon of ridicule could be directed as effectively from Washington as toward it. The spectacle in the Senate has indeed been a remarkable one. The rules governing the contest of endurance, which lasted two whole days and very nearly two whole nights, insured that the supporters of silver must win. All that they had to do was to keep enough men present to carry on the debate, while their opponents had to maintain a quorum. Not even could the handful of silver Senators who remained on guard be counted in making up the quorum if they refused to answer to their names on roll-call. A Democratic Vice-President could not consistently adopt Ex-Speaker Reed's "infamous" ruling and count members as present simply because they were present and could be seen and heard and felt if need be. In accordance with the rules it was a foregone conclusion that the silver Senators could speak longer than the anti-silver Senators could listen. The event proved that in Senator Allen, of Nebraska, they had one man who could speak, and speak well, for thirteen hours continuously without a break in his voice; and in Senator Stewart, of Nevada, they had another who could speak for nearly this length of time whether his voice failed him or not. Neither of these Senators—indeed, no one of the silver Senators—formally concluded his remarks. Each reserved the right to re-enter the debate. So obvious was it that in the contest of endurance the silver men must win, that Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was not contradicted when at the beginning of the continuous session he said to his opponents, "You know as well before you start as you will when you emerge that you must fail. . . . It looks as though you were trying to convince someone outside of this Chamber of something which you already know yourselves." So much, then, for the real absurdity of the situation at Washington. It was a painfully convincing demonstration to the country that the majority pledged to support the repeal bill if it came to a vote could not under the rules of the Senate bring it to a vote. This is irrational enough; but immediately metropolitan newspapers which sustained the filibustering against the "Force bill" two years ago, broke out into denunciation of the "lawlessness" of the "dele-

gates from the mining camps," who defeated the will of the American people, and the incompetence and nervelessness of the repeal leaders who were unready to set aside the rules and have the question forced to a vote by the chair or by the adoption of cloture. These characterizations of the minority and easy solutions recommended to the majority had a humorous as

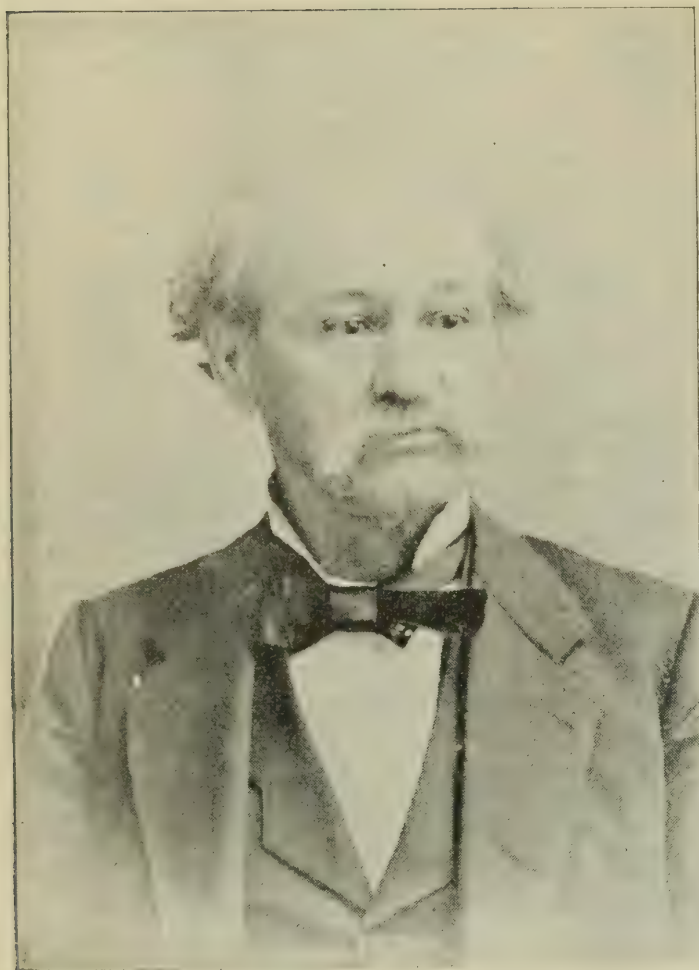


From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

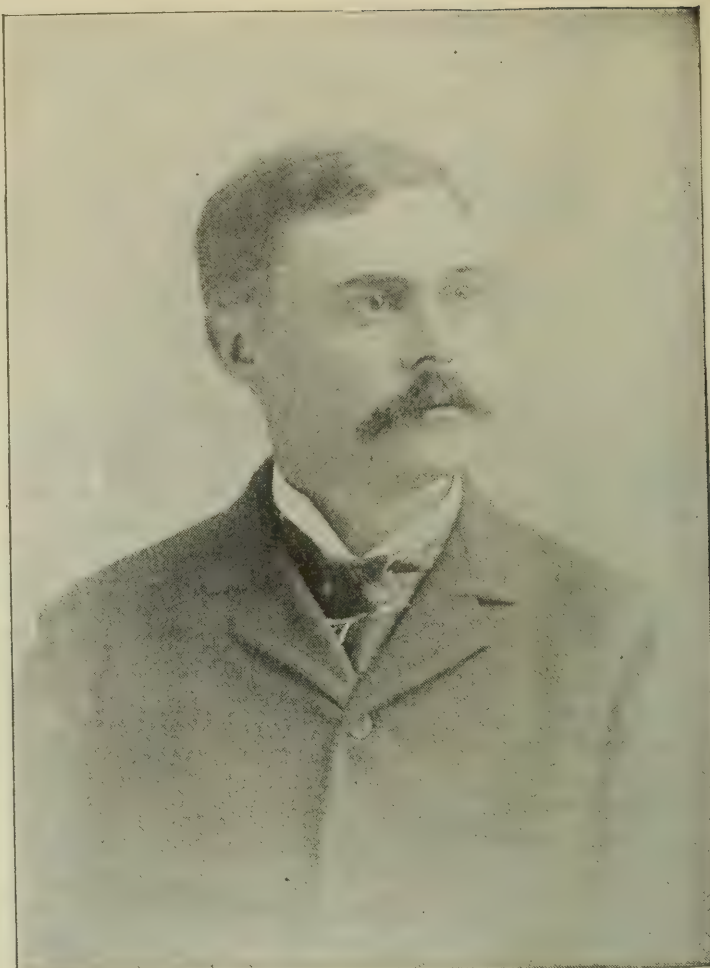
SENATOR TELLER, OF COLORADO.

well as a melancholy aspect to those who were in the fight at Washington. The minority, which under no circumstances would vote for unconditional repeal, instead of being a "handful of border ruffians," as one prominent paper designated them, included not less than thirty-five Senators, and possibly thirty-eight. The majority which would vote if necessary for un-





SENATOR HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.



SENATOR DUBOIS, OF IDAHO.

conditional repeal included not more than forty-eight Senators and of these two were away sick and thirteen were classed by the anti-silver men as "unreliable repealers"—men who preferred compromise to the administration measure. Senators in this position—especially in case they were Republicans against whom a change of the rules could be used effectively upon other measures—were not disposed to favor cloture or support the Vice-President if in violation of the rules he should put the repeal bill to a vote. To all appearances the men who really desire the passage of the unconditional repeal bill are in the minority, and it was the consciousness of this which prevented such ardent repealers as Senator Gray, of Delaware, and Senator Frye, from disregarding the rules and putting the bill to a vote while they occupied the chair in the absence of Vice-President Stevenson. Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Hill, of New York, have argued ably for the adoption of cloture. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has fought persistently for a change of rules determining a quorum. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, has wittily satirized the attitude of the silver men, but so long as they hold together under the leadership of such skilled parliamentarians as Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, and are half supported by a dozen compromisers, a bill immediately stopping the issue of silver currency stands little chance of being enacted.

*Repeal and  
Democratic  
Unity.*

Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland stands at the head of the Democratic advocates of compromise. He fears that the passage of a radical anti-silver measure will disrupt the Democratic party, particularly in the South. It is true that one Southern city after another has forwarded to Washington the resolutions from its Board of Trade demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Within a fortnight Memphis, Tenn., Charleston, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk and Richmond, Va., have sent such resolutions to the Senators of their States who are opposing repeal. The action of these exchanges represents the general sentiment in all Southern cities. But the danger to the Democratic party lies in the fact that the farmers of the South have for twenty years been taught free coinage by their Democratic Representatives and for four years have been taught by the Farmers' Alliance that free coinage was but a conservative first step toward an adequate currency. As two-thirds of the voters in the cotton States are actually engaged in farming (as against one-fifth of the voters in New England, New York or New Jersey) the agricultural sentiment cannot be disregarded without threatening the disruption of the party. In the North and East, it is true, President Cleveland's policy has won for him remarkable eulogies from stalwart Republican papers, but south of Mason and Dixon's line and west of the Missouri River many of the papers of





SENATOR CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

his own party, especially the country papers, have been violent in their denunciations. With such signs of rebellion within the ranks it is not strange that party managers are struggling to arrange a compromise upon which the party can agree.

*The State Elections.*

The year following a presidential election is traditionally the year of political indifference and 1893 is proving no exception. Indeed, the disappearance of party lines in the great contest at Washington has made the general indifference more marked than heretofore. That which is most significant in the situation is that the Democratic party in nearly every State has explicitly indorsed President Cleveland's attitude on the silver question. It did this in Ohio, where two years ago Mr. Campbell was forced to run upon a free-coinage platform. Even in Virginia Senator Daniel advised that an amicable attitude toward the administration should be maintained. The head of the ticket in Virginia is thoroughly acceptable to the anti-silver faction. Unless the Populist vote makes astonishing gains in these States, a conservative policy upon the silver question will doubtless become the policy of the party. In the Eastern States which hold elections this year there is practically no difference between the platforms of the two great parties, except in Pennsylvania, where the Republican convention half in-

dorsed Senator Cameron in his attitude on the side of silver. In Massachusetts both of the party platforms demand immediate and unconditional repeal. The contest for the governorship between ex-Congressmen Greenhalge and Russell, the Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, turns largely upon the tariff question, but also in an important degree upon the question of civil service reform. On this last issue the Republicans expect to make substantial gains. In New York the contest is being waged over the action of the Democratic convention in nominating Judge Maynard for the Court of Appeals, in apparent recognition of the service he rendered as attorney for the Democratic contestants in the Senatorial election cases two years ago. In Ohio the campaign between Governor McKinley and Mr. Lawrence T. Neal—the author of the anti-protection plank in the Chicago platform—is wholly upon the tariff issue. In Iowa the campaign has become complicated by the introduction of a personal scandal against Mr. F. D. Jackson, the Republican candidate. Mr. Jackson had initiated a vigorous campaign against the attitude of the administration toward the pensioners, and bade fair to bring to his support as many votes as had been lost through the party's frank abandonment of prohibition. But an incriminating letter has been published, written by Mr. Jackson to a former client, which resulted in

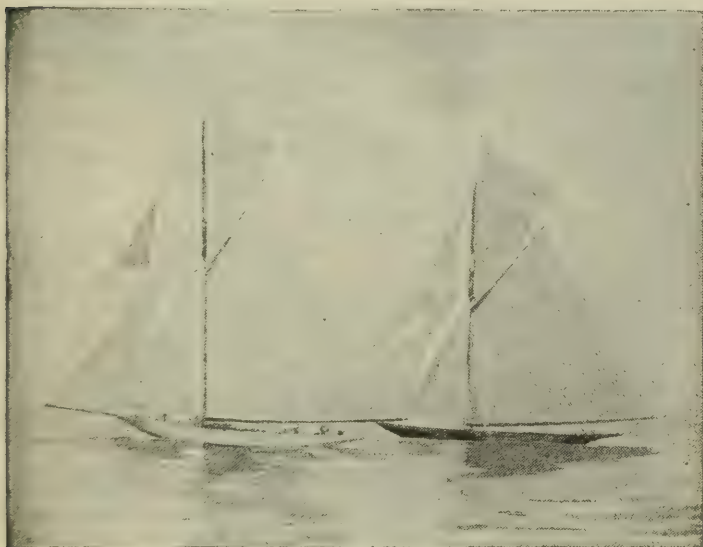


HON. JOHN E. RUSSELL.  
Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.



his disbarment from practice before the Pension Department. This disbarment still stands, and as if to add a dramatic effect, it appears that Mr. Jackson's appeal from the decision was decided adversely by Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, and at the time Garfield's Secretary of the Interior. Prominent Republican journals promptly demanded Mr. Jackson's withdrawal, but acting under that singular infatuation which deems that the withdrawal of an unworthy candidate is a cowardly action, the party managers refused to take such a step. The Prohibition defections and those occasioned by Mr. Jackson's record seem likely to give a third victory to Governor Boies in a confessedly Republican State.

*The International Yacht Race.* For the eighth time since in 1851 the gallant schooner "America" ran away from a fleet of Englishmen in their own waters, the international yacht race has been sailed only to confirm the Yankee boats in the possession of the cup. In this battle between "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie" there have been peculiarly happy circumstances to



From a Photograph by W. W. Tryon.

"VIGILANT" AND "VALKYRIE."

make the affair an agreeable trial of speed between fair and generous rivals. The common judgment concedes "Valkyrie" to be the best boat that has ever crossed the Atlantic to battle for the "America's" Cup. In the three races that were sailed every variety of weather known to the most experienced salt was encountered, insuring an eminently fair test. The conclusion reached from the three consecutive victories of "Vigilant" must be that she is the better all-around boat, probably owing to the great sail carried, while in the heaviest seas "Valkyrie" is at least her equal. Lord Dunraven's yacht was beautifully handled by a perfectly trained crew and showed a marvelous capacity for quick, alert movements, that in a narrow waterway where frequent short tacks were necessary should enable her to completely outwit "Vigilant" or any other craft of her size. Notwithstanding the completely satisfactory outcome of these races it was scarcely to be expected that the op-

posing champions of either the "Vigilant" centre-board type or the "Valkyrie" cutter style of yacht would be willing to abate finally their claims of superiority. The differences over a thirty mile course are



THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

too small, the factors of weather, of luck or accident in handling sails are too numerous and subtle to ever allow one race to end the controversy.

*Cardinal Gibbons' Celebration.*

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons to the episcopate was an event of national interest. That which gave it its significance was not the assembling at Baltimore of the Catholic archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen, to honor



THE BALTIMORE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.





CARDINAL GIBBONS.

the head of the American branch of their church, but the attitude of the American public toward the celebration. More than any other one man Cardinal Gibbons has forced the American people to recognize the Americanism of the American Catholic Church. The dependence of the church upon its laity has always been with him a cherished ideal and not a hated necessity. Years ago he wrote: "I never wish to see the day when the church will invoke or receive governmental aid." But not only has he accepted the democratic principles of the Constitution, but he was among the first to sympathize with and sanction the new democracy of those who are fighting for the elevation of the laboring classes. Before the rightfulness of labor organizations had been fully recognized by the accredited leaders of public opinion in

this country, and only a few weeks after these organizations had been condemned by the Archbishop of Quebec, Cardinal Gibbons summoned a national conference in which he boldly repudiated, "as neither possible nor necessary in our country" the plan of fraternities under the supervision of priests taking the place of purely industrial organizations in which Catholics and Protestants meet on a common footing. The sanction of labor organizations given at that conference under his leadership not only strengthened the cause of organized labor, but prevented in this country a rupture between the church and the classes to whom it was especially sent. On the question, also, of an American Sunday as against a continental Sunday, on the question of temperance, on the question of the reading of the Bible by the laity, and finally upon the question of a thoroughly American education for all Catholic children, whether in public schools or church schools, Cardinal Gibbons has been a powerful factor on the side of distinctively American ideals. Two years ago in the campaign against the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, it was Cardinal Gibbons' letter, ringing with moral indignation, that brought the French parishes of the South

into accord with the Puritan parishes of the North and forced the withdrawal of the lottery amendment. For these services to our country in promoting the unity of its citizenship, the celebration at Baltimore was in spirit participated in by great numbers of Protestant citizens. It was characteristic of the man that Cardinal Gibbons refused to permit a subscription to be raised to be presented to him on that occasion. In his case such a subscription would have been a free will offering on the part of thousands of his admirers; but he knew the harm which often comes from such subscriptions, and by his resolute "no" has established a precedent which cannot be too faithfully followed if the leaders of the church are to refuse their sanction to the materialism of our times.



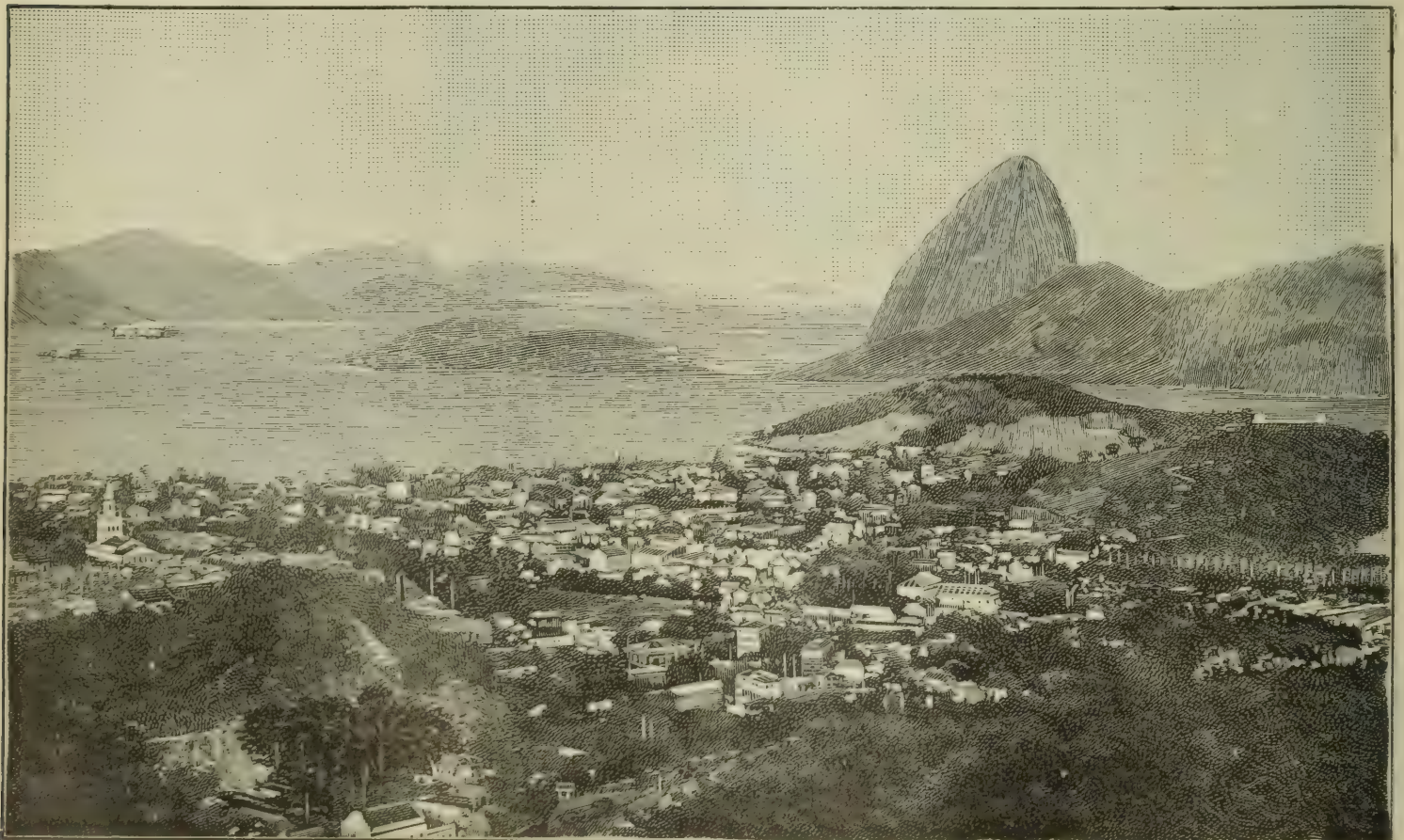
*The Revolt in Brazil.* The insurrection which has been waging in a dilatory fashion for half a year or more in Rio Grande do Sul has spread to three other Brazilian States and taken hold upon the navy. In September, Admiral Wandenkolk, com-



MARSHAL FLORIANO PEIXOTO,  
President of the United States of Brazil.

manding the southern division of the federal ships, attempted to blockade the port of Rio Grande do Sul, but he was easily overpowered by the government forces and taken prisoner. Fuel was added to the insurrectionist flame by President Peixoto's action in

vetoing a bill rendering it impossible for the Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency. This action was resented by the Opposition, which at once brought forward a motion for his impeachment. The motion was rejected, and thereupon Admiral Mello, in charge of a fleet of six vessels, instituted a blockade of Rio Janeiro harbor. The President refused to make terms with the revolutionists and the Admiral at once began a bombardment of the city. The shells, however, did but little damage beyond striking one business block. President Peixoto fled the city, but has since returned and has promised to resign if the elections to be held October 30 go against him. In a proclamation which Admiral Mello recently issued to the people, he accused the President of attempting to place Brazil under a rule of absolute tyranny. Accompanying the manifesto appeared another, signed by the civilians who had joined the movement, charging that "Peixoto has unscrupulously trodden the constitution under foot, insolently annulling the autonomy of the States and the political necessity of republican forms, arbitrarily squandering the public money and keeping up the war in Rio Grande in spite of the universal desire for peace." As nearly as can be ascertained, the affair is a revolt of the navy against the army, which last the insurgents suspect the President of strengthening with the view of establishing a military despotism. If the insurrection in Brazil continues and the bombardment of the capital lasts much longer there is no telling what will happen. Both parties seem to be able to appreciate the advantage of equivocating by



THE ENTRANCE TO RIO DE JANEIRO.



telegram. The result, however, causes considerable confusion to the outside world, which one day reads the announcement that the insurrection is on its last legs and on the next that the government is on the point of collapsing altogether. At present the odds seem to be on the side of the fleet, but prophesying is dangerous at all times, especially in South America.



ADMIRAL JOSÉ DE MELLO,  
Leader of the Brazilian Insurrection.

What makes the crisis in Brazil of especial concern to us is the threatening attitude which several of the powers of Europe have assumed toward the Brazilian government. Warships representing England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal are manœuvring off the coast of Brazil with the view, it would seem, of intimidating the government. Support is given to this suspicion by an announcement recently made by the British Minister at Rio, who, speaking in the name of four or five governments, intimated that in the event of any disturbance to British residents the "united force would protect them by taking possession of the capital." The United States has not a force in the harbor of Rio Janeiro adequate to protect her citizens in the city. It is reported, however, that the "Charleston," which is now in the vicinity of the port, is soon to be reinforced by the "Detroit" and by other vessels. The apparent indifference of the United States to the safety of her sister republic has called forth a stirring editorial in one of the Rio papers, declaring that it is the duty of our government to keep at least one first-class cruiser continually at this station.

*Troubled  
Argentina.*

In Argentina, where also insurrection has been rife for some time, the government forces, it seems, have been entirely victorious. Secession waged for a while in the provinces of Corrientes and Tucuman, and at one time part of the navy in the harbor of Buenos Ayres attempted to aid the rebels, but was driven from its position and subsequently captured. The insurrection in the Argentine seems to have been due to the determined attempt made by the Radical party in the provinces to

obtain possession of the provincial governorships. It was headed by Dr. Alem, a Radical apostle, who had for some time been carrying on an agitation in favor of allowing each province to elect its own governor and manage its own affairs in its own way. The national government decreed the disarmament of the provincial governments, but as nothing was done to carry it out the Radicals aroused the populace to take this into their own hands.

*The Russian  
Squadron  
at Toulon.*

While we are watching with concern the attitude of the foreign vessels at Rio, the powers of the Triple Alliance are still shaking their heads over the spectacle they have just witnessed of Russians and French holding high carnival at Toulon and Paris. For over a fortnight Admiral Avelan and the other Russian officers were the recipients of the most lavish hospitality that Frenchmen—who in cookery, as well as in politics, know how to make the best out of the least materials—could extend. On the one hand, it is declared that the Russian squadron was merely returning the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt; on the other that the Czar wished it to be distinctly understood that Russia and France are in the future to be one against the possible aggressive attitude of the Alliance. Although the visit in no way assumed the character of



ADMIRAL AVELAN.

In command of the Russian fleet at Toulon.

a demonstration hostile to the powers of the Triple Alliance, both Admiral Avelan and the Mayor of Toulon having emphasized—perhaps too much—that the meeting was in the interest of peace rather than of war, nevertheless France has great reason to rejoice over the *rapprochement*. Since its establishment in 1870 the Republic has had scarcely a friend in Europe, and it means much to it that at last one has been found willing to be on "calling terms."



Marshal  
MacMahon.

Just as the French people were in the midst of their enthusiastic fêting of the Russians, the death of Marshal MacMahon forced them to pause in honor of him who first won their gratitude by his brilliant victory over the Russians at Malakoff, which assured the fall of Sebastopol and the triumph of the allied forces in the Crimean war. It is to this victory that the masses of French people instinctively turn as they think of the dead General. His answer to his commander when advised to fall back: "J'y suis, J'y reste"—"Here I am, and here I stay"—had the ring to it which on the instant made him a popular hero, and has never yet lost its charm. It is as a general and not as a statesman that France commemorates Marshal MacMahon. The fame he won in the Crimea he more than maintained in Algiers, and when in the Italian campaign against the Austrians, he saved the day at Magenta. The rank of Marshal and the title of Duke which Napoleon gave him were his by demonstrated right. At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war he was placed in command of the first corps of the French army. That his prestige survived the defeats of this war was proof how firmly it had been established. He made no attempt to evade responsibility, but was exonerated on the ground that the political necessities of his chief prevented his carrying on the campaign along the lines that his own military sense dictated. When the Communists took control of Paris he was placed in command of the army which expelled them, and when in '73 the monarchists in the Assembly forced Thiers to resign, they elected MacMahon President of the Republic. In this position he failed. He was too true to his oath of office to carry out a *coup d'état* and establish a monarchy, and too much of a monarchist in his sentiments not to mortally offend the Republicans. When succeeding elections brought a strong Republican majority to the Chamber of Deputies, MacMahon, when forced to choose between revolution and resignation, resigned. From that time on he remained in private life, and his death, a month after the French elections almost extirpated the Monarchist minority in the French Parliament, reminds us how few years ago it was that the Republic was regarded as a temporary makeshift.

The  
French  
Elections.

The second ballot in the French elections resulted in the defeat of M. Clémenceau, and confirmed the majority of the moderate Republicans. With M. Clémenceau disappears the one conspicuous and interesting figure in French politics. The new Chamber, bereft of M. Clémenceau and the Count de Mun, to say nothing of less conspicuous notables, will be even less interesting than its predecessor. The Socialist and Labor party will, no doubt, make a struggle to show what they can do. They have already attempted to utilize their electoral success in industrial disputes, but have not succeeded very well. Some notes of a conversation with the



THE LATE MARSHAL MAC MAHON,

Ex-President of the French Republic.

Pope are published, which confirm the impression of his statesman-like foresight. Last spring Leo XIII is stated to have said to the late Archbishop of Rennes: "You French do not know how to wait. The Pope looks far ahead, and has to prepare for the future. Probably you will not succeed at the coming elections, nor at the next, nor possibly at the next after those, but later on." M. Goblet, who takes Clémenceau's place as the leader of the Opposition, has issued his programme, which is based upon the possibility of a working alliance between the Radicals and the Socialists.



*The End  
of the  
Coal War.*

The great coal war in England has ended in a victory for the miners. The struggle has been waging since July, when the mine owners, chiefly in the counties between the Tees and the Trent, attempted to force their men to accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages. The amount of the reduction came as a surprise to the men. It was without precedent, and the men promptly refused to accept the owners' terms. The owners then hinted that they were disposed to arbitrate. Arbitration was refused by the miners, and accordingly, at the end of July, some 360,000 men were locked out of the mines. For some weeks the mine owners benefited by the increased prices for coal, and carried things with a high hand. Then they realized that the men intended to fight the matter out to the bitter end, and that they were in for a long and stubborn contest. When they realized this, the owners began to quibble about the amount of the demand they had made. They affirmed that they had not asked for twenty-five per cent. off the wages which had been paid since 1890; but twenty-five off the rates which held good in 1888, rates forty per cent. lower than those of 1890. To this the men replied that it mattered little whether the mine owners took as their basis the rates of 1888 or those of 1890, as they did not intend to submit to any reduction whatever. They were willing to return to work at any time at the old rate of wages; but that rate, they asserted, was nothing more than a living wage, and as long as they could possibly hold out they would not return to work for anything less. The men and their leaders were naturally denounced in the press for their obstinacy and for their refusal to submit their case to arbitration. All the daily and weekly journals in England which represent the middle classes, even those friendly to trade unions, were against the men. Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade; Mr. W. L. Jackson, who in Lord Salisbury's last Administration succeeded Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a host of other more or less well-known and popularly-trusted men were suggested as arbitrators; but Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Woods, M.P., the leaders of the Federation, backed by the ballots of the miners, again and again told those who counseled arbitration that the owners, and not the men, had brought about the conflict, and that the men would fight it out on their own lines to the end. This attitude of the men, and the support which they were receiving from the trades-unionists and the co-operative societies all over England, dismayed the employers. They had counted on a six or seven weeks' stoppage, in which they would not only defeat the men but utterly break up the Federation. When it became clear that the miners at all costs were prepared to carry on the fight into the winter months, the employers became demoralized and began to weaken. One by one they broke away from their association, and from the policy of starving the men into surrender, until now not less than 100,000 miners are at work again on the old terms. The others are ex-

pected soon to follow, and the great strike of 1893 will probably go on record as a complete victory for the men. The victory has been bought at a terrible price—at the cost of more suffering than is entailed by a small war; but the men felt that they were in the right, and in the Federation area from first to last, even when the outlook was darkest, there was no hesitancy or wavering as to the policy to be pursued. Ballot after ballot was taken. Each repeated the story of its predecessor—that the fight must go on; for the men realized that not only was it a desperate struggle for a living wage, but that if they were beaten they might say good-bye to unionism and federation for years to come. Many significant features have been developed during the conflict. First among these is the lesson it must have taught the great English railway companies. In July, before the strike commenced, at all the half-yearly meetings the chairmen congratulated the shareholders on the abnormally low rates at which the companies had been able to make contracts for coal. The coal miners have all along attributed much of the trouble to the fact that the weaker colliery owners have come to be completely in the hands of the great buyers of coal, such as the railway and the gas companies. Since July hundreds of trains have been suspended, and all of the great railway companies have been losing from thirty to forty thousand pounds per week in their traffic and passenger receipts. Another noteworthy fact is the admission wrung from the coal owners that in districts where the sliding scale is in use there must be a minimum rate below which wages shall not fall. At present this admission applies mostly to South Wales, where, as a result of a sliding scale, wages during the last two years have been reduced by forty or fifty per cent.

*Nationalizing  
Coal  
Mines.*

The political effects of the struggle will also be considerable. The strike has given a tremendous impetus to the Parliamentary movement in favor of an eight-hours day for miners, and it has also strengthened the demand made by the Socialists, and now adopted by many Radicals, that the coal wealth of England shall be nationalized and that the State shall thereby obtain some control of the output. Even a gigantic mining trust has been discussed with a view of protecting both the coal owners and the coal miners. This scheme is put forward by Sir George Elliot, at one time Member for North Durham, and well known in the North country as the man who had made his way from being a pit laddie to a position of wealth and influence. He calculates that all the collieries in Great Britain could be converted into one concern, with a capital of \$600,000,000. If this were done, cut-throat competition between rival coal fields and individual coal owners would be averted; coal would be worked more economically, and a great deal could be done towards the improvement of the means of production, as well as towards securing for miners more regular employment. It is unnecessary to enter here upon the method by which Sir George Elliot thinks the Great



National Coal Company could be managed so as to combine on a semi co-operative basis the interests of employers and employed, but suffice it to say that he thinks the trust would secure the present owners a dividend of five per cent. and a possible dividend of fifteen per cent. The price once fixed should not be



SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, BART.

raised, excepting with the consent of the government of the day, and when it was raised, both the stockholder, the workman, and the consumer should share in the advance. The scheme is admittedly a tentative one, but it is advanced by a man of great experience who has risen from the ranks, and who does not approach the subject from the point of view of the revolutionary theorist.

*The Peers and the Irish.* Last month, for the first time in the life of most of the Peers, they were able to satisfy their consciences and gratify their prejudices, and pose as the champions of the English masses at one and the same time. Under those circumstances it is hardly surprising that they voted ten to one against the Home Rule bill. Excluding the Irish, there was a majority of 23 against the bill. The majority in England and Wales against the bill was 48, while in England alone the hostile majority was 70. With such figures before them, the House of Lords felt encouraged, for almost the first time in its existence, to express its real opinion with emphasis, and it did so, and no mistake. The House of Lords is, on the whole, a somewhat timid body; but it is always trying it on. If the Peers voted according to their own principles or prejudices they would have thrown out almost every measure that has brought about the pacific transformation of the English constitution. When the reform concerns England or the interests of the English people they usually only try it on once; but when the matter only concerns Ireland they try it on not once but many times, usually

with the most disastrous results to the interests of the Irish people. When, therefore, they have behind them a decided majority of English Members they are as pert as cock sparrows, and vote with the utmost assurance as their conscience dictates. The Lords have been so uniformly wrong in all their dealings with Ireland; they have so constantly retarded reform until it lost its virtue and its efficacy, that there is the strongest reason for believing that on this occasion they are equally mistaken. Mr. Roebuck was not by any means a modern Radical; but in 1837 he told the Liberal Ministry bluntly that the House of Lords was an insuperable obstacle to the good government of Ireland. The passage in which he addressed the Ministers of that time on the subject of their duty in relation to Ireland is as follows: "You should have boldly told the people of both countries that justice could not be gained by either while an irresponsible body of hereditary legislators could at will dispose of the fortunes and the happiness of the people. We have labored in order to relieve the miseries of Ireland, and if possible to heal the wounds inflicted by many centuries of misrule. We have not advanced one single step. Every year sees our labors rendered abortive by the headstrong proceedings of the House of Lords. If we wish for peace with Ireland, we must change this faulty system."

*Too Unanimous.*

The practical unanimity of the Peers in opposition to the Home Rule bill is an unhealthy sign of the division between the people and the aristocracy. Whatever may be said as to the demerits of the Home Rule bill, it is ridiculous to assert that the arguments which convinced nearly one-half of the electors of Great Britain would not have been powerful enough to convince an equal portion of the Peers if they were not swayed by interests or prejudices which separate them from the rest of their fellow-countrymen. If that country is in the healthiest condition in which there is practical identity of interests among all classes, then England is indeed in a bad way, and the sharp antagonism which is thus revealed—not for the first time—between her hereditary legislators and the representatives of the people bodes no good for the Peers. At the same time, it is folly to ignore that for once, in a way, the House of Lords has had a quasi-democratic sanction for the step which it has taken. A body which intermittently asserts its right to set itself in opposition to the majority of each of the three kingdoms, England not excluded, can hardly be blamed when almost for the first time it finds its action supported by a majority of the electors of England. The Peers in the past have always yielded to two things, and to two things only. Their veto on all measures of Liberal reform has been set on one side either to a more or less frankly applied intimidation resting upon popular agitation in England, or to what they regard as the treason of the leaders of the Conservative party. As these are the only arguments which have the slightest weight with the majority of the Upper House, it was certain that they could do



nothing except what they have done. But there is not the faintest chance of an intimidatory campaign being set on foot in England, and agitation outside England has no influence on the Lords. English electors are not going to hold indignation meetings because the Lords have practically given effect to the wishes of the voting majority of the English representatives. The other argument will not be applied until England has a Conservative Ministry in office; that, however, is probably nearer than most people expect. When it does come there will probably be a system of local government in Ireland which in its practical working will be indistinguishable from Home Rule.

*Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh.* Mr. Gladstone, whose energy and perennial youth excite the admiration of his friends and the despair of his enemies, after refreshing himself for a few weeks at Black-craig, took the platform at Edinburgh for the purpose of hurling defiance at the Lords. His speech, although emphatic enough in its general tone, showed clearly enough that Mr. Gladstone has no intention of setting fire to the heather in the shape of a popular agitation against the House of Lords. He knows too well that the heather is wet. Mr. Gladstone disclaimed all appeals to violence or even to vehemence, and declared that what was wanted was "determination, calm, solid, quiet, but fixed determination." But the Peers will snap their fingers at determination--until they find expression in another dissolution. A calm, solid, but fixed determination that shrinks from a dissolution which, if it favored Home Rule, would settle the question once for all, is a determination which will only determine the Lords to persevere in their present course. A dissolution is the last thing in the world of which the Government is thinking.

*Is Home Rule Shelved?* The autumn session is to be devoted to the Employers' Liability bill and the Parish Councils bill, the latter being no longer confined to England, but extended to Wales and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone's speech was eagerly scanned for indications of the intentions of the Government with regard to next year, but the oracle was judiciously vague. The feeling is growing that there will be no reintroduction of the Home Rule bill next year, and that the whole of the session will be devoted to an attempt to carry out the Newcastle programme. The special correspondent of *United Ireland* writes in favor of this policy. "Personally," he says, "I do not see that the formal reintroduction of the bill next year is a matter of vital importance for Ireland. The issue of Home Rule is totally eclipsed, and Home Rule is naturally postponed until after the next general election." Of course, if the Irish agree to this, no one in England will raise any objection. It is a question which the Irish will have to decide; and, judging from the remarks of this correspondent in *United Ireland*, it would seem as if even the most advanced section of the Nationalists was disposed to acquiesce in postponing the question until after the inevitable dissolution.

*Next Session.*

If the Home Rule block is removed it will be a mistake to think that the Irish question will be out of the way. Legislation for the evicted tenants will become one of the first orders of the day. A Reinstatement bill, however, will be somewhat difficult to get through the House of Lords, and the financial sacrifices which it may possibly entail will not make it very popular in the House of Commons. Then behind the question of the evicted tenants is the question of Amnesty. That question, however, although good enough for popular agitation, is not of serious Parliamentary importance. It is understood that the Government will introduce a bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and follow that up by legislation for London. If any time remains they will attempt to do something to deal with the liquor traffic and with the Labor laws.

*The Protection of Commons.*

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Edinburgh, deplored the legislative famine which has been characteristic of this session. The Home Rule bill, like Pharaoh's lean kine, has devoured all the other bills, only to be slaughtered itself. Many measures which ought to have passed into law have been sacrificed, and very few have been allowed to slip through the double barrier of Home Rule and obstruction. One of these was a little bill, the need of which was recognized by a Parliamentary Committee seventeen years since. It is a bill which practically repeals the Statute of Merton, whereby lords of the manor or landed proprietors were permitted to inclose common land. The statute passed this year limits the application of the Statute of Merton to cases in which the consent of the Board of Agriculture has been obtained, and this consent, it is expressly stated, is not to be given unless the Board is convinced that the proposed inclosure is for the benefit of the public.

*The Gagged Commons.*

The House of Commons has broken down this session, not merely as a legislative, but also as a debating concern. If there were half a dozen Peers who were alert and had the true metal in them, they might have scored heavily for the Upper Chamber. A series of animated debates upon questions which the House of Commons wished to debate, but could not, would have done the House of Lords good. Unfortunately for them, the half-dozen Peers were not forthcoming, and if a public question cannot be discussed in the House of Commons, it will not be discussed elsewhere. A very remarkable instance of the way in which the rules of the House of Commons can be used to gag debate, even when time exists for such discussion, was afforded in the last months of the last session by Sir Richard Temple.

*The Crisis in Mashonaland.*

Before Parliament rose there were several questions asked, and numerous Ministerial explanations given, concerning the threatened outbreak of war between the British South African Company and Lobengula. The British



Ministers are evidently very anxious lest the eager spirits at the front should force their hands, and lest Mr. Rhodes should do with Lobengula as Sir Bartle Frere did with Cetewayo. Mr. Buxton stated that the Government insisted that, under present circumstances, its consent must first be obtained before an aggressive movement can be made against Lobengula. Of course, he added, if Lobengula attacked the company would be justified in making any offensive operations which it deemed necessary. The Ministerial reply shows clearly the absurdity of thinking that, when a crisis becomes acute, Downing Street can exercise any effective control over the troops at the front. The art of tempting your adversary to begin operations is so well understood that Mr. Rhodes has practically a free hand. If he wants to smash Lobengula and thinks that he has got the means of doing so, he will be able to do it without in the least departing from the line of action laid down for him by Lord Ripon.

*French Restlessness.* Matabeleland is the great danger point in Africa; but a nasty little quarrel is brewing between the French and the English on the Niger. The facts of the case would seem to be clearly in England's favor and it is hardly to be expected that the French Foreign Office will espouse the cause of the invading intruder. France is by no means in a quiescent mood. She is pressing her demands upon Siam with a ruthless severity. According to the telegrams from the Far East, the Siamese have accepted all the demands contained in the French Ultimatum, only to find that new and further claims are being put forward, which will practically reduce their kingdom to the position of a French province. The extension of French influence in this region need not seriously alarm England. The power which has the superior navy can treat its rival's possessions as so many hostages.

*The Viceroyalty of India.* The Viceroyalty of India seems to be going a-begging. After considerable difficulty the British Government offered the post to Sir Henry Norman, the present Governor of Queensland. Sir Henry Norman, who is sixty-five years of age, at first accepted it, but subsequently, on the eve of the acceptance of his resignation as Governor of Queensland, he telegraphed that reasons of health rendered it impossible for him to go to India. Lord Brassey, who has just started for India on the Opium Commission, was suggested as a substitute, but at the present moment of writing no fresh appointment has been officially announced. There is a general feeling that things are not going on well in India. The revival of the old feud between the Mussulmans and the Hindoos about cow killing causes uneasiness in England, and no one can say at present what will be the ultimate result of the closing of the mints. In the midst of the general uneasiness, the fact that a distinguished Indian officer—Sir Mortimer Durand—is on his way through the Afghan passes to the Court of the Ameer at Cabul does not tend to in-

crease the complacency with which affairs in India are regarded at the present moment. So far all has gone well; but the Afghans are queer folk to deal with.

*The Kaiser as Heimdal* There was but little to record in Germany last month. The tariff war continues with Russia. The German Emperor has visited his Austrian ally, and has interchanged a civil telegram with Prince Bismarck. The old statesman being ill, the young Emperor offered him one of his castles as a residence. Bismarck thanked his sovereign, but declined the offer, saying that he would recover best at home. The Emperor has been making a tour of inspection through the border provinces on which the brunt of the next war will fall. The French squirmed a little at the imperial visit to the lost provinces, but in the provinces themselves the Emperor seems to have been well received. In the course of his tour the Kaiser was really quite reasonable in his speeches, all of which have been forgotten by this time, excepting one in which he spoke of Germany as standing like Heimdal, the warder of the gods, as sentinel in the Temple of Universal Peace.

*The Cholera as a Casus Belli.* The cholera in Europe has been furnishing constant paragraphs to the papers, but there has been no great outbreak in Western Europe. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that the cholera was generated at Mecca, where the water of the sacred well Zem-Zem is declared to be full of cholera poison. The mortality among the pilgrims this year has been enormous, and sanitarians in Western Europe are discussing whether or not it would not be justifiable for civilization to compel the Sultan, even at the cannon's mouth, to carry out radical sanitary reforms in Mecca. It is, of course, just as possible to force sanitation by ultimatum as to forbid religious persecution, or to insist upon the concession of autonomy by the same rough-and-ready expedient; still it would be novel to see the combined fleets of Europe threatening to pitch the Sultan into the Bosphorus if he did not set the scavengers to work in the Holy City. A main drainage scheme for Mecca is an object which, to say the least, is as much worth while going to war about as most of the objects for which sovereigns and nations fight. But the hygienists have not yet the ironclads of the world at their disposal.

*"The Right to Work."* The Swiss Republic was the first nation in the world to incorporate in its constitution the right of the national legislature to limit the day's labor of adults. It is now proposed through the Initiative to impose upon the national legislature the duty of exercising this right so as to provide employment for every citizen willing to work but unable to obtain it. The proposition, for which the requisite fifty thousand signatures have been obtained, is of a most sweeping character. Not only does it demand shorter hours of labor in order that more hands may be employed, but it also re-



quires the establishment of public workshops and the management of employment bureaus by the State. For the prevention of enforced idleness through strikes and lockouts it makes provision for arbitration in labor disputes. Indeed, it is not a single law that is presented, but a scheme of laws establishing "the right to work," which is the modern and scientific form of the right to food which mediæval philanthropy labored so hard to establish. The plan is well thought out, and nearly every part of it is already in successful operation in some quarter of the globe. Yet it is hardly likely that a series of measures so far reaching will be adopted by a nation at a single election. Direct legislation in Switzerland, though demanded by the Liberals and effective in preventing legislation in behalf of the corporations and the dominant classes, has yet proved a strong bulwark of conservatism. Once the nation has secured the legislation demanded by public sentiment, further changes cannot be made more rapidly than a majority of the whole people can be educated to believe in them. While legislative majorities may change violently, popular majorities change but slowly.

*The Late Professor Jowett.* Old Professor Harkness used to say that when he went through college he looked upon the Greek classics as chiefly remarkable because they set forth so completely the correctness of the Greek grammar. The classics are better taught now than they used to be, and students get proportionately more literature and proportionately less etymology. Yet there are many of us who must confess that when we stammered through Plato at the rate of two pages an hour, turning his exquisite Greek into execrable English, we had no conception of what his thought was, and only came to enjoy Plato when we read him in Professor Jowett's translation. Last month the translator died, and it is gratifying to find how widespread has been the regret expressed at the loss which Oxford has sustained. Professor Jowett was born in 1817, entered the ministry and wrote ably upon Scriptural literature. But the great work of his life was his translation of the great philosopher whose ideals are still quickening the best thought and kindling the noblest aspirations. It has been said of Professor Jowett that he has made Plato one of the English classics, and such a service lifts the translator into the front rank of the literary men of our time. He was a great Englishman, who believed greatly in England; and Oxford will never be the same to most Englishmen now that the Master of Balliol is no more.

*Anglo-America.* The progress of the world depends upon the progress of ideas, and of the ideas that are most essential to the progressive development of the human race, none is more important than the unity between English-speaking peoples. That unity at present exists in literature and in language, and the only break in the circle is the political disruption that dates from the revolt of the American colonies from the mother country. To bridge the chasm thus created is the great task that lies before

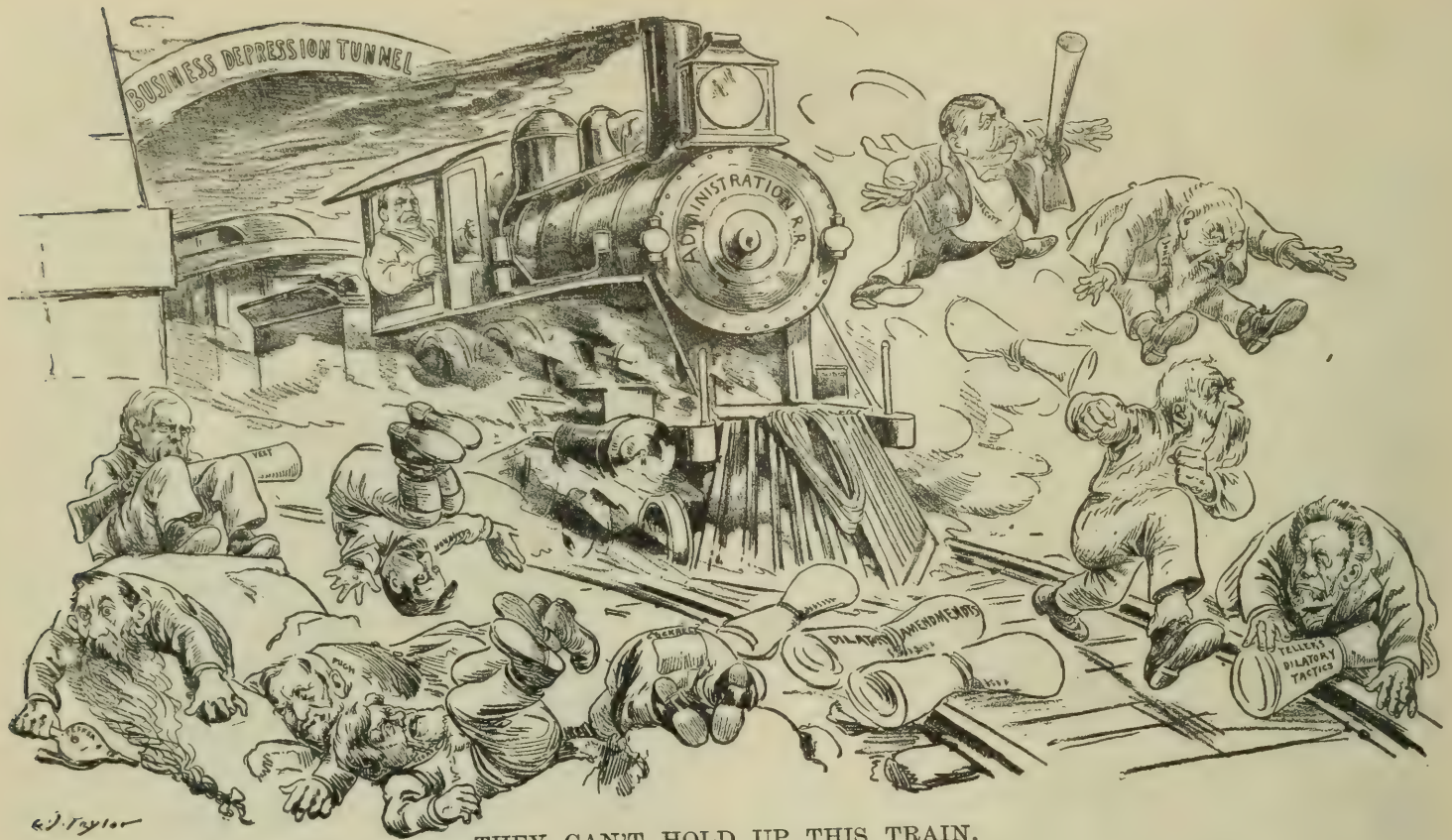


THE LATE PROFESSOR JOWETT OF OXFORD.

the patriots of both countries. A practical step in this direction would be the establishment of a permanent tribunal composed of delegates from the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of the Privy Council of England, which would be empowered to adjudicate on all disputes that arise between the citizens of the Republic and the citizens of the Empire. To many it has seemed contrary to sound principles to allow French, Italians and Swedes to settle the right or wrong of the Bering Sea question, which was distinctly a domestic one between England and the United States. It is interesting to note in this connection that Justice Harlan, the representative of the United States on the arbitration tribunal, has just expressed himself upon this point. Mr. Harlan, after leaving Paris, went to London, and in conversation with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes stated that in his opinion the next dispute ought to be settled between these countries by delegates of the Supreme Court and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council without the intervention of any strangers. Such an expression of opinion coming from so distinguished a judge and arbitrator is another intimation of the progress that is being made in the direction of the reunion of the English-speaking race. But all progress in this, or, indeed, in any direction, to be stable, must be slow, and the foundations must be laid broad and deep in the heart of the nations if anything lasting is to be achieved.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THEY CAN'T HOLD UP THIS TRAIN.

From *Puck*, October 21.



MISGUIDED.

DELUDED WORKINGMEN:—"Is this the Promised Land."—From *Judge*, October 21.





OUR IMPRESSIVE CZAR.

He tramples on the law of the land in the noble cause of protection to cheap Asiatic labor.—From *The Wasp* (San Francisco), September 20.



RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

If this giant could establish himself in the South he would kick the dog and crush the tail of the cat, with his right hand humble the sailor, and with his left suffocate the commerce of the friend who would have called upon him for his assistance.—From *Il Papagallo*, September 24.



THE EUROPEAN CHESSBOARD.

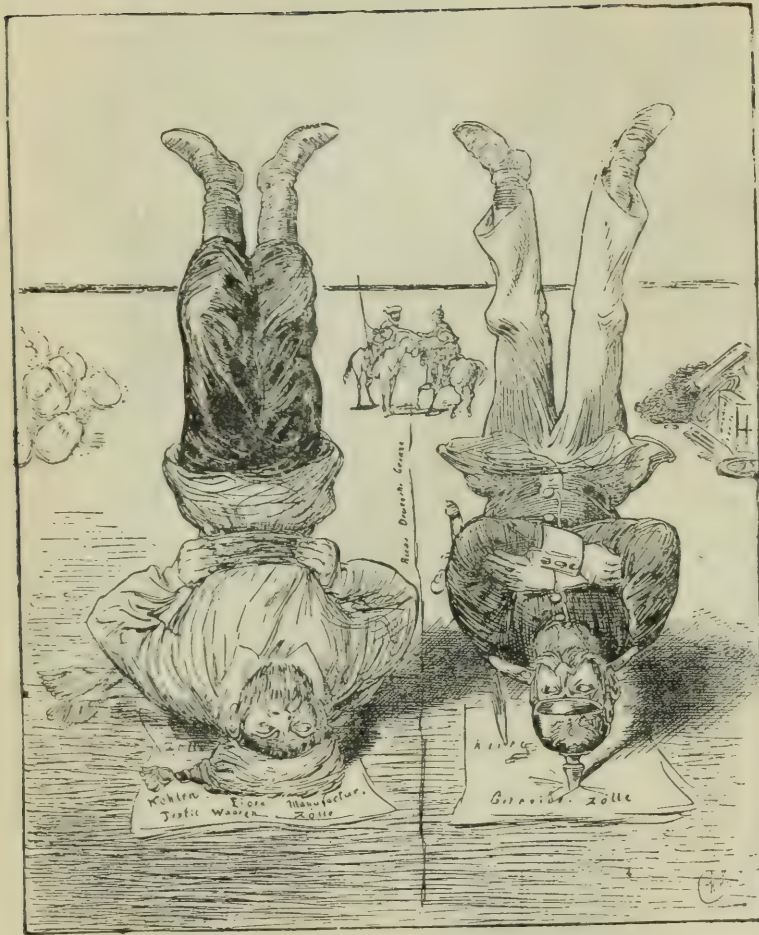
THE BLACKS CHECKMATED IN FOUR MOVES.



THE "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF EUROPE.

From *Puck*, October 18.





THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.

COUSIN: "Can you do it yet?"—From *Ulk* (Berlin), September 15.



TRYING HER STRENGTH.

MADAME LA REPUBLIQUE: "Aha!—Pulled 'im now—at last!!"—From *Punch* (London), September 2.



“SQUARING.”

LOBENGULA: "You never met the man you couldn't deal with, eh? Then you will have to gain a little experience from me."  
MR. RHODES: "And perhaps we shall have to teach you a thing or two."—From the *South African Echo*, September 2.



OLD KING COAL AND HIS FIDDLERS THREE.

APROPOS OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

From *Fun* (London), September 12.





#### THE FOOL'S PARADISE.

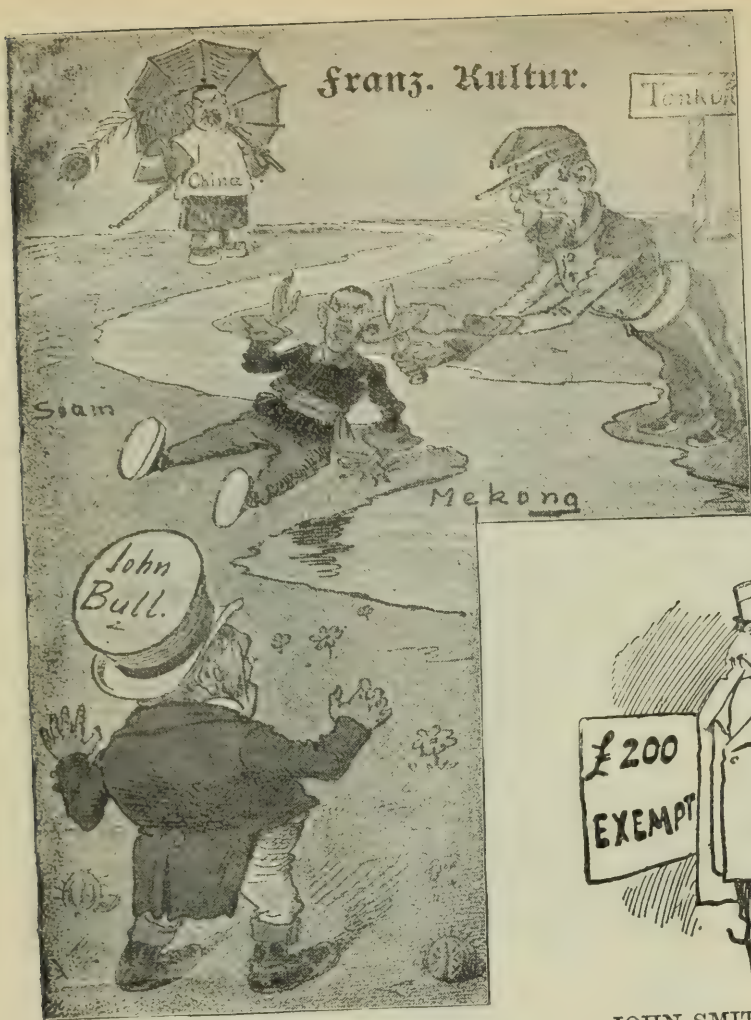
"Roasted pigeons are seen flying about. If we kick we shall get them with difficulty ; but if we sit quietly they will fly to us of their own accord."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



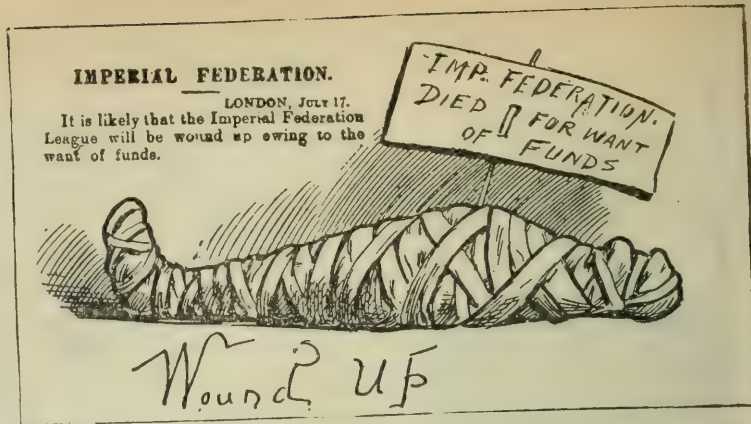
#### AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The cocks have an idea to fly up in the air, when dragging the barque of the North in the Mediterranean. This novelty will irritate the great fish of the East, which opens its mouth at the least cry from its people. This Eastern monster is protected by the modern Polyphemus, who silently seeks for strangers in its waters.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome), September 10.

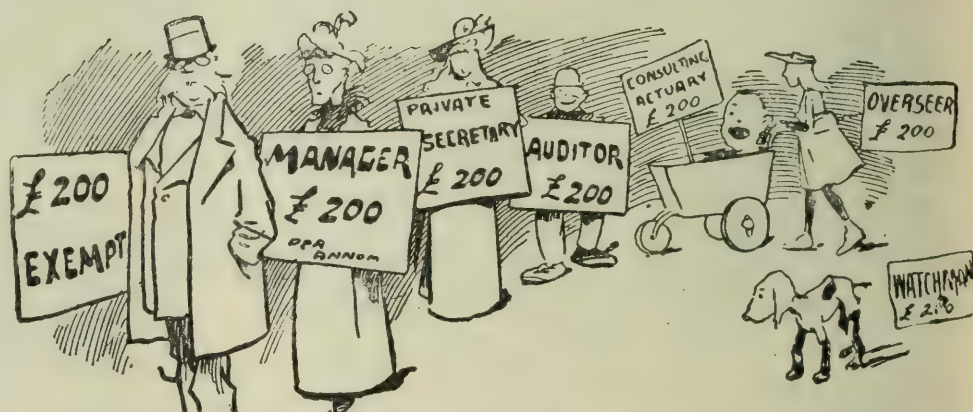




A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SIAMESE QUESTION.  
From *Der Wahrer Jacob*, September 16.



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.  
From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



JOHN SMITH'S IDEA OF LEGITIMATE EVASION OF THE INCOME TAX.  
His income is a paltry £1,400 per annum, and he pays away the whole of it in household salaries.—From the *Melbourne Punch*.



A NATIVE VIEW OF THE BOMBAY RIOTS.  
From the *Hindi Punch* (Bombay), August 20.



KICKED OUT!  
From *Moonshine* (London), September 9.



THEIR LORDSHIPS.  
From the *Westminster Budget* (London), September 8.





**WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?**

**LITTLE PAUL:** "The sea, Floy, what is it it keeps on saying?"

**GRAND OLD MARINER:** "It's saying as how a storm's brewin', my little dear!"—From *Fun* (London), September 5.



**THE POLITICIAN: A GERMAN VIEW OF MR. GLADSTONE.**

(After Hogarth.)

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), September 10.



**CONDEMNED.**

**GLADSTONE (as Inspector):** "Set to work at once, boys. It's a dangerous nuisance. It has got to come down."—From *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), September 23.



**"OUT YOU GO!"**

From *Judy* (London), September 20.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 20.—The bill to repeal the Federal Election laws reported in the House of Representatives....A mob in Roanoke, Va., bent on lynching a negro, attempts to break open the jail, but is repulsed by the militia; eleven persons killed and many wounded; the Mayor flees the town....A mob in Louisiana pursuing a negro criminal builds a pyre on which to burn the victim....The Ways and Means Committee brings the hearings on the tariff question to a close....William Lea Chambers, of Alabama, nominated for Land Commissioner to Samoa....The Home Secretary of the British Ministry criticises the Labor members of Parliament for their advice to the striking coal miners....Ten new cases of cholera and two deaths reported from Hamburg....Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, resigns on account of the dissatisfaction with the Civil Marriage bill....The will of the late Hamilton Fish leaves \$50,000 to Columbia College....Prince Bismarck becomes seriously ill; Emperor William invites him to his palace.

September 21.—Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offers a cloture resolution in the Senate; the House decides to begin debate on the Federal Elections bill September 26 and to end it October 10....Mr. McCreary offers an amendment to the Geary law in the Foreign Affairs Committee....Order restored in Roanoke, Va., after the negro is lynched....The cholera reported to be spreading to European ports....Admiral Mello sends his ultimatum to the authorities at Rio Janeiro....Many radical leaders in Argentina arrested; the national troops in Corrientes join the rebels; the President orders the entire national guard mobilized....Foreign exchange in American markets takes a decided rise; export of breadstuffs declines; the cotton crop two or three weeks belated.

September 22.—In the Senate Messrs. Teller and Wolcott oppose the cloture resolution; Representative Loud introduces a bill into the House appropriating \$500,000 for the deportation of Chinese....The Commissioner of Pensions estimates the appropriations for 1895 at \$162,631,570....Eleven people killed in an accident on the Wabash Railroad near Chicago....The British challenge yacht, "Valkyrie," arrives in New York....Rebel vessels in Rio Janeiro harbor prepare to bombard the city....Insurgents in Tucuman, Argentina, invade Santiago del Esturo and attack government troops....Report received of the loss of the Haytian gunboat "Petion" on September 6 with 90 persons on board....Mr. Gladstone sends a circular letter of thanks to his supporters in Parliament....The British Parliament adjourns to November 2....M. Zola speaks on "Anonymity in Journalism" before the London Institute of Journalism....A newspaper in Rome sues a Cardinal for inciting a boycott against it.

September 23.—The cloture resolution in the Senate referred to Committee on Rules....The Indian Bureau asks for an appropriation of \$6,931,756....A steamship with supplies sent from New York to the plague stricken city of Brunswick, Ga....A State convention of negroes called in Georgia to consider means of checking lynching....Federal troops overcome the insurgents in Tucuman, Argentina.

September 24.—Union sailors in San Francisco blow up lodging house of non-union men with dynamite; five persons killed....Irish and Italian laborers in Brooklyn, N.

Y., engage in a street fight....Official data from Washington show 560 State and private bank suspensions and 72 resumptions from January 1 to September 1; 155 national bank suspensions and 70 resumptions....President Carnot, addressing the army at Beauvais, declares France's love of peace, but readiness for war....Many Anarchists arrested in Vienna....An Anarchist named Pallas at Barcelona, Spain, throws dynamite bombs into the midst of a military review....Miners in the Mons coal districts, Belgium, decide to go on strike....The Russian monitor *Rosalka*, with 178 men, reported missing.

September 25.—Senator Stewart makes a bitter censure in the Senate of President Cleveland's public utterances and executive policy; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, speaks against the Repeal bill....The rioters in Roanoke ask the Mayor to return and guarantee him protection....State authorities in Alabama decide to make no further leases of convicts to mine owners....Professor Koch finds no cholera bacilli in Berlin's drinking water....The proprietors of a young Czech journal in Prague arrested.

September 26.—Debate on the repeal of the Federal Elections bill begun in the House of Representatives; work on a new tariff bill begun by the Committee on Ways and Means....Express companies on railroads arm all their employees to prevent train robberies....The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a day at the World's Fair....The Treasurer of the Old Colony railroad embezzles \$96,000....A sleight-of-hand performer forced to discontinue his exhibition in the City of Mexico on account of a priest declaring his works to be "of the devil"... A newspaper hostile to the government in Argentina suppressed; the State in a disturbed condition; telegraphic communication with the interior cut off; a skirmish takes place off the coast between government vessels and rebel torpedo boats.

September 27.—President Cleveland expresses his views on money legislation in a public letter to Governor Northern, of Virginia....Senator Gorman on the floor of the Senate sharply rebukes the insinuations of the opponents of repeal that the repeal Senators are controlled by offers of Federal patronage....Senator Jones, of Arkansas, submits a compromise bill....The President nominates Robert E. Preston to be Superintendent of the Mint....The Maryland Democratic convention indorses the Cleveland Administration....The Democrats of Massachusetts nominate John E. Russell for Governor....Mr. Gladstone addresses the Midlothian Liberal Committee of Edinburgh on the House of Lords....20,000 women and children said to be starving in the coal districts of England where the strike prevails....The Argentinian government captures Col. Espina, who incited the naval revolt of the 26th inst.; the rebels in Santa Fé surrender....The cruiser "Charleston" arrives at Rio Janeiro, Brazil....The Governor of South Carolina sends militia to Langley to prevent a negro lynching.

September 28.—The supporters of the repeal in the Senate begin to organize to effect a final vote....William Lee Chambers, of Alabama, nominated to be Land Commissioner at Samoa; Luther Short, Consul-General at Constantinople....The Missouri Colored Church conference protests against the frequent negro lynchings....



More coal miners in Belgium go on strike ; the Federation of Mine Owners in England issues a manifesto justifying the 25 per cent. reduction in wages....The Queen Regent and King of Spain get enthusiastic reception on return to Madrid from San Sebastian ; the Spanish police order a general search for Anarchists....Police authorities at Budapest seize large quantities of Communist and Socialist manifestos....The insurgent, Col. Espina, in Argentina, sentenced to be shot.

September 29.—Certain manufacturers of Philadelphia petition Congress in favor of continued use of silver as money, and against altering the tariff law....Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Repeal bill ... Governor Flower, of New York, addresses the Palmyra Fair on the Depression of Land Values....The Grand Jury of New York recommends the abolition of the Coroner's office and the relegation of its functions to health officers and other public officials....Five thousand people turn out to witness the hanging of five negroes in Mount Vernon and Montgomery counties, Georgia....The police authorities find a bomb factory and anarchists' headquarters in Barcelona, Spain....Anarchists leave Vienna in considerable numbers on account of police activities against them....An infernal machine with lighted fuse discovered near police headquarters in Prague ; many anarchists arrested ....The striking miners in England refuse to conform to owners' rules for returning to work....Alderman George Robert Tyler elected to succeed Lord Mayor Knill in London. . .M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, issues a notice disclaiming anything more than international courtesy in the visit of the fleet to Toulon, France ....Indications point to a restoration of harmony in the business relations of Germany and Russia....Heavy fighting occurs between government and rebels in northern Buenos Ayres ; peace restored in Rosario, Santa Fé, by the surrender of the city and the rebel forces.

September 30.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, accuses President Cleveland of exceeding his authority in several public acts....A report submitted by Representative Dockery, of the Joint Committee, shows a total of \$13,364,196 in government salaries....General Wheeler, of Alabama, introduces a bill into Congress providing for a commemoration in New York City of the Twentieth Century of the Christian Religion....The effort of the Italian government to negotiate a big loan in Berlin is unsuccessful.. .The cholera plague spreads rapidly in the government of Kolo, Russia....Miners about Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, return to work at reduced wages. ....Foreign warships dissuade Admiral Mello from a proposed attack on the Rio Janeiro fort ... Pallas, the Spanish Anarchist who threw the bomb into the military review at Barcelona, sentenced to be shot with his back to the executioners....The Argentinian rebel, Col. Espina, shot ...The Boston baseball team wins the National League pennant for the year.

October 1.—Many new cases reported from the fever stricken city, Brunswick, Ga. ; most of the citizens draw from the relief stores ...The Schuylkill Coal Exchange, Pennsylvania, decides to raise miners' wages six per cent., on account of advance in prices for September....The Oklahoma and Indian Territory inter-Territorial Convention passes resolutions praying for a Congressional act to fuse the two Territories into a single State....The Franco-Siamese difficulty finally settled by Siam's concession of all demands save in the matter of retaining the Danish officials in her service....The municipality of Saint Denis, France, refuses to honor the visiting Russian fleet and denounces the Czar as a despot....The miners' strike in

Belgium spreads ominously ; 10,000 men out of work....The police stop a noisy Anarchist meeting in Manchester, England....The Argentinian government recaptures an ironclad which had been taken by the rebels under Col. Espina.

October 2.—A fearful cyclone rages on the Gulf coast of Louisiana ; many people killed and great damage done to property....Yellow fever spreads beyond the control of the authorities at Brunswick, Ga....Another negro-lynching in South Carolina ; lynchers placard the dead body with the sign : "We do not know any better law than to protect our wives and daughters"....Many mills in New England resume operations....Representative Henderson, of Iowa, introduces a bill in Congress providing for an investigation of the Sugar Trust....Governor Tillman makes further "liquor raids" in South Carolina....Admiral Mello resumes hostilities at Rio Janeiro....The Franco-Siamese treaty signed on the 1st inst. yields the left bank of the Mekong and the islands in the river ; France may build stations on the right bank and maintain consulates in Siamese territory....A further discovery of dynamite bombs made by the police in Barcelona....The Philadelphia cricket team defeats the Australians in the international match at the Quaker City.

October 3.—A bill to modify the Geary act agreed upon in the House Committee of Foreign Affairs....The Treasury circulation statement for September shows an increase from \$25.01 to \$25.29....The private stock of wines of a citizen seized in Charleston under the Dispensary law....The Mayors of several manufacturing cities in England invite conferences of mine owners and laborers with a view to ending the long strike... The Matabele tribe under Lobengula make another attack on the British strongholds near Victoria, South Africa....The poet Björnson in a public interview in Vienna strongly advocates Norwegian independence....Many women vote on the school elections in Connecticut....The will of the late Calvin T. Sampson bequeaths large amounts to church missions and similar charities....The radical leader, Dr. Alem, arrested in Buenos Ayres.

October 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate the reasons for not having purchased the full amount of silver during July and August....A delegation of Baltimore business men and manufacturers visits Washington to urge the repeal of the Sherman act....The Northwest wheat crop for September reaches the highest figures ever known ; 5,109,949 bushels received at Duluth ....Militia called out in Alabama to suppress demonstrations of striking railroad hands....The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska indorses the Cleveland Administration against the wish of Representative Bryan....Late reports of the hurricane in Louisiana give a death list of nearly 2,000, most of them whites....The trial of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, for inciting to riot begins in New York City....Alaskan Indians murder the missionary, H. R. Thornton, while at his post of duty....The boundary dispute with Mexico referred to a joint commission of two....The Spanish government sends troops to Melilla to rebuild the fort recently torn down by the Moors ; 27,000 Africans on the ground ; a Spanish gunboat shells the Moorish strongholds all along the Morocco coast....The Turkish ambassador in London makes a public statement defending the course of Turkey relative to Armenians....Great Britain assumes the offensive against Lobengula's tribe in South Africa....The Ashantees on the West coast of Africa conquer the Coranza tribe and threaten the British protectorate to the south.

October 5.—A call for a convention of colored men to protest against lynching issued, to be held in Cincinnati



November 28....The Pan-American Bimetallic Convention meets in St. Louis....A riot takes place among striking railroad men in the Big Four shops at Indianola....A well-known whisky house in Louisville suspends....Capt. D. F. Stiles, U. S. A., to be court-martialed for alleged misconduct at the opening of the Cherokee Strip....The dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius" ordered to destroy all derelicts along the Atlantic Coast....The cruiser "Montgomery" much injured by the recent hurricane at New Orleans....The Spanish government announces its intention of pushing forward the building of its forts in North Africa despite Moorish interference....An anti-Jew riot occurs in Beraun near Prague; many persons injured....The striking miners in Belgium return to work....The first race between the "Vigilant" and "Valkyrie" yachts for the America's cup declared off for lack of wind, the boats failing to cover the course within the time limit.

October 6.—Yellow fever increases in Brunswick, Ga....The Democratic and Republican conventions in New York State make important nominations....Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, proposes a compromise for the Voorhees Repeal bill, involving a declaration in favor of free coinage....Stephen Bonsal, Secretary of the Legation at Peking, nominated to be Secretary at Madrid; Charles Denby, Jr., Second Secretary at Peking, to be Secretary at Peking....The Treasury loses \$3,750,000 of gold for the day, but the currency balance is increased \$3,000,000....A negro assaults a white girl in Fort Scott, Kan.; the whites of the city turn out in pursuit of the culprit; the militia summoned to prevent violence....The widely-known newspaper, *Don Quixote*, City of Mexico, suppressed....Much clamoring against the Moors reported from Madrid; citizens anxious to enlist in an expedition against them....Pallas, the Barcelona Anarchist, shot....A skirmish occurs between a police patrol and a band of Matabeles in South Africa....A band of train robbers hunted down and killed in Montana.

October 7.—The second of the series of international yacht races for America's cup won by the American boat "Vigilant"....Supporters of the Repeal bill in the Senate announce their intention to force a continuous session, beginning October 11, until a vote is secured....Improvement reported from the fever district in Georgia....Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel fleet at Rio Janeiro, demands the dismounting of guns in the city; President Peixoto accedes and hostilities cease for the time being....The German government comes to the rescue of Italy and enables it to secure the needed financial loan in Berlin....Prince Bismarck leaves Kissingen, where he had been confined by sickness, for his home at Friedrichsruhe....Fourteen thousand Riff natives intrench themselves about the Spanish fort at Melilla....An anti-monarchical agitation reported to be increasing in Sicily.

October 8.—The steamship "Russia" from Hamburg detained at quarantine at New York with cases resembling cholera on board....A mob in Savannah, Ga., takes possession of a railroad station, awaiting the arrival of a negro, with purpose to lynch him. White Caps continue their demonstration against lowering the price of cotton in Louisiana....King Humbert, of Italy, offers Prince Bismarck a winter home near Naples....Marshal McMahon, ex-President of France, reported to be very ill....Berbers still flock to Manilla to fight the Spaniards.

October 9.—Lord Dunraven's challenge cutter again beaten by the "Vigilant" in the international yacht race....In the Senate Mr. Wolcott characterizes President Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen as "intrusive and

offensive"....The debate on the Federal Elections bill ended in the House....Chicago Day celebrated at the World's Fair; over 700,000 persons in attendance; the bonded indebtedness of the exposition discharged by the final payment of \$1,565,310....The Coal Creek mining trouble in Tennessee ends and the men return to work....The fall term of the Supreme Court opens....Secretary Carlisle responds to the Senate's inquiry as to the appointment of the Fairchild Commission....The Treasury gold reserve decreased five millions from October 1....Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, convicted in New York of inciting to riot....Cases of smallpox appear in plague-stricken Brunswick, Ga....Count de Lesseps reported to be dying....The mayors of the Sheffield district, England, meet to consider means of settling the coal mining difficulties....Negotiations for the loan of 40,000,000 lire to Italian bankers concluded in Berlin....Three Anarchists arrested in Bohemia for trying to blow up a railroad train....Three thousand more coal miners go on strike in Belgium.

October 10.—The Tucker bill to repeal Federal Election laws passes the House by a vote of 200 to 101, the Populists voting with the Democrats....Chambers of Commerce in Virginia, North and South Carolina appoint committees to visit Washington to urge the passage of the Repeal bill; Senator McPherson speaks sharply of the delay in voting....The Republicans carry the municipal election in Indianapolis....Over 300,000 people attend the World's Fair....A fight occurs between Hungarian miners in Greensburgh, Pa....The Austrian Parliament opens; a bill introduced to extend the suffrage; 20,000 persons attend the sixteen universal suffrage meetings held in Vienna....The Federation of Coal Mine Owners rejects the Mayors' plan for settling the great strike....Fort Villegagnon in Rio Janeiro Bay declares in favor of Admiral Mello....A riot occurs in the outposts of Hamburg in resistance to sanitary officials.

October 11.—The Senate begins a continuous session in order to force a vote on the Repeal bill....Mr. McCreary's bill amending the Chinese Exclusion act taken up in the House....The State Convention of the Farmer's Alliance in Iowa indorses the Anti-Option and Conger Land bill....President Peixoto, of Brazil, promises to resign if the fall elections go against him....The mine owners in South Derbyshire and Leicestershire accept the Mayors' proposals that men be taken back at their old wages, the reduction of 10 per cent. to be accepted in December....General Chincilla ordered by the Spanish government to take command against the Moors of North Africa....Lack of wind prevents the yachts from finishing in the third international race....Windle makes a mile (flying start) on the bicycle in 1:56 4-5; Tyler (standing start) in 2:00 2-5.

October 12.—The continuous session of the Senate broken by an adjournment at 1.30 A.M., after thirty-eight hours of debate; Senator Allen speaks for thirteen consecutive hours....A delegation of Philadelphia merchants goes to the Capital to urge repeal....A poll of the Alabama State Democratic Committee shows a unanimous opinion in favor of repeal....A report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows a decided improvement in the condition of the New York banks....The Spanish Minister of the Interior resigns.

October 13.—Messrs. Vest and Allen in the Senate give notice of amendments to the Repeal bill....Representative McCreary speaks upon his bill amending the Geary Exclusion act....The railroads refuse to allow idle men in Texas to ride free....The Gulf Coast again swept by severe storms....The Union Pacific railroad goes into a



receiver's hands....Two sections of an excursion train collide at Jackson, Mich., killing twelve persons and wounding many others....The President of Guatemala dissolves Congress and declares himself a dictator....More Spanish troops embark for Melilla....The Bavarian Diet rejects the motions of the Socialists and radicals to extend the suffrage....The French entertain the Russian Fleet at Toulon....Reports reach London of further fighting in the Matabele country....The American yacht "Vigilant" defeats the English yacht "Valkyrie" in the third of the International races, and thus wins the "America's" cup.

October 14.—"We have only begun to fight," Mr. Voorhees says on moving an adjournment of the Senate for the day; Senator Palmer announces that he will not surrender to compromise....A severe storm visits various sections of the United States, doing much damage on the coast and lakes....Great excitement in the Hungarian Diet because of the Premier's speech against motions censuring the Government; the Opposition members leave the Chamber....Toulon, France, overcrowded with visitors at the reception to the Russian fleet....The Moors mount cannon on the high points about Melilla and menace the fort....Afghan forces drive the Russian admiral and his troops from the Pamir country.

October 15.—London papers comment sarcastically on the Senate's "continuous session"....The main buildings of South Dakota University destroyed by fire....The Spanish government dispatches artillery to Melilla, fearing a concentrated attack from the Moors....The miners' union in Lens, France, decides to continue the coal strike....The Brazilian government protests to Argentina against its permitting aid to be sent to revolutionists.

October 16.—The McCreary Chinese bill passes the House by a vote of 167 to 9, with an amendment offered by Mr. Geary....Further reports indicate widespread damages to property and loss of life from the storm of the 14th....Business men of Duluth, Minn., meet in mass convention and pass resolutions demanding repeal of Sherman law and amendment of the rules of the Senate; similar action taken in Boston and Pittsburgh....The Franco-Russian fêtes at Toulon close....The British fleet visits Taranto, Italy....The Czarewitch of Russia formally betrothed to Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince of Wales....The famous composer Gounod stricken with apoplexy.

October 17.—Senator Sherman arraigns the majority in the Senate for failure to bring about action upon the Repeal bill; Senator Hill advocates the right of the presiding officer to determine the presence of a quorum....The Treasury report for September shows continued heavy falling off in imports; also a decrease in the currency holdings....Russian naval officers warmly welcomed in Paris....Anarchists start a riot and destroy a theatre in Rome....The government forts in Rio Janeiro fire on the rebel fleet; Duestro captured by Admiral Mello; the latter again bombards the capital....A large iron company in Philadelphia fails....The Bankers' Convention assembles at Chicago....Advices at Johannesburg show that King Khama, who is assisting the British South Africa Company's forces against the Matabeles, has arrived at Tati with 1,500 followers....Ceremonies in Washington City to mark the formal opening of the newly-established Lincoln Memorial House (the one in which he died)....The American Express Company is investigating a loss of about \$50,000, which disappeared in transit from the Bank of Commerce, New York, to a bank in New Orleans, October 11....A Pennsylvania limited train collided with a freight in the yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburg

Railroad, at Wellsville, Ohio, by reason of a dense fog; four killed and three others injured, none of them passengers....Closing session of the World's Christian Temperance Congress....Cholera spreading in Stettin; five new cases and two deaths reported; in Palermo, 14 new cases and 11 deaths.

October 18.—The Hudson River (New York and New Jersey) Bridge bill, with an amendment providing that the company shall expend not less than \$250,000 within the first year and not less than \$1,000,000 in each following year until finished, and that if the bridge is not completed within 10 years the act shall become null and void, passes the House....The "Steering Committee" of the Senate resumes business, upon Administration Democrats refusing to enter into caucus....Señor Del Valle offers to undertake the leadership of the Argentinian Radical party in place of Dr. Alem, on condition that the party will abandon violent methods....The statue of Emperor Wilhelm I unveiled at Bremen by his grandson, the present Emperor, who, in an after-dinner speech, declares that he has no higher ambition than to follow in the first Emperor's footsteps....The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Cardinal Gibbons to the episcopacy of the Roman Catholic Church is celebrated with great pomp in Baltimore....500,000 Columbian half dollars remain stored in the vaults of the sub-treasury in Chicago....The twentieth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. is held at Chicago....Fire near the corner of 42d street and Tenth avenue, New York, destroys four factory buildings and a dozen dwelling houses.

October 19.—Senate deadlock apparently broken by a proposed compromise of the "Steering Committee"; the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to take effect either January 1 or July 1, 1895, the Secretary retaining power to replenish gold reserve by issuing bonds to a limit of from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000....Cabinet crisis due principally to Count Taaffe's Franchise bill seems imminent at Vienna; the Count offers to withdraw the bill for the present....Emperor William appoints General Broussart Schellendorf to the Ministry of War, made vacant by the resignation of General von Kaltenborn Stachau....Dispatches from Madrid to the *Temps* (Paris) say the Moors are at work night and day digging trenches about Melilla....The Madrid *Heraldo* publishes an account from Tangier saying that the forces of the Sultan of Morocco have surrounded the hostile Frajana, Mezquita and Mazuza Kabyles who made the recent attack on the Spanish Garrison at Melilla....The French Cabinet decides that Marshal MacMahon shall have a national funeral from the Eglise des Invalides, on Sunday, the 22d....Queen Victoria sends regrets to the family of Gounod....The monument at Trenton, N. J., to commemorate Washington's victory unveiled....Doctor Briggs' complaints against the New York State Presbytery dismissed by the Synod at Rochester....The will of the millionaire Charles Bathgate Beck is reported to contain large bequests to Columbia Law School and to many charitable organizations.

#### OBITUARY.

September 21.—Thomas S. Collier, known as a poet and historian....Baron Churchill, London....Count de Bylandt Dutch Minister to Great Britain.

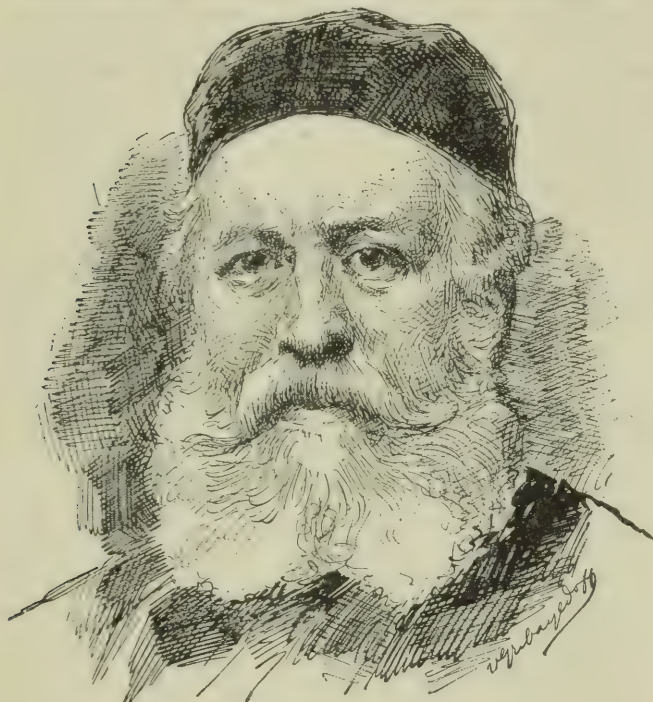
September 22.—Dr. Hovat, president of the Croatian Diet, Germany.

September 25.—Capt. Wm. L. Neall, Lexington, Ky., who assisted Cassius M. Clay in editing the *True American*.



September 26.—Hon. Charles Wheeler, a distinguished and charitable citizen of Bridgeport, Conn....Prof. J. F. Parish Steele, of Illinois, an agricultural writer of national distinction....Louis Lange, the German journalist, of St. Louis.

September 27.—Eckford Webb, Williamsburg, N. Y.,



THE LATE M. GOUNOD, COMPOSER.

of the well-known shipbuilding firm....Rev. Edward D. Neill, one of the pioneers of Minnesota.

September 28.—Hon. Geo. H. Peck, Birmingham, Conn., prominent citizen and politician.

September 30.—Judge Irvin B. Randle, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Madison County, Ill....

Lieut.-Commander Wm. W. Rhodes of the United States Navy.

October 1.—Prof. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., LL D., the eminent Greek scholar, of Oxford University, England.... Charles Jean Baptiste Aucaigne, an eminent Frenchman.

October 3.—Hon. Erastus Wells, one of the best known citizens in St. Louis....Donald Gillies, West Troy, N. Y., a veteran of the Crimean War and of the Rebellion.

October 4.—Ex-Senator James Black Groome, Baltimore.

October 7.—William Smith, LL.D., the well known lexicographer and compiler....Mrs. Cornelia L. Crary, New York City, daughter of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

October 10.—J. Willis Menard, Washington, D. C., the first colored man to run for Congress... William H. Guion, New York, one of the original promoters of the Guion Steamship Line.

October 11.—Capt. J. F. Smallman, Grand Haven, Mich., distinguished for landing Lieutenant Cushing when he blew up the "Albemarle"....Capt. Valentine Gurney, New York, one of the four survivors of the Balaklava charge.

October 12.—Capt. Andrew C. Bayne, Hartford, Conn., veteran distinguished for personal bravery during Civil War....Timothy C. Eastman, New York, president of the Eastmans Company....General George Kamecke, Berlin.

October 15.—Col. J. L. Thomas, Baltimore, Md., distinguished figure in the State's history.

October 17.—Marshal MacMahon, the distinguished ex-President of France....Frederick Seymour Wildman, of Danbury, Conn., oldest Mason in the United States, aged 88....Charles Bell Birch, the sculptor, London.

October 18.—M. Charles Gounod, of Paris, the great composer....Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston, one of the earliest champions of Woman's Rights in the United States.... Mrs. Julia Seymour Conkling, widow of Roscoe Conkling.

October 19.—Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U.S.N., of Chicago....Brevet Brig.-Gen. Denis F. Burke, of New York, veteran of the civil war.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR BALANCE SHEET.

The act of Congress authorizing the holding of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago coupled with it a condition that ten millions of dollars be pledged by the city to the support and promotion of the enterprise. Prior to petitioning Congress for this authorization the citizens of Chicago had subscribed over five millions. To secure the balance of the sum required by Congress the corporate city itself, under privilege of a special act of legislature especially convened for the purpose, made an issue of five millions of bonds bearing six per cent. Before organization had progressed very far it was found that even ten millions would be inadequate to the purposes of the Exposition, and Congress was, therefore, petitioned for a Federal appropriation. This was granted in the form of a special mintage of silver souvenir half dollars, the proceeds of sale to accrue to the authorities of the Fair. This amounted to something less than two millions of dollars because of the retention of \$570,000 by the government to provide compensation for the Juries of Awards; and the entire appropriation was conditioned upon the closing of the Fair grounds on Sundays. The Exposition authorities had hoped to secure five millions from Congress, but failing in this issued five millions of debenture bonds bearing 6 per cent., payable January 1, 1894. About four and one-half millions of these were readily disposed of to bankers, railroad corporations and

others in Chicago. Accurately stated, then, the original working funds of the Exposition were as follows:

From popular subscriptions.....	\$5,600,117
City of Chicago appropriation.....	5,000,000
Sale of debenture bonds.....	4,444,500
Souvenir coin appropriation.....	1,930,000

\$16,974,617

Of course the popular subscription has not been paid in its entirety, but the unusually large percentage of 92¾ had been collected by October 20, and the authorities were expecting to realize an even 93 per cent. by November 1. The debenture bonds stand as liabilities as well as available cash assets. The interest upon them for the full period of their duration would amount to \$266,000. The condition accompanying the souvenir half-dollar appropriation was directly violated by the Exposition remaining open Sundays, which will probably necessitate the returning of \$1,930,000 to the U. S. Treasury. Taking all this into account, then, the actual free assets upon which the directors had to operate were \$10,334,000.

The expense incurred in construction of buildings, improvement of grounds and preliminary organization amounted to \$19,015,081. The general and operating expenses averaged \$19,300 per day to September 30, which would give an aggregate to October 30 from the opening



of the Exposition of \$6,749,290. The gross expenditures to October 30 would therefore tabulate as follows:

Construction and preliminary organization....	\$19,015,081
Operating expenses to September 30.....	6,170,272
Approximate expenses to October 30.....	579,018
Total.....	\$25,764,371

Add to this the debenture bonds and interest on them and the gross liabilities of the Fair from start to finish appear to be \$30,474,871, the amount which the Exposition must yield to cover expenses and to close without indebtedness.

The gate receipts up to September 30 from a total attendance of 19,583,990, with paid admissions from 14,661,227 persons, were \$7,404,593. After October 1 the attendance increased very rapidly, amounting for the seventeen days ending October 17, including the extraordinary numbers of Chicago Day, to 3,736,581. Indications at this time (October 20) are that it will average 250,000 per day during the rest of the month, making a total of seven millions for October, or fifty per cent. more than during September. A proportionate increase in the money received from admissions would swell the total gate receipts for the six months to \$10,800,000.

The income from percentage on concessions footed up to \$2,600,307 September 30, and the Treasurer estimated the total to October 30 at \$3,500,000. Miscellaneous receipts will amount to about \$800,000 (\$669,195, September 30), and the interest on deposits, etc., to \$95,000.

The premium realized upon the sale of the souvenir coins up to September 30 had been \$509,067.28. As the coins are selling at this writing (October 20) at the rate of 750 per day the total premium realized at the close of the Fair will probably amount to \$520,000.

The grand total of receipts will therefore be:

From capital stock paid in .....	\$5,208,108
City of Chicago appropriation.....	5,000,000
Souvenir coins.....	1,929,120
Premium on souvenir coins.....	520,000
Debenture bonds.....	4,444,500
Gate receipts.....	10,800,000
Concessions .....	3,500,000
Interest.....	95,000
Miscellaneous.....	800,000
Total .....	\$32,496,728

On October 9, Chicago Day, by the passing of a check for over one million dollars, the Treasurer of the Exposition discharged the final indebtedness of the Fair by redeeming the debenture bonds and paying the \$231,000 accrued interest upon them three months before their expiration, saving thus about \$30,000, and reducing the gross liabilities to \$27,728,411. Deducting this sum from the gross receipts we have a possible net profit of a little less than two million dollars.

As there are over fourteen million dollars sunk in the buildings, it is hoped that they will yield when torn down at least \$1,000,000 salvage. But there is no certainty that such will be the case. Up to the present time the authorities have been unable to secure any favorable offer; some contractors even refusing to do the work without remuneration. However, there is a probability that a company will be formed for the demolition purposes, which, having its own time, can move to advantage and probably realize well on salvage.

After all is done there remains remuneration, or rather distribution, to the stockholder. Whether or not anything will remain to him is still uncertain. The city of Chicago

was to be refunded for its appropriation in like proportion to all the stockholders, but whether or not the latter as a whole gain the city certainly will profit handsomely from the large number of visitors who have spent so liberally within her confines. If there have been 3,000,000 visitors and they have averaged five dollars a day for seven days, \$105,000,000 has been left within the city, which will more than compensate for the losses of the reaction following the close of the Fair. The city of Paris is calculated to have gained over 500,000,000 francs from the Exposition of 1889.

Compared with the Paris Exposition in point of attendance the Columbian World's Fair shows well. Its grand total by months is as follows:

	Paid.	Free.	Total.
May.....	1,050,037	481,947	1,531,984
June.....	2,675,113	902,721	3,577,834
July.....	2,760,263	1,217,239	3,977,502
August.....	3,515,943	1,172,215	4,687,708
September.....	4,659,871	1,149,071	5,808,942
October (estimated).....	7,000,000	1,150,000	8,150,000
	21,661,227	6,073,193	27,733,970

The exact attendance at the Paris Exposition it is impossible to state owing to the cumulative system of admission tickets used, which required the payment of one, three or five tickets for admission, according to the hour of day or the occasion. Thirty million coupon tickets were sold and twenty-eight million collected. Various estimates claim that these represent all the way from twenty to twenty-four million actual admissions. Passes were issued only very sparingly, and the free list did not even include concessionaries. All departments of the Exposition were open Sundays and on those days the attendance was larger than on any other, never falling below 150,000, and rising as high as 335,000. At Chicago, on the contrary, the Sunday attendance has fallen as low as 16,000, and has never risen higher than 88,000, up to the present writing. The total expenditures of the Paris Exposition were only 41,500,000 francs, or about \$8,000,000; the gross receipts were 49,500,000 francs, so that the net profit was 8,000,000 francs, or \$1,600,000.

The total attendance at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was 9,910,966, of which number 8,004,274 were paid admissions, amounting to \$4,821,325. The gross expenditures were \$9,041,513; the gross income, including capital stock and government loan (subsequently refunded) \$11,133,675, leaving far too inadequate a net profit to reimburse stockholders. The concessions netted the Exposition \$236,020; and the sale of buildings brought \$290,142.

Recapitulating, we have the following tables:

#### ATTENDANCE, PAID ADMISSIONS.

At Chicago.....	21,660,000
At Paris (approx).....	21,000,000
At Philadelphia.....	8,000,000

The largest attendance on any one day, paid admissions:

At Chicago, Chicago Day, Oct. 9.....	715,881
At Paris, closing day, June 10.....	370,354
At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Day, Sept. 28.....	274,919

Finances.	Chicago.	Paris.	Philadelphia.
Receipts.....	\$27,820,318	\$9,500,000	\$11,133,675
Expenditures..	25,996,330	8,000,000	9,041,513

Net proceeds.	\$1,823,988	\$1,500,000	\$2,092,162
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ARTHUR I. STREET.



# POSSIBILITIES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

BY S. A. THOMPSON.

[Although the last of our large government tracts of land has been parceled out for settlement, home-seekers need not despair. In the Great Northwest there are still to be found thousands of acres of unoccupied fertile field. Last month we called attention to the undeveloped resources of this vast domain, and in this number we have the good fortune to be able to present an article by Mr. S. A. Thompson, who sets forth in facts and figures its wonderful possibilities. As Secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thompson has for a number of years been actively engaged in seeking out and pushing forward effective means for bringing the Northwest into closer communication with the rest of the American Continent, and he is, therefore, able to write with an intimate knowledge of his subject. Dr. Johnson, whose article "Inland Waterways for the Northwest" well supplements that of Mr. Thompson, is Lecturer on Transportation in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, and has recently given to the public a monograph on the subject of "Inland Waterways."—THE EDITOR.]

"I RESPECTFULLY recommend that the post be abandoned, for the reason that the surrounding country is of such a character that it is impossible that it can ever support a sufficient population to justify the expense necessary to maintain a fort at this point." Thus, in substance, wrote the officer in command of Fort Dearborn to the Secretary of War in 1823. And dreary enough, no doubt, was the situation of the forlorn little outpost of civilization from which he wrote. The population of the United States was less than thirteen millions; permanent settlement had scarce extended west of the Mississippi at any point, the one notable exception being a narrow strip on either side of the Missouri, reaching from St. Louis to the present site of Kansas City. Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas were not even dreamed of, but were still a part of the Territory of Missouri. The rude stockade, called by courtesy a fort, stood in a vast malarious swamp, through which a sluggish stream crawled slowly down to join the waters of a lake on which no sail was ever seen. Westward for uncounted leagues there stretched a wilderness almost unknown, and peopled only by savages.

## SEVENTY YEARS LATER.

Not for the reason given by the officer in charge, but for others as different as is day from night, the little fort upon the far frontier has been abandoned. In its stead there stands a splendid city, home of more than fifteen hundred thousand souls, trade mistress of an empire in extent more vast than that which bowed in ancient days beneath the yoke of Rome. Westward lie a score or more of sovereign States, and prosperous towns and cities by the hundred dot the level plains and nestle in the mountain valleys which lie between the waters of Lake Michigan and the blue Pacific. Most wonderful of all is that city within a city which stands beside the inland sea—the marvelous White City—which has risen from the shifting sands as if by touch of some enchanted wand. Within its walls there have been placed the choicest fruits of forest, field and mine, the triumphs of science and of art, all that is best and highest in human achievement, gathered from every tribe and nation on the earth—the greatest exposition of the progress of the race the world has ever seen.

And all these wonders have been wrought by and in a city which but seventy years ago, lay all undreamed of in the womb of Time.

Such was the pessimistic prophecy in 1823, and thus has fate made answer in 1893.

## THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Before the possibilities of the Great Northwest can be intelligently discussed some understanding must be had as to the territory meant to be designated by that term, since no authoritative and universally accepted definition has yet been formulated. For the purpose of this article the Great Northwest will be considered to include, first, the American Northwest, consisting of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon; second, the Canadian Northwest, consisting of the provinces, present and prospective, of Keewatin, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, Mackenzie and British Columbia; and third, of the American Territory of Alaska.

## THE AMERICAN NORTHWEST.

It is doubtful if the average American has any adequate conception of the enormous size of the Northwestern States of the Union. Taken together they contain an area of 859,325 square miles, as appears from the following table:

Minnesota . . . . .	83,365
Iowa . . . . .	56,025
North Dakota . . . . .	70,795
South Dakota . . . . .	77,650
Nebraska . . . . .	77,510
Montana . . . . .	146,080
Wyoming . . . . .	97,890
Idaho . . . . .	84,800
Washington . . . . .	69,180
Oregon . . . . .	96,030
Total . . . . .	859,325

It is probably just as doubtful if the average American has any adequate conception of what these figures really mean after they have been stated, but a few comparisons may aid in giving the reader a clearer understanding both of their import and their



importance. St. Louis County, Minn., lacks but a trifle of being as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Minnesota is more than ten times as large as Massachusetts, and Montana is three times as large as New York. There are four counties in Wyoming, each of which is larger than either Vermont, Massachusetts or New Jersey, and three counties in Montana, each of which is larger than those three States combined.

The ten States which constitute the American Northwest are larger by 12,710 square miles than all the States lying east of the Mississippi river, and between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of Maine. Such illustrations might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but those which have been given must suffice.

It is, of course, impossible to go into details in dealing with so vast a region. Volume after volume might be written concerning each one of the ten

ming is the "Dome of the Continent," for from amid her maze of mountains the waters run north, and east, and south and west. Beyond the Rockies are other mighty ranges running approximately parallel and having great valleys and lofty table lands between, and then—the broad Pacific.

#### THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

An effort has been made by some comparisons to aid the reader to understand the immensity of the American Northwest. But if it be difficult for the average reader to comprehend the vastness of this portion of his own country, it is still more difficult for him to get an adequate understanding of the almost illimitable area of the Canadian Northwest. Few persons realize that before the purchase of Alaska Canada was larger than the United States, but such is the fact, for the territory of the Dominion is 3,470,392 square miles, while that of our country

was but 3,025,600. The area of the ten Northwestern States, as has been shown above, is but 859,235 square miles, while the area of the organized provinces and districts (corresponding to our States and Territories) of the Canadian Northwest aggregates 1,245,305 square miles, as appears from the following table:

Manitoba.....	73,000
Kewatin.....	400,000
Assiniboia.....	95,000
Saskatchewan....	114,000
Alberta.....	100,000
Athabasca.....	122,000
British Columbia.....	341,305
	<hr/>
	1,245,305

This is nearly fifty per cent. greater than the area of the American Northwest, but still beyond these provinces and dis-

tricts lies an unorganized territory with an area of more than sixteen hundred thousand square miles. But area is not the only thing to be considered and the reader must be left to struggle for himself with the meaning of these almost incomprehensible figures.

The Canadian Northwest falls naturally into three great divisions. The territory lying between Hudson's Bay and the great chain of inland lakes in the valley of the Mackenzie River, extending from Lake Superior to the Arctic Ocean, is wooded, mostly rocky and swampy, but with some areas of good land, merging finally into what are known as the barren grounds in the extreme northeastern portion, northwest of Hudson's Bay. Second, the great stretch of fertile plains, part prairie and part wooded, lying between the great lakes above mentioned and the Rocky Mountains and extending from the international boundary line almost to the Arctic Ocean.



MAP SHOWING BARREN GROUNDS, ARABLE AND PASTURE LANDS AND NORTHERN LIMITS OF THE POSSIBLE CULTIVATION OF BARLEY AND WHEAT.

States named, and in the narrow compass of a magazine article only generalizations of the broadest kind can be employed. The eastern half of the territory comprised in the ten States under consideration is a vast alluvial plain, having an average elevation at its eastern edge of about 1,000 feet above the sea, rising steadily higher toward the west, until it breaks into the foothills, and then leaps skyward to the snow clad summits of the Rocky Mountains. Such local elevations as the Vermillion Range in Northern Minnesota, or even the Black Hills in South Dakota, while important enough when considered by themselves, are insignificant when compared either with the almost continental sweep of the plain from which they rise, or with the mighty uplift of the Rocky Range which lies beyond. Minnesota might be aptly named the "Mother of Waters," for from her borders the waters flow southward to the Gulf, eastward to the Atlantic and northward to Hudson's Bay. Wyo-



Third, the Alpine region extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. As has been said by Mr. Erastus Wiman, in "The Greater Half of the Continent:" "In Canada, including the great lakes which encircle it and which penetrate it, and the rivers of enormous size and length which permeate it, is found more than one-half of the fresh water of the entire globe." There are more than ten thousand miles of navigable rivers in the Canadian Northwest—navigable, that is, not merely by canoes, but by steamboats. The supplies for all the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company are carried by water from Winnipeg even to points beyond the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic Circle, and the aggregate land transportation over the portages is only one hundred and fourteen miles. It is possible to go by water from the mouth of the St. Lawrence through the great lakes and down the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, a trip of more than six thousand miles, in which less than one hundred and fifty miles will necessarily be on land. The great lakes of the Canadian Northwest are second in size only to the largest of the great lakes on the international boundary. Great Bear Lake is one hundred and fifty miles in length; Athabasca Lake, two hundred and thirty; while the Great Slave Lake is more than three hundred miles long and has an average width of fifty. The Mackenzie river is described by Archbishop Clut as a deeper, wider and grander river than the St. Lawrence, and it furnishes with its tributaries more than twenty-five hundred miles of navigable waters.

#### ALASKA.

Alaska, the third and last division of the Great Northwest, has an extreme length from north to south of eleven hundred miles. The most westerly point of the mainland is twenty-five hundred miles west of San Francisco, and the most westerly island of the Aleutian chain is more than thirty-five hundred miles west of that city. Its area is 577,390 square miles, of which 28,890 is insular, and it has a total coast line, including islands, of 26,364 miles. The southern coast is mountainous. The highest mountain on the coast is the great volcano, Mount St. Elias, which marks the turning point in the boundary between British and American territory. The principal feature is the valley of the Yukon, one of the great rivers of the world, which rises in British Columbia and, after a course of two thousand miles in a general westerly direction, falls into Bering Sea. The northern and western coasts are low, and the immediate valley of the Yukon for more than a thousand miles from the sea has an elevation of less than six hundred feet. The river is navigable in the summer for this distance by small steamers to Fort Yukon, which lies just upon the Arctic circle. More than two-thirds of the territory is still unexplored for scientific and economic purposes, and it is mainly the coast that is known.

#### A STORY AND A MORAL.

It is stated that upon one occasion a traveler, who had been hospitably received by a dusky monarch in

the heart of Africa, entertained his host with stories of the railway, the steamboat and all the wonders which the white race has achieved. All went well until it occurred to him to say that at certain seasons of the year in the white man's country all the lakes and rivers grow solid on the top, so that the king's elephants could walk across and would not wet their feet. "I have believed all you have said so far," said the angry king, "although you have told me many wonderful things, but now I know you are a liar!" All the Africans, from Tripoli to Zululand and from Somali to Soudan, would have sustained the king's opinion had they been appealed to, and would have joined vociferously in the cry of "liar!" which he raised. Yet none the less the traveler's tale was true. The moral of this story is that a statement is not necessarily false because it is contrary to all the knowledge and experience of an individual or a race. This moral is earnestly commended to the careful consideration of the reader who shall peruse the facts which follow.

#### WHERE WHEAT CAN BE GROWN.

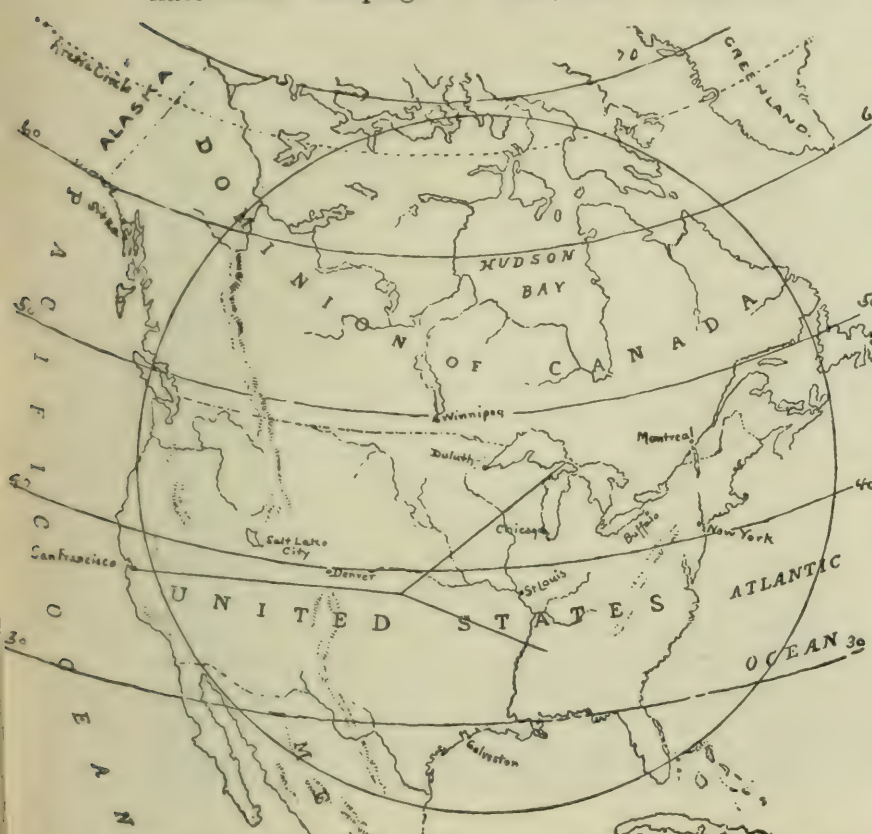
To the people of the Eastern States the city of Duluth, no doubt, seems very far away to north and West—almost, indeed, upon the very verge of possible settlement; but, as a matter of fact, the limit of the profitable cultivation of wheat lies at least sixteen hundred miles to the northwest of the city at the head of Lake Superior. If a circle be drawn upon a map of North America, with this distance as a radius and with Duluth as the centre, it will include within its sweep a portion of the Arctic Sea upon the north, half of the Gulf of Mexico upon the south, and all of Washington and part of California upon the west, touch Newfoundland on the east and fall five hundred miles into the Atlantic Ocean beyond the city of New York. Rye and oats can be grown at least two hundred miles still further north, while the possible limit of the ripening of barley and of potatoes lies beyond the Arctic circle, full two thousand miles northwest of Duluth.

#### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

It is the general idea that the further north one goes the colder the climate, but in the Great Northwest, from Iowa north to the Peace River Valley, and even on to the shores of the Great Slave Lake, a range of nearly twenty degrees of latitude, climatic conditions are essentially the same. It is a region marked by great heat in summer and intense cold in the winter. Many illustrations might be given to show this similarity of climatic conditions over such a wide extent of territory, but one or two must suffice. Hon. J. W. Taylor, who for nearly a quarter of a century prior to his recent death had been the consul of the United States at Winnipeg, and to whom I am indebted for many of the facts contained in this article, says: "The prairie's firstling of the spring has the popular designation of crocus, but it is an anemone—*A. Pateus*, the purple anemone, the wind flower—but I prefer the children's name, suggested by its soft, furry coat, the 'gosling' flower, which,



with its delicate lavender petals, is fully ten days in advance of other venturesome spring blossoms. It is often gathered on the Mississippi bluffs near the Falls of St. Anthony on April 15. It appears simultaneously on the dry elevations near Winnipeg. It was observed even earlier, on April 13, during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885, and is reported by



The straight lines on this map define three territories, all points in one of which are nearer to Duluth than to Chicago or Galveston; all points in the second nearer to Chicago than to Duluth or Galveston, and all points in the third nearer to Galveston than to Duluth or Chicago.

Major Butler in his 'Wild North Land' as in profusion on Peace River, 1,500 miles from St. Paul, on April 20. Even beyond one thousand miles, on the Yukon, within the Arctic circle, Archdeacon McDonald, a missionary of the Church of England, has gathered the flower on May 14. Equally significant as this delicate herald of the spring are the records of ice obstruction in the rivers, their emancipation being simultaneous from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Vermilion, Athabasca."

#### ALTITUDE VS. LATITUDE.

The recorded observations of many years confirm the truth of these statements, but it will be in order to state some of the reasons for this similarity of the climate over so wide a range, with the far northwestern extension of the growth of wheat and other cereals which the existence of these conditions renders possible. Latitude has something to do with climate, but not everything. Altitude is at least as important. The effect of altitude in overcoming the influence of latitude is shown by the mountains crowned by snow which lie within the tropics. This fact is known to every one, but few have given consideration to the reverse effect produced by the decline of

altitude in northern lands. The great central plain of North America is two miles high in Mexico. The entire Colorado basin has an average height which is greater than that reached by the Great Northern Railway where it crosses the main divide of the Rocky Mountains near the international boundary line. The Union Pacific crosses the dome of the continent near latitude 40° with its highest elevation at Sherman of eight thousand feet, and with an average elevation of five thousand feet for fifty miles eastward from the Rocky Mountains. It is higher for thirteen hundred miles of its course than any point between the Atlantic and Pacific on a surveyed route through the Peace River country. The elevation at the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south branch of the Saskatchewan near latitude 51° is but three thousand feet; in the Athabasca district, latitude 55°, is two thousand feet; the valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitude 56° to 60°, is but one thousand feet; and falling still toward the north, the navigable channel of the Mackenzie River is reached at an elevation of only three hundred feet above the Arctic Ocean. The difference in the altitude of the continental plain in Wyoming and in the valley of the Mackenzie River is equivalent in its climatic effect to 13° of latitude. But the climatic conditions of the Great Northwest do not depend alone upon latitude and altitude.

#### OCEAN CURRENTS AND PACIFIC WINDS.

The great Japan current sweeping northward from the island kingdom to the Arctic Sea, is caught by the Aleutian Archipelago and the Alaskan peninsula and deflected to the east and south along the shores of Alaska, British Columbia and the States of the Pacific Northwest, producing effects exactly similar to those caused by the Gulf Stream upon the climate of Norway and the British Islands. A large portion of the Pacific Coast of North America has, instead of winter and summer, a rainy season and a dry season, after the fashion of tropical lands. Even as far north as Sitka, it is said that ice sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a twelve year old boy occurs but once or twice in a generation. The ameliorating influence of this great warm river of the sea, while exerting its greatest effect upon the coast, extends also into the interior. The mountain barriers are not only far less lofty in the north, but are less in width. As has been said, the Union Pacific crosses the Rockies at an elevation of 8,000 feet; the Great Northern at an elevation of but 5,300 feet; the Canadian Pacific, still further to the north, at an elevation of a little over four thousand feet; while the passes of the Peace and Pine rivers have an elevation of but twenty-five hundred feet above the sea level. The Rocky Mountains in Colorado are nearly twenty degrees away from the coast line, while in the Peace River country they stand but ten degrees away, and these degrees, it must also be remembered, are shorter because of the higher latitude. "The Utah basin, a plateau eight hundred miles or more in width, at an elevation of five thousand feet, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the



Sierra Nevadas, making a total mountain barrier of fourteen hundred miles, excludes the warmth and moisture of the Pacific winds from the central areas of the continent, while the interlocking valleys of the Columbia and the Missouri on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the Frazer and Columbia Rivers and the Saskatchewan on the route of the Canadian Pacific, facilitate the ingress of the Chinook, as the warm western wind of the Pacific Coast is called, to the plains of Montana, Alberta and Saskatchewan. But it is only in latitude  $55^{\circ}$  to  $56^{\circ}$  that the remarkable condition is found of the Peace and Liard rivers, rising on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and breaking through this barrier on their way to the Mackenzie, after interlocking at their sources with the Skesna and the Stikeen, which flow into the Pacific."

#### ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE CHINOOK.

It is objected by some that the lower elevation of the mountain barrier and the passes through the same is not sufficient to explain the occurrence of the Chinook upon the plains to the east of the mountains. The writer has observed the effect of this wind as far east as the James River Valley in North Dakota, where upon one occasion he saw eighteen inches of snow utterly vanish in thirty-six hours without previous melting, and without leaving a trace of mud behind. It was simply licked up by the tongue of the wind and carried away into the air. At the same time there were hundreds of miles of snow-covered mountains to the west over which this wind had

blown on its course from the Pacific and upon which the snow remained unmelted. Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, says: "The complete explanation is to be found in the great quantity of heat rendered latent when moisture is evaporated or air is expanded in volume, but which becomes sensible again on condensation of the moisture or compression of the air. The pressure in the upper regions of the atmosphere being so much less than in a lower, a body of air rising from the sea level to the summit of a mountain range must expand, and this, implying molecular work, results in an absorption of heat and consequent cooling. When the air descends again on the other side of the mountain range its condensation results in an increase of sensible heat equal to one degree Centigrade for each hundred meters. It thus becomes easy to understand how the Western Territories may be flooded with air nearly as warm as that of the coast, though it has traveled to them over a region comparatively cold." The explanation of the Chinook, whatever it may be, is of much less importance than the fact of its existence.

#### GREATER LENGTH OF DAYS.

Light, by the chemical action which it produces, is scarcely less important than heat in the growth of vegetation, and in these far northern latitudes the days are very much longer than they are further south. In latitude  $56^{\circ}$  degrees, which may be taken as the average of the Peace River country, sunrise occurs on June 20 at 3.12 A.M., and sunset at 8.50 P.M., being a difference in the length of day-



PLOUGHING NEAR GRISWOLD, MANITOBA.





A WHEAT FARM NEAR REGINA, ASSINIBOIA.

light of two hours or more as compared with points in Iowa and Nebraska. To this is at least partly due the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation advances. At Fort Simpson, at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, Archbishop Clut speaks of the trees passing in a single week from bud to perfect leaf, and grasses, grains and vegetables of all kinds mature throughout the Northwest in a much shorter time than in the regions further south. As an instance it may be pointed out that Indian corn is harvested from three to five weeks earlier in Minnesota than it is in the Ohio Valley.

#### MAXIMUM OF FRUCTIFICATION.

In the Great Northwest, the region of vigorous winters, cold, moist springs and dry but intense summers, the undue luxuriance of stem and foliage is checked in the earlier stages of growth, greatly to the advantage of the fruit and seed. This vigor given to vegetation in cold climates by the rapid increase and prolonged action of summer heat has been well formulated by Dr. Samuel Farry in an article on "The Acclimating Principle of Plants," published many years ago in the *American Journal of Geology*. He states as a universal fact that the cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit at which they can be grown. His illustrations include nearly every plant known to commerce and used either for food or clothing. Cotton is a

tropical plant, but yields the best staple in the temperate latitudes. In the rich lands of the Middle States corn will often produce 50 or 60 bushels to the acre, but in New York and New England agricultural societies have awarded prizes for yields of 125 bushels to the acre. The Irish potato comes to full perfection only in northern latitudes or cool moist insular situations, as in Ireland. In the South the sun forces the potato on to fructification before the roots have had time to attain the proper qualities for nourishment. As a further illustration Consul Taylor cites the fact that in Iowa, near the southern border of the spring wheat region, seldom more than two well-formed grains are found in each cluster or fascicle forming the row; in Northern Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba three grains become habitual, while in wheat from Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan, and Fort Vermilion on the Peace River, each cluster is made up of five well-formed grains. Space is lacking for a discussion of the possibilities which lie in the gradual acclimatization of plants, but it may be pointed out that in Siberia, where conditions are certainly no more favorable than in the Northwest, civilized man, in his migrations northward, has carried with him apples, pears, cherries and plums, until these fruits are successfully grown at and beyond the latitude of Moscow, which lies six degrees north of Winnipeg.



## EXPERIENCE CORROBORATES THEORY.

Proctor Knott in his famous speech on Duluth in 1871, said: "Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat on this floor and assert that, excepting the pine bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough in ten years to fatten a grasshopper?"

In 1891, twenty years after these derisive words were uttered, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska produced, according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department, 182,818,000 bushels of wheat, 561,835,000 bushels of corn and 243,226,000 bushels of oats, a total of 987,879,000 bushels of the three

for each of the grains named, of the average yield per acre south of the boundary line. Nor must we depend upon theorizing alone as to the possibilities of the far Canadian Northwest. Lying upon the table in front of me as I write are samples of wheat grown in 1892 by the Rev. J. Gough Brick at the Shaftesbury Mission, six miles north of the junction of the Peace and Smoky rivers, in the neighborhood of 56° north latitude and 117° 30' west longitude. One specimen was sown on the May 10, reaped on August 28, and yielded 34 bushels to the acre of large, plump, flinty berries, weighing 65½ pounds to the measured



FRUIT FARM NEAR HARRISON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

principal cereals, of an estimated value of \$363,546, 364. These figures are interesting standing alone, but become still more interesting by comparison with the total production of the same crops in the United States, for the yields above mentioned constituted 30 per cent. of the wheat, 27 per cent. of the corn and 33 per cent. of the oats grown in the whole country. If to this could be added the value of all other farm and dairy products, the figures would be almost incomprehensible. Crossing the line into Manitoba, productiveness seems to be increased rather than diminished, for the prairie province produced in 1890 14,665,769 bushels of wheat, 9,573,433 bushels of oats and 2,069,415 bushels of barley. These totals seem small when compared with those given for the five States above named, but the point lies in the fact that the yield per acre in Manitoba was largely in excess,

bushel. Similar results are reported from other mission stations and posts of the Hudson's Bay Company throughout the great Canadian Northwest, extending for 2000 miles or more to the north and west of Lake Superior.

## OTHER RESOURCES.

So much space has been given to the agricultural possibilities of the great Northwest that in the little which remains only the barest mention can be made of the almost boundless resources in other directions which are found therein.

West of the great belt of wheat country is an enormous area not so well adapted to the production of cereals, but admirably suited for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. Doctor J. B. Hurlbert, M.D., LL.D., of Ottawa, says in regard to this:

"The entire area is fit for pasturage, as the native





CATTLE HERDING.—RANCHING SCENE IN ALBERTA.

grasses grow over the whole country, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and down the Mackenzie to the sea, and all the region in the valley of the Mackenzie and its tributaries is fit for the production of the summer grass, with the usual exception of mountainous regions and of rocky or low damp soils, but these are not large, the country being chiefly contained in the flows of the great washes. Through all the country east of the

Great Lakes of the Mackenzie River system the grasses are like our June grass and the blue grass of Kentucky. The Dominion embraces the chief pasture and meadow lands of North America, and these with their accompanying flocks and herds, are of more importance than wheat lands."

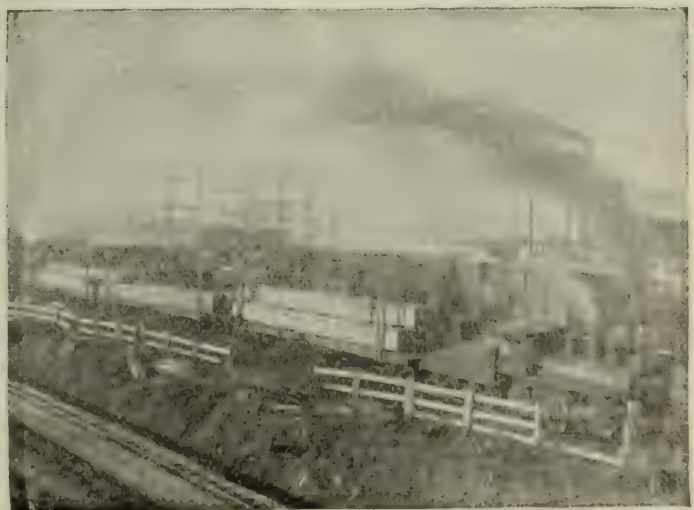
Over all the plains south of the Great Slave Lake buffalo roamed in countless millions in days gone by. One peculiarity of the grasses of that region is that they cure naturally upon the stalk. In nutritious qualities the buffalo grass is equivalent to a combination of Kentucky blue grass and oats, and the horses and cattle of these Northwestern plains will turn, with a contemptuous sniff, from the finest cultivated hay placed before them in the manger, and go outside to paw away a foot or more of snow, and eat their fill and fatten on the sweet grass lying underneath.

#### FOREST RESOURCES.

Only the barest mention can be made of the boundless forests of the Great Northwest. The northern limit of trees is found far beyond the Arctic circle, in the islands beyond the mouth of the Mackenzie. Banksian pine 2 feet in diameter is found on the



BIG TREE, STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.



LUMBER SCENE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.





RANCHING SCENE IN ALBERTA.



DAIRY CATTLE, KENMORE, ALBERTA.



southern shores of Hudson's Bay. Fort Simpson was built of timbers 12 inches square, cut from the neighboring forests, and the smaller trees were chosen, that they might not be too heavy for convenient handling. Competent judges estimate the amount of timber standing in Northern Minnesota at 30,000,000,000 feet, while in Washington and British Columbia are to be found Douglas fir reaching a height of 300 feet and squaring 45 inches for 90 feet from the base, and red cedar 200 feet high and as large as 20 feet in diameter.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

In a territory so vast and so little explored it is not likely that a thousandth part of the mineral riches are known, much less worked. Northern Minnesota



GOLD WASHING, YALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

contains two of the greatest iron ranges in the world. There is said to be more than 100,000,000 tons of high grade Bessemer ore in sight in mines already opened on the great Mesaba range—ore which is being mined in some cases with a steam shovel, and placed aboard the cars at a cost of less than 10 cents per ton. Washington is called the Pennsylvania of the West because of her treasures of iron and coal, and in Montana, too, iron and coal and limestone lie close together, ready for consumption. The coal area of the Canadian Northwest is estimated at 65,000 square

miles, with from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons under each mile. It ranges in quality from lignite to bituminous and anthracite. Coal is mined and delivered to customers at Edmonton for \$1.75 per ton. Deposits of great size and fine quality are being worked at Lethbridge, in Alberta, a short distance north of the Montana line, to which point a railroad has been built, southwesterly from the Canadian Pacific and northward from Great Falls in Montana. Fuel will be in no wise lacking for future settlers in the Great Northwest.

Montana is chief among the States of the Union in the value of the output of her mines of gold, silver and copper. The tangled mass of mountain ranges of which British Columbia consists is seamed through and through with veins of precious metals. More than \$53,000,000 of gold alone has already been taken from her mines. All the mountain ranges are full of the precious metals, even to far-off Alaska. Mines of gold are worked also on the Lake of the Woods, lying between Minnesota and Manitoba. Salt, sulphur, asphalt and petroleum, metals and minerals of every kind and sort lie beneath the soil, waiting the needs of the coming millions who shall one day make the Great Northwest their home.

#### FISHERIES AND FURS.

Every lake and river in the Northwest, and all the waters bordering upon its thousands of miles of sea coast, are teeming with myriads of fish. The greatest salmon cannery in the world is in Alaska, the Yukon River being so full of both red and king salmon, the latter reaching the length of 6 feet and a



AN EVENING CATCH, PHOENIX CANNERY, FRAZER RIVER.

weight of 120 pounds, that it was not a very serious exaggeration when it was said that one might walk across the river on their backs. The yield of the fisheries in British Columbia alone in 1890 was \$3,481,432.

Latitude 62 degrees may be taken as approximately the northern limit of profitable agriculture. Beyond this is a vast region, which, while not adapted to set-



tlement and cultivation, will probably be in all the future, as it has been in the past, a never failing source of supply of the choicest furs, a monopoly in the trade of which has made colossal fortunes for the members of the Hudson's Bay Company.

There is a possible source of immense wealth also in the breeding, and complete or partial domestication, of the reindeer and other animals which can furnish a supply of food, skins and other materials adapted to the use of man.

#### A HEALTHFUL COUNTRY.

Much has been said above in regard to climate in its relation to agriculture; a word may not be out of place as to its effect upon humanity. It is a healthful country. In Minnesota 70 per cent. of the yearly measure of heat, 76 per cent. of the rainfall and 76 per cent. of atmospheric humidity belonged to the season of vegetable growth. There is an average of more than 200 clear days to the year. Malaria is utterly unknown. And in the crisp, clear, invigorat-

and our illustration shows bricklaying going steadily on when the temperature was 20 below zero. Alternate freezing and thawing will, of course, destroy the temper of the mortar, but brick and mortar both are heated, so that the latter sets before it freezes, then stays frozen until it has thoroughly dried out, with the result of making a wall which is stronger than the average of those built in summer time.

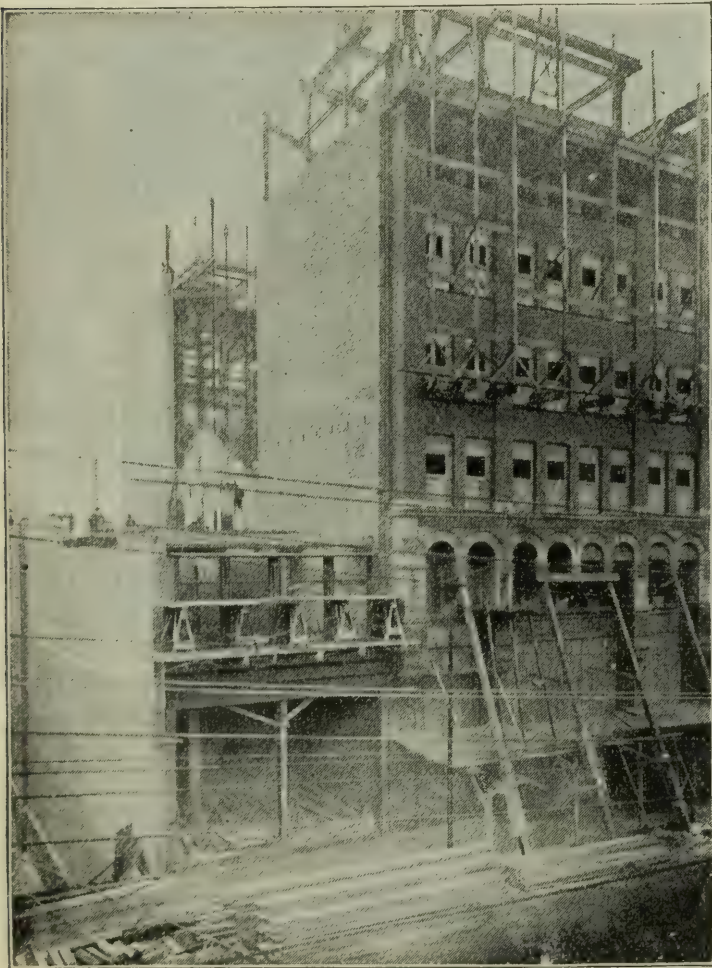
The writer's five year old daughter went regularly to kindergarten when it was 30 below zero the same as when it was 30 above, made impressions of herself in the snow all the way home, and took off her veil because she was too warm when it was 6 below zero in the sun at midday. A temperature of 40 below zero does not cause as much of the chilly, shivery, shaky feeling in the dry atmosphere of the Northwest as a temperature of 10 above zero in the moisture laden air of the Atlantic Coast.

"It is evident that the causes which mitigate the actual severity of the climate as to feeling, which produce so large a number of clear days, and which forbid the continued presence of a large amount of moisture in the atmosphere, are those which render a climate healthful in the highest degree. Minnesota has been for many years a favorite resort for invalids. The curative properties of its climate are especially marked in the case of pulmonary complaints." And that which is true as to the healthfulness of the Minnesota climate is also true of the territory lying to the northwest, even to the Peace River country, where the cold of winter is less severe than in Manitoba.

A typical monthly report of the Health Officer of the city of Duluth is 19 deaths and 106 births.

#### CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Similarity of environment tends to produce similarity of character. One who travels in the Northwest is at once struck with the fact that the difference between the Canadian and American populations in the Northwest is vastly less than between those populations in the East. Nothing but an imaginary boundary line separates the territory of the two nations. The conditions of life are similar and the people rapidly learning that their interests are to a great extent identical. Owing allegiance, politically, to different governments, yet they are controlled by common commercial conditions. This feeling has been given something more than abstract recognition. Conventions to promote closer trade relations have already been held at Grand Forks and St. Paul, which were attended by men of all political parties from both sides of the international boundary line. The third convention was to have assembled in Duluth last month (October), but it was deemed wise to postpone it for a time, owing to the probability of a small attendance on account of the financial depression. But it has only been postponed, not abandoned. There is a deep-seated and abiding conviction in the minds of the men of the Northwest that it would be to their mutual interest to trade more freely together. Future conventions will carry forward the work that has been already begun, and in due time the matter will be pressed upon the attention of the respective



LAYING BRICK TWENTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

ing, almost intoxicating atmosphere of the winters there is not a tithe of the physical discomfort which is found in the East. Moisture has as much or more than temperature to do with the physical effects of climate, whether it be hot or cold. In the Northwest work is not suspended in the winter; even building operations go on almost the same as in summer time. Many of the principal buildings of Duluth and other Northwestern cities have been built during winter,



governments, until they take the matter up, and the wishes of the Canadian and American Northwest will be granted in so far as the rights of all the people of both nations will permit.

It is a hopeful sign that this purely business question has been taken up in a purely business way, and politics, in the sense of partisanship, has been left entirely out of the consideration.

#### AN OUTLET TO THE SEA.

Something in the limitless sweep of the western plains and the heavenward lift of its lofty mountains makes the men of the West undaunted by any problem, however serious, or any undertaking, however great. The farmers of the West, Canadians and Americans alike, realize that economy in transportation lies at the basis of their prosperity. They see that the average cost of transportation by rail is from 8 to 10 times the average cost of transportation on the Great Lakes, and they believe that while it is physically impossible to transport their farms a thousand miles nearer the ocean, it is entirely practicable to bring ocean transportation a thousand miles nearer their farms. Hudson's Bay, a gigantic arm of the sea, as long as from New York to Chicago and as wide as from Washington City to the Great Lakes, is thrust down into the centre of the continent, and Port Churchill, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, is 64 miles nearer to Liverpool than is the city of New York. It is not yet settled whether navigation can be made commercially practicable through Hudson's Straits or not, but there are men in the Northwest who believe that it can be, and who propose at least to find out whether or not it can be done. It may be noted in passing that the ferry steamer "St. Ignace," plying across the Straits of Mackinac, has not been stopped since it was put in operation three years ago, winter or summer, although it has encountered solid blue ice 3 feet thick and windrows over 30 feet in height.

Meantime Canada is working steadily forward to get a navigable waterway 14 feet in depth, all the way from Lake Superior to the sea, by way of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. The government of the United States is at work deepening all the channels of the Lakes to the depth of 20 feet, and already demand has been made by convention after convention that this 20 feet be extended through American territory from the Great Lakes to the sea. Both channels will be constructed and made available, and if the Hudson's Bay route should not prove to be feasible, a short cut may be added by the way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, which route involves the construction of only 27 miles of actual canal, and a perfectly feasible improvement of the river channel.

#### REALIZATION OUTRUNS EXPECTATION.

Who dare attempt to prophesy the possibilities of the Great Northwest? All that has been said above is but a brief and imperfect outline of the facts already known, and all that is known to-day of that vast region which we call the Great Northwest is but

the preface to a volume of unnumbered pages which the future shall unfold. It has always been the case that the development of the Northwest has outrun the wildest dream of the enthusiast. When the question of making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the St. Mary's River was under consideration in Congress, no less a statesman than Henry Clay characterized the project as on a par with the building of a railroad to the moon. And when the legislature of Michigan was considering the size of the locks which were first built at that point, E. B. Ward, of Detroit, recognized as one of the most far-seeing men of his day, stated that the enormous dimensions of the contemplated locks were such as would not be needed during the present century, if at all. The first vessel passed through these locks in 1855, but business grew so fast that a new lock, the greatest in the world, 515 feet long, 80 feet wide and with 17 feet of water on the miter sill, was opened for business in 1881. When this lock was finished the engineers thought that now they had surely solved the question of the connection between Lake Superior and Lake Huron for all time, yet it was hardly done before it began to be outgrown and the little locks first built have been removed to make way for a lock 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sill, which is to be opened for use in the spring of 1896.

Still another lock, of equal capacity, although of different dimensions, being 900 feet in length and 60 feet in width, is under construction on the Canadian side of the river, so that there will soon be in operation at the outlet of Lake Superior three gigantic locks, any one of which is larger than any other to be found elsewhere in the world.

Through the single lock now in use there passed, in 1892, 12,580 vessels, carrying 11,214,333 tons of freight. This was more than three times the number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in the same year, and the freight was greater by more than three million tons.

A statement has been made above of the cereal product of five of the Northwestern States as an indication of the results already attained; yet even in Iowa, the oldest settled State among those under consideration, not one-half of the area has ever been put under cultivation in any form; in Nebraska, only a little over one-quarter; in Minnesota, but one-seventh; in North Dakota, only one-eleventh. Who shall sum up the possible agricultural production of the whole Northwest when all the enormous areas above described have been brought under cultivation; when intensive cultivation has taken the place of the extensive occupation which has hitherto been the rule; and when, in addition to all else, other vast areas just as fertile, but lacking sufficient rainfall for the purposes of agriculture, have been brought into production under the magic touch of irrigation!

"Population," says De Tocqueville, "moves westward as if driven by the mighty hand of God." From the mountain valleys of Asia, where the race



was cradled, a ceaseless pilgrimage has moved ever on and on. Mountain walls and continental wilds and treacherous leagues of trackless sea may lie across the appointed path, but still the mighty column in its onward march surmounts, subdues, and crosses all, impelled by forces as resistless as those which speed the Pleiades in their course. But on the western coast of this great continent the Time-long journey shall at last be done; here in the Great Northwest the race shall reach its final home. Here have been grouped, as nowhere else in all the world, mountain and valley and plain,

river and lake and sea. Here has been stored illimitable wealth in mine and forest, sea and soil, and to these broad foundations for a sure prosperity there has been added a climate which embraces exactly those conditions which are best adapted to produce the highest possible development of the individual and the race. Here genial summer suns shall woo the fruits from fertile fields, and winter's stinging cold shall tend alike to physical and moral health. Here for a century to come shall they who hunger for a home be satisfied and all the needs of myriads of men be well supplied.

## INLAND WATERWAYS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

BY EMORY R. JOHNSON.

CHEAPNESS and uniformity of rates of transportation have become a vital requisite of industrial development, and especially is this true in the United States. The ores of Michigan and Wisconsin are hundreds of miles from the coal by which they are smelted. The forests of the upper Mississippi Valley and of the vast region drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries are the chief sources of the lumber which must be distributed over the United States. The products of the farms of the North, the South and the far West must travel thousands of miles to reach the manufacturing centres of the Atlantic seaboard and the markets of Europe. When such facts as these are taken into account, it is no wonder that the United States should have the greatest domestic commerce of any nation of the world. The figures are so large that but little conception of the real magnitude of the transportation business by rail in this country is formed by the statement that the railroads of the United States are 171,363 miles long, that they carried nearly 700,000,000 tons of freight during the year ending June 30, 1891, and that the number of tons freight moved one mile—i. e., the total ton mileage—was over eighty billion ton miles. The statement that so slight a reduction in tariffs on railroad rates as a mill per ton per mile means a saving of nearly one hundred million dollars a year to the general public doubtless teaches more concerning the magnitude of our traffic by rail and the importance of its being carried on at cheap rates.

The development of our inland waterways has been slower than the progress of the railroad. From the panic of 1837 until after the Civil War the improvement of inland navigation received but little attention, while the railroad, especially after 1850, spread with phenomenal rapidity into all parts of the United States. Inventive genius brought forth one improvement after another till the parlor coach of the present, the passenger locomotive capable of making a mile in thirty-two seconds, the ten-wheel freight en-

gine that can haul twelve to fifteen hundred tons of grain from Chicago to New York leave little more to be desired or to be hoped for in the railway service.

### THE HISTORY OF OUR WATERWAYS.

The waterway has had a different history. Following the defeat which the small, ill-equipped canal and the unimproved natural waterways of the first third of this century naturally enough sustained in their attempt to compete with the railroads in the general carrying business and in both local and distance traffic, came a period during which the public was apathetic toward waterways. In the meantime a profound change has taken place in the industrial organization of society, a change that has revolutionized the entire transportation business. Great cities have grown up and manufactures have concentrated in them. The West has been pouring forth her vast stores of raw materials that cannot find a market without being shipped long distances. Huge trunk lines and transcontinental roads have arisen to meet the new conditions of the carrying trade. The part which the waterway, and especially the canal, must play in commerce to-day differs from its rôle of sixty years ago. This fact seems to be self-evident; but it has not been generally recognized.

### A REVIVAL OF INTEREST.

A renaissance of general interest in the waterway is in progress. Its functions, as an agent of commerce, are being studied to determine to what extent its extension and larger use can reduce the costs of transportation. The International Congress on Inland Navigation, which meets biennially in different parts of Europe, is doing much to promote the technical improvement of the waterway and to throw light on the economic aspects of the question of water transportation, and numerous conventions in the interest of waterways have met in the United States during the



last three years. The most important of these gatherings—if results be made the test—was the one at Detroit, in December, 1891, called for the purpose of bringing before Congress the importance of deepening the channels connecting the Great Lakes to twenty and twenty-one feet. The memorial presented to Congress was answered by an appropriation sufficient to execute the desired work. A year ago "The Union for the Improvement of the Canals of the State of New York" called a convention of delegates from the local unions, which had been organized in different parts of the State, to celebrate the centennial of the New York canals, and to direct the attention of the State to the importance of improving those now in use. Fifty-three organizations sent 596 delegates. The Northwest is especially interested in securing an efficient water route from Saint Paul and Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard. Three conventions to further this end have met in a year: One at North Forks, North Dakota, in October, 1892; another in the city of Washington, January, 1893; a third met last June at Saint Paul. Of the numerous conventions which have met to consider the Nicaragua Canal the largest was the one held at New Orleans, November, 1892, where every State and Territory was represented. In Congress standing and special committees have made the improvement and extension of inland waterways the subject of numerous investigations.

#### SOME SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

The public is no longer apathetic concerning the extension and wider use of inland waterways. The steadily increasing demand for cheap rates has led shippers to increase the volume of water traffic, and the liberal policy which Congress has pursued in the improvement of natural water routes has made possible the rapid growth of this inland commerce. The statistics of the traffic on our more important natural waterways show this in a striking way. During the census year, 1889, the Ohio River above Cincinnati, including its branches, had a fleet of 5,214 boats and barges, by means of which 10,744,063 tons of freight, mostly coal, were carried. The ton mileage of this freight was over two billion ton miles, or two and seven-tenths per cent. of the ton mileage of the rail traffic of the entire United States during the year ending 1890. The freight on the rivers of the Mississippi Valley in 1890 was placed at 31,050,058 tons. This is about five per cent. of the tonnage of the railroads for the same year, and is probably less than the amount actually transported. The freight traffic on the Hudson River, during the same year, was 15,000,000 tons, or, including the 3,500,000 tons that it received from the State canals of New York and floated to tidewater, 18,500,000 tons—a sum nearly equal to three per cent. of the total rail freight. The Great Lakes are, of course, not only our greatest waterway, but the most important inland highway of commerce in the world. The traffic is enormous. During the year ending June 30, 1892, 10,107,603 tons of freight passed St. Mary's lock, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, en route for such distant

ports as Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Liverpool. The tonnage of the Great Lakes is equal to ten per cent. of that carried by all our railroads, while the ton mileage of this lake freight is fully twenty-five per cent. of that of the railroads.

#### TRAFFIC ON INLAND WATERWAYS.

The magnitude of the traffic on the important inland waterways of the United States is well illustrated by the following comparison: The Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 459 miles of its main line, the world's greatest freight carrier, had a traffic of 69,036,245 tons in 1890, a sum a little larger than the freight on the Great Lakes and New York canals. The Reading's main line, 327 miles in length, had a traffic of 15,625,482 tons, nearly the same as the Hudson River. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad carried on the 849 miles of its roads 29,473,879 tons, practically the equivalent of the traffic on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The total tonnage on these three trunk lines, whose combined length is 1,605 miles, was 114,135,558 tons; the four waterways named carried very nearly the same amount—112,916,233 tons. But this is comparing tonnage; were the ton mileage of each contrasted the waterways would make a much larger showing than the railroads.

#### THE PROBLEM NEEDS THOROUGH STUDY.

The problems involved in considering the position which waterways should occupy in the transportation business of the United States are many and by no means simple. The prerequisite of progress toward a solution of the questions of transportation is a study of the economic and commercial conditions of the various parts of the United States and of the country as a whole. The surest way to promote a particular enterprise, such as the Nicaragua Canal, is to instruct the public generally—and according to the recent testimony of a member of Congress, this instruction ought not to be denied Congressmen—concerning the industrial conditions and economic needs of the East and the West, and the relation which each section bears to the other. The industrial statistics are fairly complete for the purposes of this study; but the data collected concerning inland navigation are fragmentary and insufficient. The census collects no statistics of traffic on canals, and neglects all but the most important natural waterways. The annual report of the Chief of Engineers contains a large amount of information regarding many waterways, but this material, in its present unclassified form, is of little instructional value. When shall we follow the example of France and collect and classify full statistics of inland navigation?

The commercial functions of rivers and canals call for separate study. The two differ from each other, and the services of each, both as independent routes of traffic and as agents of commerce operating conjointly with the railroads as complementary parts of a general system of transportation, should be separately investigated. Only with this information in



hand can the questions—in what cases the levy of tolls on waterways is justifiable and desirable; to what extent the construction and improvement of navigable routes should devolve upon corporations; and, what share of these works should be governmental enterprises—be easily and reliably settled. “Knowledge is easy unto him that understandeth,” but “a little learning is a dangerous thing.”

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATERWAYS AND RAILROADS.

Attention may here be directed to the most vital one of these problems: The relationship which should exist between waterways and railroads in the business of transportation. There is need of some means of efficient control of the tariff charges of the railroads. The very central position which they occupy in the industrial organization of society places in the keeping of the railroads the weal or woe of trade. Competition, one with another, cannot be relied on to prevent rates from being either exorbitantly high, or, what is equally to be deprecated, to keep them from being forced at times to a ruinously low point. It should be recognized, once for all, that consolidation and monopoly, and not competition, is the natural law of railway operation; the law which ought to, and does most largely, control the relations of railroads with each other. The history of railroads and their present tendencies are a verification of this statement. The more important lines have tended constantly to absorb the weaker ones; and, at present, the leading roads are rapidly consolidating under the management of a few gigantic corporations. It may be urged that strong competition exists among these great companies for both passenger and freight traffic, that wars and rumors of wars are frequent; nevertheless, nothing is better established than the fact that direct competition is necessarily limited to the comparatively few places which are terminal points or way cities whose freight has the choice of two parallel roads. Competition is by no means always present where its existence is possible; nor does it always operate as a blessing. The maintenance of two competitive roads, where one is capable of doing the business, is assuredly no economy; and the normal effect of excessive rate cutting is either to prevent the best possible improvement of equipment, or to cause the road, when possible, to follow up the war with increased tariffs to pay the cost of the conflict. In other words, competition among railroads is of limited extent, and does not furnish an economical law of railway management.

#### THE WAY TO SECURE CHEAP RATES.

The surest and best way to secure cheap rates is to develop independent waterways. In the first place, the independent waterway whose size, character of construction and equipment make possible the use of steam traction, of large barges or modern lake and river boats, is an efficient regulator of the tariffs of competing railroads. Concerning this point the testimony is so abundant, so unanimous and so commonly known that it is not necessary to reiterate the statis-

tics which might be cited to show the influence exerted by the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and other of our waterways. Steam traction has become a necessary condition of a large development of inland navigation. The tow path is no longer the path of progress. The phenomenal growth of commerce on the Great Lakes, the Hudson and Ohio rivers and other large water courses, where improvements have been possible in navigation, corresponding in part, at least, to the development of the railroad, shows that these classes of waterways meet the conditions of commerce. This, however, is not true of the inland barge canal. The Amsterdam, the Suez, the Manchester and the Corinth canals are highly efficient agents of transportation. The reason is a simple one; their dimensions and construction are such as to allow the commerce of the waterway with which they connect—in this case the ocean—to pass freely in and out of them. It may be said that in most cases the barge canal ought to be navigable for the unriggered craft, the river boats or the lake vessels of the natural waterway whose course the canal is built to improve or to extend. There is also a limited field for the profitable use of the purely barge canal; as, for instance, the connection of a large interior coal mine, forest or granary of agricultural products with important distant centres of consumption or distribution. In these cases, however, the volume of freight must be large; the banks of the canal protected against destruction incident to the use of steam traction—or of electricity should that prove a better power—and the barges used be of good size. The German engineer, Ewald Bellingrath, has put the minimum load of the canal barge at 500 tons, which would be over twice the capacity of the barges used on the Erie Canal and about three times the average load—181.67 tons—of the freight trains of the United States.

#### WATER COMPETITION A HELP TO RAILROADS.

The second fact which is of importance concerning the relation of the waterway and the railroad is that water competition is not only an efficient regulator of rail tariffs, but is also a help to the railroad. The competing waterway does more than compete, it aids and complements the railroad. This is a fact that is generally entirely overlooked, and yet what a striking demonstration of its truth is afforded by that portion of the North which lies immediately about the Great Lakes! Here the greatest of all inland waterways is surrounded by a network of the most important railroads of the world. The waterway and the railroads have each contributed to the growth of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth and the other large lake ports, and the rapid development of these cities has in turn brought the railroads a constantly increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic. The improvement in 1886 of the Main River, Germany, between the cities of Mayence and Frankfort, resulted in a large traffic by water; but this increase was fully equaled by the growth in the freight by rail. In the Rhine Valley the percent-



ages of annual increase in the freight carried by rail and in the traffic on the waterways run about parallel.

The waterway can add to the net revenues of the competing railroad, and for reasons not far to seek. Most of the freight carried by the waterway is of the kind on which the railroads realize a very small net revenue. Operating expenses often include ninety per cent. of the freight receipts from coal, ore and stone. To the extent that the railroads are relieved of this bulky freight, does it become possible for them to develop their fast freight and passenger business, and to use their plant more largely in carrying on this profitable traffic. The natural influence of the waterway is to increase travel and to add to the volume of high grade freight, by promoting manufacturing, developing trade, and stimulating the growth of large cities. Thus, competition between the two means of transportation does not mean antagonism. They ought to be co-ordinated, and transshipment from one to the other made as convenient as possible. The railroad by its numerous lines is the chief distributor of manufactured products; the primary function of the waterway is to cheapen the materials that enter into manufacture. The two ways are complements of each other and attain their greatest usefulness only when closely co-ordinated.

#### WATERWAYS WILL DEVELOP THE WEST.

The States in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Slope have an especial interest in the development of inland waterways. Even in the present undeveloped state of the natural resources of this territory, great quantities of iron ore, lumber and grain are produced in these regions, and there is no doubting the fact that the future development of the United States is going to be largest in that region between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—the Great Northwest. At the head of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan are situated the greatest collecting and distributing centers of the United States; toward these points flow the surplus products of the entire Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains, from these centers are sent the lumber, coal and wares to supply the necessities of this same region. It is manifest that if waterways are to play any important part in cheapening transportation, here is their proper theatre.

#### NATURE HAS DONE HER PART.

Nature has met man more than half way in providing the possibilities of cheap transportation. The rich iron ores of Wisconsin and Michigan lie within easy access of the Great Lakes by which they may be transported nearly to the coal required for their smelting. The great pine forests of these States and Minnesota are situated about streams on which their lumber can be borne to the Lakes and the Mississippi River for general distribution throughout the central half of the United States. But Nature never does quite all; there are important details in this general system of waterways which have yet to be supplied. The Dakotas, rich in grain, are but poorly supplied

with lumber and fuel, and have only a single water-course of importance. The Missouri River is destined to be an important highway of domestic commerce and of traffic between the Dakotas and other States; but it alone cannot secure cheap transportation for Dakota grain. Its course runs too far to the south, and too much aside from the lines which most of the freight imported must follow, and the exported grain must take to reach the seaboard and Europe. The industrial development of the Great Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains, and especially its agricultural interests, are most closely connected, first, with the extension of the navigation of the Great Lakes to Pittsburgh, to St. Paul, and, if possible, to the seaboard of the United States; second, with the further canalization of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their most important branches; and third, with the connection of this system of river navigation with the Great Lakes by canals of ample dimensions. The people of the Pacific States and those who wish to buy their grain and lumber are especially concerned with two enterprises, the improvement of the Columbia River and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The present status of each of these works and the economic significance of their execution merit consideration.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI.

The improvement of the Mississippi River, as is doubtless generally known, is under the supervision of the Mississippi River Commission, a body of seven men, four of whom are United States engineers. Legislation concerning the river is in charge of the House Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River and the Senate Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi and its Tributaries. The works now being carried on comprise the construction of reservoirs at the sources of the feeders of the river in which to confine water for release during the summer season of low water; works for the protection of the banks and the dikes; the erection of wing dams to secure channels of greater depth, and the dredging of the channels and harbors of the river. For the execution of these works Congress has made liberal appropriations. The River and Harbor bill of 1892 authorized the Mississippi River Commission to make contracts involving a maximum expenditure of \$12,870,000 during the three years following the passage of the bill.

The Missouri River is being improved under the supervision of a commission of five men, three of whom are United States engineers. They are carrying on the work systematically by the improvement of one reach after another, beginning with the mouth of the stream. The appropriation by Congress in 1892 was \$752,500, and the commission was authorized to expend \$750,000 a year during the three years commencing July 1, 1893.

The important work of deepening the water courses connecting the Great Lakes to a depth that will insure free navigable channels twenty feet in depth is now in progress, its execution at a total cost of \$3,-



340,000 having been authorized by the River and Harbor bill of 1892.

#### THE GREAT COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

These appropriations may seem large, and they certainly are liberal, but the present commerce, large in volume and important in its influence on rates charged by rail, justifies the entire expenditure. He is, however, little versed in the economic conditions of the West who does not know that this inland navigation is still but in the beginning of its development. Especially is this true of the Mississippi River system, where a large traffic necessarily waits the further improvement of the conditions of navigation. About the Lakes, docks for lumber and ore are rapidly increasing in number and size, while new, deep-draught steamers are rapidly adding to the floating equipment of the Lakes. The commerce of the Great Lakes is henceforth to be carried on in large, swift steel steamships drawing twenty feet of water, and the quickening influence of the waterway upon the industrial development of the States about it and of the great American and Canadian Northwest lying beyond will surely be far greater in the future than it has been in the past. Especially will this be the case if the coal mines about Pittsburgh and the warehouses and flour mills of the Twin Cities are given direct water connection with each other by way of the Lakes. This would make coal cheaper not only in the distributing centres, St. Paul and Minneapolis, but throughout Southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. At the same time the value of all the farm products of this region would be enhanced both by bringing the market nearer and more by making it a better one. The Western farmer would sell in a dearer market and buy in a cheaper one.

#### PROSPECTIVE CANAL ROUTES.

The importance of a lake ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie is not generally appreciated. It would not be of only local significance, but would benefit the entire North from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. There is at present a rail traffic of about two million tons of coal and five million tons of ore between Lake Erie and the region about Pittsburgh. A Commission appointed by the State of Pennsylvania has already reported the construction of the canal to be feasible. The Senate passed a bill directing the United States Engineers to make a preliminary survey of a route for the waterway; but the House did not concur, and the project still remains an unsettled question.

The connection of the Great Lakes with the American seaboard is a project which can be only tentatively discussed until surveys of possible routes have been made and estimates of cost have been submitted. Concerning two points, however, one can speak with assurance: one of these is, that the canal, once completed, would be of very great commercial and industrial importance; the impetus which the Erie Canal gave the agricultural development of the old Northwest Territory and the commerce and growth of New York was great; but this would pale into

insignificance in comparison with the important and far-reaching effects which a lake ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea would exert upon the present varied and complex industrial activities of the vast and rapidly developing region of the great Canadian and American Northwest. The steel steamers now being launched on the Lakes are larger and stronger than many of the steamships that ply the ocean. The average capacity of the lake ship ranges from 1,750 to 3,000 tons; some have a total displacement of 4,800 tons; and cargoes have been carried as large as 3,737 net tons.

#### THE SHIPS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The use of the sailing vessel for carrying bulky freight has been well-nigh displaced from the Lakes by the screw steamer. The loaded steamer usually tows two schooner-rigged consorts. Five years ago the largest steamers engaged in the transportation of coal and ore carried about 1,200 tons on fifteen feet of water, and towed two schooner-rigged consorts, each having a load of 1,600 tons; the total load of the three ships being 4,400 tons. Since then the total load has been nearly doubled. Visitors to the World's Fair have become familiar with the new form of lake steamer, the "whaleback," invented by Mr. Ira Harris, of West Superior, Wis. The first whaleback steamer built, the "Colgate Hoyt," carries 2,400 tons with a draft of fifteen feet of water, and tows two consorts each bearing 2,650 tons, making the total load transported 7,700 tons. The superiority of the whaleback over the old form of steamers is so great as to promise a revolution in water transportation, not only on the lakes but on the ocean as well.

These are the conditions that exist with a possible draft of sixteen and sixteen and a half feet of water. The channels will soon allow a twenty-foot draft. A canal large enough to float the ships soon to be used on the lakes would also be a waterway for ocean vessels. It is a fact of great significance in this connection that ninety-five per cent. of the ocean freight is carried in ships drawing twenty feet or less of water, and ninety per cent. in vessels of not more than eighteen-foot draft. The tonnage on a twenty or twenty-one foot waterway between the Great Lakes and the ocean would surely be larger than on any artificial waterway that has yet been constructed. The Suez Canal opened a highway for the commerce with India; but what is that in comparison with the present and possible future traffic, east and west, between the American and Canadian Northwest and the Atlantic States and Europe!

#### ADVANTAGES OF A NEW YORK TERMINUS.

The second point, concerning which there ought to be no doubt, is that, as far as the interests of the United States are concerned, the waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean should pass through our own territory, should terminate in New York. The St. Lawrence route is of great importance to Canada; by it she hopes to join her eastern and western domains with the strong ties of commercial intercourse. It would be of great advantage to her, also, to divert



the products of our Northwest from the lines they now follow to the Atlantic States and Europe. Canada's interests, however, are not ours. Our chief concern is to connect the Northwest with the great cities of the Eastern States; they are our chief markets. With us domestic commerce ranks first; foreign trade second; and our domestic commerce has little love for Canadian waters. The tonnage on the Welland Canal is practically the same as it was four years ago; the total traffic for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 944,753 tons, or about one-third the volume of freight moved on the smaller, barge-traffic Erie Canal. One feels like hesitating to disturb the sweet dreams of the advocates of American Federation with any hue and cry of war; but the most ardent lover of peace will hardly deny that "discretion is the better part of valor." The existence of an open highway by which the warships of foreign powers can proceed to the very heart of our territory, and the absence of any waterway by which our men-of-war can pass from the ocean to the Lakes is not a situation which the patriotic American loves to contemplate.

#### ALL SECTIONS WOULD BENEFIT.

In view of the liberal policy which Congress has generally pursued in the improvement of inland waterways, it is difficult to understand why a work

been entirely neglected. The State of Illinois long since constructed the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on which there is now a moderate barge traffic. The State also began the improvement of the Illinois River and carried on the work till its recent assumption by the United States. The improvements of the Illinois River, now nearly completed, will make the stream navigable for large river boats; and, as stated by the report of the Senate Committee on Commerce for 1892: "The ultimate object of this improvement is to furnish a route of transportation by water from the southern end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River of sufficient capacity for navigation by the largest class of Mississippi River steamboats that can reach the mouth of the Illinois River." This "ultimate object" will not be attained till the existing canal between La Salle and Chicago is so enlarged and reconstructed as to make it navigable for large river boats, or until some other waterway is substituted in its place. This is a work we may confidently expect to see executed before many years. What form the plans may take is uncertain; unquestionably the drainage canal now being dug by Chicago and Cook County to carry the sewage of Chicago into the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers will be so utilized as to make the construction of the waterway an easier matter.

#### THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

For years the Illinois and Mississippi, or, as it is more commonly called, the Hennepin, Canal, has been a theme of frequent discussion. The canal is now in process of construction, the first appropriation having been made by the River and Harbor act of 1890. As located, the canal will run from the Great Bend of the Illinois River, from a place one and three-fourths miles above the town of Hennepin, by way of the Bureau Creek Valley and the Rock River to the Mississippi. Its dimensions will be, width 80 feet at the water surface, depth 7 feet, and locks 170 feet long by 35 feet in width. The purpose of the waterway is to provide a short route from the Upper Mississippi to Lake Michigan. At present the distance from Chicago to the mouth of the Rock River is 607 miles; by way of the proposed canal it will be 188 miles, or 419 miles less. The water route between Chicago and all points in the Northwest will be shortened by this distance. The effect on transportation charges cannot avoid being so great as to give the industrial development of the Northwest a strong impetus. If this be true, why then delay the early opening of the canal? The estimated cost is \$6,425,960; but, at the present rate of appropriating funds for the work, \$500,000 biennially, it will take over a quarter of a century to complete the enterprise! It would certainly seem the part of wisdom for Congress to appropriate a million dollars a year and complete the work before the close of this decade. Of course the utility of this work, as in the case of the improvement of the Illinois River, depends to a large degree on the construction of a larger canal from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan, a project which forms a part of all plans for connecting the two natural waterways.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL AND THE PROPOSED ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

of such importance as the adequate connection of the Mississippi River system with the Great Lakes should have been allowed to lag. The fullest development of the navigation on either of the two systems of natural waterways is impossible so long as they remain separated from each other. It would seem also that the necessary waterway would have been constructed ere this, because of the thoroughly national importance of the work. The East, the West, the South and the Northwest would all be benefited by the water route. True, the work of uniting the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River has not



## THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE COLUMBIA.

Next to the Mississippi, our most important river is the Columbia. The people of the eastern part of the United States generally have a very inadequate idea of the valley of the Columbia, the Mississippi of the West, a region which the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea has glowingly described as "unsurpassed, if indeed equaled, in agricultural, grazing and mineral productiveness by an area of equal size on the habitable globe." The territory drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries is equal to one-fifteenth of the entire United States, and is larger than the combined area of New England, the Middle States, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This vast treasure house of natural resources will be unlocked by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the further improvement of the Columbia River. The latter work has been well begun. The bar at the mouth of the river has been removed, and a thirty-foot channel secured by means of a jetty. The lower courses of the Columbia and Willamette rivers as far as Portland have channels



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS  
BEING MADE IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

at present twenty feet deep, but soon to be given a depth of twenty-five feet as a result of the dredging which was authorized by the last River and Harbor bill. The docks of Portland, 110 miles from the sea, will soon be entered by the largest-sized ocean ships. The Cascades of the Columbia River, 160 miles from the mouth, present the first obstacles to navigation. At this place the river falls 45 feet, at high water, in four and a half miles; but a canal 3,000 feet long constructed with a single lock will soon remove this barrier to commerce. Two hundred and twenty miles from the sea are The Dalles, where the river falls 81 feet at low water in a distance of 12 miles. The expense necessary to overcome this obstruction will be large. A board appointed by the Secretary of War, upon the authorization of the River and Harbor act of 1888, thought that the use of locks would involve a greater expense than the commerce of the river warranted and recommended raising and lowering boats by means of two hydraulic vertical lifts, one to be

placed near the lower end and one near the upper end of The Dalles, the boats to be carried from one lift to the other by means of a boat railway eight miles long. By an estimated outlay of \$3,576,356 forty boats could be passed each way in twenty-four hours. The plan was not accepted by Congress, and the River and Harbor act of 1892 directed the President of the United States to appoint another board to re-examine the obstructions at The Dalles for the purpose of reporting the best method of overcoming them. With the improvements at The Dalles once completed, the lower Columbia will be navigable to Priest's Rapids, 409 miles from the ocean. From this place, for sixty miles up the river, a series of rapids presents such a serious obstruction to navigation as to separate for many years to come, at least, the commerce on the upper and lower courses of the Columbia. The Snake River, however, the largest tributary, enters the Columbia below Priest's Rapids, and will doubtless become an important commercial route when once the barriers that close it off from Portland and the sea are broken through.

## THE WORK AT NICARAGUA.

Of all the works now in process of execution, none is of more importance to the domestic commerce of the United States than the Nicaragua Canal. As President Hayes has said, "An interoceanic canal across the isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States; . . . it will be . . . virtually a part of the coast line of the United States." The Nicaragua Canal will perform the work of an inland waterway just as truly as it would were it to extend across the country from San Francisco to New York. It will break through the impassable wall which the Rocky Mountains oppose to a direct commerce by water between the Pacific States and the rest of the Union, regions differing so strongly in climatic conditions and industrial activity as to make an easy interchange of products a consideration of great moment. At Nicaragua ships need to be raised only one hundred and ten feet above the sea level in order to be carried over this wall by a waterway involving, in the total distance of 169.45 miles, only 26½ miles of actual excavation. As located, the canal is to pass from Greytown on the Caribbean Sea to Brito on the Pacific Ocean. Lake Nicaragua is to be the summit level of the canal. It will constitute a part of the waterway and supply the water to feed the entire canal. By the construction of a dam in the San Juan River at Ochoa, 64½ miles of the river become virtually a part of the lake. The locks, three in number, at the western end of the canal, come within the first three miles from the ocean; the three eastern locks are placed at about twelve miles from the Caribbean Sea; thus the summit level is maintained for 154 miles. Through all but eleven or twelve miles of this distance vessels can travel without any restrictions as to speed.

Such is the work which the Maritime Canal Company has undertaken to execute, a task estimated to





MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

involve an outlay of \$87,000,000 actual investment. The work of construction was undertaken by the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, who began the work in June, 1889. Up to January 1, 1893, the Construction Company had expended \$6,885,230, chiefly in building a breakwater and dredging a harbor at Greytown, in constructing a railroad from Greytown to the hills beyond the marshes, and in beginning the excavation of the channel across this low ground. Since January, little has been done because of lack of funds; August 30, the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company was compelled to succumb to the pressure of the financial stringency and to pass into the hands of a receiver. This has brought the work to a stand-still either until the Construction Company can be resuscitated or a new organization formed to take its place. Another way by which the prosecution of the work may be resumed, and the one which will probably be adopted, is the participation of the United States in the enterprise, either by directly assuming the work of construction or by loaning its credit to the Maritime Canal Company. Two bills providing for the latter plan of action have been unsuccessfully brought forward in the Senate. Which way of promoting the enterprise the government adopts is a matter of secondary importance. The chief considerations are the great value of the work, and the desirability of its early completion at an expense that will burden future industries as lightly as possible. The conviction is growing that the canal cannot be constructed by a private company without costing double what it can be put through for with governmental aid, nor without postponing for a long time the opening of the waterway.

#### WHAT THE BIG CANAL WOULD DO.

The Nicaragua Canal will take from England the advantage which the Suez Canal has given her over us in the trade with the western ports of South America, and with China, Japan and Australia. Before the construction of the Suez Canal we were as near as England to the countries beyond the Pacific; now we are 2,700 miles further distant. After the Nica-

ragua Canal is opened we shall be 2,700 miles nearer than England to the western coast of South America, 1,900 miles nearer Japan, and 1,000 miles nearer Australia. The Nicaragua Canal will shorten the water route from New York to San Francisco by about 10,000 miles, from New Orleans to San Francisco by 11,000 miles, and from San Francisco to Liverpool by 7,000 miles. Thus the canal will be of great benefit to all parts of the United States; but

the region that has most to hope for is that part of the Northwest which is drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries, the large development of whose great natural resources of grain, lumber and minerals is impossible without cheap transportation. Intelligent men will surely agree with the sentiments expressed concerning the Nicaragua Canal in a letter recently received from Mr. W. H. Doolittle, Representative in Congress from Washington: "The people of my State are deeply interested in the proposed work, realizing that our country is a producing one, and that our prosperity largely depends on a cheap and speedy transportation of our products of all sorts to a market. I do not doubt that the people of the Atlantic Coast, where they are informed on this subject, are equally interested in this behalf. . . . I believe this Nicaragua Canal proposition will be a great factor in the future development and prosperity of our entire country; . . . and that the work would have a stronger tendency to unify the sentiment in this country and build up a national pride in our possessions and greatness as a people than almost anything else that an American can contemplate."

#### ETHICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Throughout this discussion attention has apparently been directed solely to the material aspects of cheap transportation, but in considering this question the fact is not to be overlooked that industrial conditions merely constitute the setting in which the real life of individuals and society is placed. He is not moved by material motives alone who strives to cheapen the cost of transportation and thus to vary and amplify the industrial activities of society. The work is also ethical. While it is true that the primary forces by which social progress is secured must be those that so touch the inner life of men as to change their intellectual and moral nature, still these forces can be efficient in a large degree only when the objective conditions of the economic environment of men make possible the elevation of their standard of life. Social and industrial progress cannot be separated. Cheap transportation is essential to both.



# THE FUTURE OF SILVER PRODUCTION.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

ONE most serious result of the Sherman Silver Purchase law has been the abnormal stimulation of silver production. This has given people not acquainted with the facts an altogether mistaken notion touching the probable yield of silver mines for the coming years. Under the spur of the Sherman law the price of silver at one time reached \$1.19 per ounce. Silver miners then expected it to go as high \$1.29, nor did this hope fade until the end of last June, when the free coinage of silver was suspended in India. There was at the same time a lurking fear that the rise might be succeeded by another fall. In consequence, all sorts of mines have been worked, the poorest with the best. Waste "dumps" and low grade "dumps" have been diligently picked over or sorted to glean the bits of "pay" contained, and a large amount of silver placed on the market at a downright loss. It follows that the output for the last three years is no guide whatever in forming an opinion of how much silver we may expect, if mining is resumed, to see taken out in future. In no likely case, probably not even should silver be coined freely at 16 to 1 by the United States alone, can our silver mines put out for the next fifteen years so large an annual product as since the Sherman law went into effect.

## NO NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

No new transportation facilities will be created in the silver mining regions for a long time to come. The extraordinary silver output since 1873 is due, more than to any other one thing, to the construction of the great Rocky Mountain lines, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Midland and their various branches. While the profits of mining did not enter appreciably into the motive for building our transcontinental railways, yet when they were once in existence it was easy to thrust out branches from them into any particular locality where "pay mineral" was found. Our present abundance of silver is thus an incident of that American enterprise which could not rest till the two shores of our mighty Continent were tied together.

The railways tributary to the silver industry are now trembling for their existence. Each of them will be fortunate not to be in a receiver's hands by New Year's. Whether such misfortune impends or not, they cannot in the near future be in any condition to undertake new construction. Indeed, they have not been for months past. Neither for love nor for money has it been possible lately to get one of them to extend its mileage in the interest of any mining district.

After it was known that the Creede ores were very rich, the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, already

running within fifteen miles of the place, absolutely refused to extend its rails thither. Private capital had to make the connection and agree to take pay in freight. This little railway brought the Denver & Rio Grande \$1,100,000 in freight alone last year, a very important part of that road's total earnings. If there has been such hesitation in the recent past, what hope is there of new roads now?

## "TOPOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS" OF MINING.

What may be called the "topographical conditions" of mining are becoming more adverse. The prospect of discovering new silver "camps" in the United States is exceedingly slight. Where silver occurs at all, it usually characterizes a district some miles in extent, over which it gives notice of its presence by many an "outcrop" or piece of "float," the meaning of which no trained eye can mistake. Most of the silver areas which have been specially productive of late were known long before they were worked, and there is probably not a square acre of accessible territory in the Rocky Mountains which has not been searched with all possible care for "float." "Prospectors'" holes dot the mountains everywhere, and upon each formation that can possibly be thought argentiferous are the marks of gunpowder. Not an indication of the presence of "mineral" but has been explored. If new camps should be discovered, they will certainly be so remote as to make the cost of development equal to or in excess of the reward. The production of the future must come mainly from mines or districts now known. But not only are many of these, and those among the richest, like the Comstock Lode, worked out; but the ones still productive, such as the Mollie Gibson, the Smuggler, and the Aspen, at Aspen, Col., and the mines of Leadville, must henceforth be worked at a rapidly increasing cost owing to increasing water and depth.

## ORES GROW POOR AT DEPTH.

Ore that runs less than 40 ounces per ton is usually classed as "low grade." "Good ore" runs from 40 to 100 ounces. All ores running over 100 ounces are "high grade ores." All but universally, silver ores grow poorer as the mines go deeper. To this rule the exceptions are rare and marked. Even when the deeper ores show no important falling off in silver value, they are apt to prove more and more refractory until at last they do not pay for smelting. This has been the case at the famous Broken Hills mine, in Australia. After having for some time yielded over 12,000,000 ounces of silver a year, much of its mineral became so associated with zinc and other sulphides, that it could not be smelted at a profit. At greater depth the ores of the "A. Y. and Minnie" mine at



Leadville, Col., showed the same refractory character as those of Broken Hills. Three years ago it was one of the most productive silver properties in the country, yet before the recent crisis it had been abandoned on account of the zinc and other sulphides with which the ores had become associated at depth.

#### INCREASE OF COST IN SMELTING.

The smelting even of good ores is becoming more and more costly, and the advance in cost appears certain to continue. This is an important point, which not only ordinary people but even practiced metallurgists might easily overlook through ignorance of the peculiar conditions developing in our mines.

For the smelting of silver ores, iron, lime, lead and silica must be present, in definite proportions, in order to produce the liquid slag necessary to the separation of the metals from the non-metallic minerals. It matters not how rich an ore may be in silver together with one or two of the slag forming constituents named, it cannot be smelted unless the others are supplied.

Silver ores from one mine or group of mines extremely rarely, and never for any considerable period, contain all the necessary smelting constituents in proper proportion. Some ores have lead enough but no lime, or too much; others have lead and lime enough but no iron, or an excess of silica; and so on. It is for these metallurgical reasons that smelting works are most advantageously located at railway centres, to which ores of the varied chemical character necessary to economical smelting "mixtures" may be drawn. The West is full of monuments to the folly of attempts at local smelting, in the shape of abandoned plants, that owe failure to the expensive reduction of ores far from "self-smelting," for which they have had to transport, handle and smelt barren fluxes. In this connection it is again apparent how important a part transportation charges play in the cost of silver.

The smelting element most commonly lacking now in silver ores—a lack already serious and rapidly increasing—is lead. There is plenty of lead in the country, but its weight adds immensely to its cost so soon as it has to be transported. It is in such demand that at any of the smelting works lead ores so poor in silver as otherwise to be useless find ready sale on account of their lead, which they contain in surplus of that necessary to smelt them, and for the reason that they therefore furnish lead for other "dry" ores in the mixture. Some, including the writer of this, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1893, fall into the error of calling silver a by-product of lead. In these particular ores the lead is more valuable than the silver, but it is valuable solely for the sake of silver after all, and would not be missed on its own account. Ores rich in lead are often "treated" without cost, or at much less than the usual cost, for the sake of the lead contained. The same is true, but more rarely, of lime and iron or silicious ores, according to the district.

In view of this growing scarcity of lead, other

methods of smelting than that of the shaft-furnace are in use, such as the modified Swansea cupola process used at Argo, Colorado, in the Boston and Colorado works. In this process the smelting of silver ores is accomplished without the presence of lead, but I cannot learn that this method of treatment is any cheaper than the old, except for certain "dry" silicious ores, or that it promises to become any cheaper than it now is. "Improvements in processes of (silver) extraction will of course be made, but so large a proportion of the cost of extracting silver now consists in the expense of mining and handling the ore, bullion and waste products, that no probable improvement in metallurgical processes will greatly diminish the cost of products." Such is the able opinion of Geo. F. Becker, United States Geologist, in U. S. Consular Report No. 87, December, 1887.

#### NO MORE SMELTING BELOW COST.

There are causes not connected with the scarcity of lead or with the increasing refractoriness of ores which are certain to increase the cost of smelting in the future. Like silver mining at all the poorer mines, silver smelting, too, has for years been carried on at a loss. This is the universal testimony of the smelters, and I believe it to be true. At Leadville not a smelter has paid a dividend for the last six years. At this point one of the largest works is to be closed permanently. In the hope of establishing a profitable industry they have been obtaining Eastern capital wherewith to extend plant and business, smelting at a cost so low as greatly to embarrass their neighbors. These works are now idle and their creditors refuse further aid. A portion of one of the Pueblo smelting plants which was burned July 5 of this year will not be rebuilt. This establishment, too, thanks to Boston capital, did business below cost, to the embarrassment of competitors who could not borrow so easily. This loose business must now cease, if for no other reason than that banks and capitalists will no longer furnish funds to be squandered.

When the Leadville mines were first opened it cost \$20 and upwards to smelt silver ores of a character which now, on account of their desirability as fluxes, are treated for nothing. At Aspen, at the outset, it cost, for transportation and treatment, from \$35 to \$40 per ton of ore, where the price has lately been \$8 to \$12 a ton for similar ore. A considerable proportion of this cheapening is accounted for in the too low charge for smelting. To make this process (shaft furnace) profitable smelters will have to charge an average smelting rate of not less than \$10 per ton. The very best equipped works can, of course, make something at less than this. The Omaha & Grant Smelter, at Denver, with its stack 350 feet high and 3 miles of immense flues, is arranging to precipitate and save each year the \$300,000 worth of silver believed to have been "going up in smoke." This company has works at Omaha also. At Denver they smelt only. At Omaha their main work is refining gold and silver, a very different process. In 1893 they refined about one-third of all the silver refined in the United States. These best works cannot do



all the smelting. Poorer ones must be employed, so that the marginal cost of smelting, which will, of course, fix the figure for smelting in the cost of silver to the public, will for a long time not fall much below \$10 per ton of ore. Should the less perfectly equipped smelters ever be crowded out of the business, it would be by a monopoly, which would in all probability put the price higher yet. However looked at, the important element of smelting charge in the cost of silver is certain to increase rather than decrease.

#### COST OF TIMBER INCREASING.

Another large item in the cost of silver, one which a "tenderfoot" would be quite sure to overlook, is the cost of timber indispensable for keeping open shafts and drifts as the work of mining proceeds. Fully half the length of workings in every instance, and often a greater proportion, has to be timbered, and where porphyry is encountered, which swells so soon as opened to the air, timbers need to be at least 12 inches square. The Mollie Gibson, at Aspen, a relatively new mine, contains over three miles of subterranean drifts, shafts and levels, for the support of which timber in vast quantities is required. The Aspen mine, also at Aspen, maintains continually a stock of timber of \$15,000 in value.

If there can be any question as to an advance in future in any factor of silver cost mentioned hitherto, none is possible here. The whole country in the vicinity of the mines has been stripped bare of trees. Looking in every direction from Leadville one sees hardly a tree six inches in diameter. All sorts of devices are in use for getting lumber down the mountains and saw mills up. To most of the mines timbers can of course be brought by rail, and this is already done on a large scale; but the freight bill is heavy and must increase with the increasing length of haul.

#### MINES HAVE BEEN "SKINNED."

For several years hardly a silver mine in the country, rich or poor, has been operated in a healthy manner. Mines have been "skinned," as it is called, worked for all they could be made to yield for the month or year, instead of being "developed," as would have been done but for the fear that silver might fall. This has enormously and very abnormally swollen the product. I venture to say that half or more of the mines recently in work have thus been made to yield more per year than they can by any possibility ever yield again. Such squeezing has been resorted to not alone in anticipation of a fall, but also, very largely, to "bull" mining stocks. Under such pressure not only has the real production of mines often been prodigious, but the reputed production, whether gross or per ton of ore, has been fabulous in the extreme. It is remarkable that the Eastern public, familiar with such devices, should not have seen through these reports. Apparently it has not. Every story of investment agents or journals touching the richness of silver ores or the output of mines, however obviously intended to entrap the unwary, has been taken as hard fact. Our chief

dailies sedulously publish such reports, often with editorial comments, thus doing not a little to enhance their baneful influence.

Among the very mines overwrought in this way many have been kept open at a loss, the proprietors having toiled on, hoping to make their loss a little less than total. Such efforts, now hopeless, have ceased; while many mines, closed but not yet dead, will, when started, be operated less profitably than heretofore.

To shut down work means much more to a mine than to a factory. So simple a matter is it for a manufacturing corporation to resume work, that in slack times the opportunity to close down is often hailed as a positive blessing. Not so with a mine. If a "wet" property it must be incessantly pumped, day and night, at great cost, or permitted to fill with water, involving a cost vastly greater still when work is resumed. In any case machinery deteriorates, timbers rot, workings cave in, shafts squeeze out of line, and the neighboring "honest miner" generally packs off such property as may be portable.

#### THE POWER USED IN MINING.

The power used in mining cannot but advance in cost. I am told that the manufacturers have been furnishing nitro-glycerine powders at less than cost to help prevent the closure of the mines, dreaded as certain to deprive them of an extensive market. This will no longer be done. Power for drilling will be dearer rather than cheaper. Compressed air is the chief agent employed for this work, and the cost of it increases with the depth attained in the mine. There is at present no prospect that electricity will cheapen this item. No practical electric drill has yet been invented. There is an electric pump which proves very successful for lifting water from stations, but electricity does not as yet bid fair to rival steam in portable sinking pumps, which must be employed in sinking shafts. However, it does not pay to use electricity even for lifting. It would be unprofitable to introduce electricity for any mining process unless it were available for all, for it is evident that the maintenance of different kinds of power (steam, compressed air and electricity) for hoisting, drilling and pumping would be entirely impracticable.

#### REDUCTION OF GOLD OUTPUT.

Were gold likely to be produced in ample quantities a very moderate yearly output of silver might seem inordinate; but this is far from being the prospect. The world's annual output of gold, already too slight to meet the multiplied demands upon it, will be materially reduced should the silver mines remain inactive. It has been thought that one-third of the gold product of the United States comes from silver mines and must be lost if they close. This is probably an overestimate for the entire country, though not far out of the way for the Rocky Mountain area. Thirty-three per cent. of the gold produced in our country comes from California alone. Very



few prominent Colorado mines yield gold only or chiefly. Colorado contributes about 15 per cent. of the United States output of gold, of which at least one-half depends at present upon the continuance of silver mining. In time, of course, this will change somewhat. Already many miners hitherto engaged in extracting silver are turning their attention to placer gold mines. They will produce but little this year, as the season is too far advanced for the necessary water to be available; and the amount from this source can never be great since most of these placers are already worked out.

#### SILVER NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

Much has been loosely said about silver as a by-product. As just seen, gold is not infrequently a by-product of silver, but silver hardly ever, if ever, a by-product of gold. There is a mine in Summit County, Col., so rich in both gold and silver that it would probably pay to work it for either if it produced none of the other. One day in July, 1893, this mine sent to the smelter 53,130 pounds of "concentrates"—viz.: Concentrated ore, each ton containing 18.2 ounces of silver and  $\frac{4}{10}$  ounces, nearly \$10 worth of gold, this proportion being not far from the usual one in the ore from this mine. At present this would be called a silver mine with gold as a by-product, but the gold price of silver may so fall that it will be thought of as a gold mine with silver for a by-product. This comes nearer than any other known to the writer to being a case of silver as a by-product of gold. I ignore as too insignificant to take into account the trifle of silver alloy often found in native gold.

Among the copper mines the Anaconda alone yields any silver of consequence. Its main profit is from copper, and it will remain in work whatever occurs to silver. There are, however, several mines near Durango, Col., with ores of copper and silver, which were obliged to close owing to the fall in silver, so important a part of their "pay" was the silver contained.

Nor is any of our silver a by-product of lead, as has been so often alleged. There is not a mine in the United States where silver and lead are taken out together which could be worked for the sake of the lead alone. If their silver will not pay them such mines are of no value whatever. Instead of silver being ancillary in any way to the production of lead, the relation, so far as our own country is concerned, is precisely the reverse, lead being almost entirely dependent on the working of silver mines. At this writing, September 29, certain high-grade silver mines are opening again, induced partly by the high price, \$10 and \$12 per ton, attained by lead. The total lead product of the United States last year was 222,000 tons, of which 178,000 tons were extracted incidentally to the mining of silver; and if the silver mines remain closed, our demand for lead cannot be supplied at home, save at a cost which will render it more profitable to import the metal, heavy as it is, from South America and Spain.

#### SILVER PROSPECTS IN OTHER LANDS.

Of course, the question whether a further great output of silver is in store does not turn upon silver prospects in the United States alone, because Mexico and South America have mines destined to be very productive. But there is no prospect that they can under any circumstances much increase their quota at any proximate time, and it is as good as certain that they cannot do this in the next ten or fifteen years. The great output of Mexico for the last few years is explained in considerable part by the same causes as our own, and, like our own, cannot continue. The Mexicans still mine and smelt by antique methods, and have little of the energy or the capital necessary to improve them. The difficulty of exchange between Mexico and the richer nations, induced by the demonetization of silver, renders it nearly impossible for her to borrow, and is at the same time turning Mexican industry away from silver mining into many new channels. In respect to silver production Mexico still stands nearly where we stood a quarter century ago, with the important difference that she has no means of securing the unlimited capital which has been so readily, even recklessly, loaned to our West for the development of mines and of approaches to them.

The above has a close bearing upon a proposed solution of the silver question to which many are now turning. I mean free coinage at some ratio lower than 16:1. Despairing of international action for free coinage at 16:1, and thinking free coinage by us alone at that ratio unsafe, not a few are considering the advisability of United States free coinage at, say, 18:1 or 20:1. Upon the general, many-sided and difficult question whether such a course would be wise, I do not here enter; but that a ratio of 20:1 would be safe, in the sense that it would not result in the expulsion of our gold, I believe to be certain.

The ratio of 20:1 values silver at \$1.03 (exactly \$1.032) an ounce, a trifle under its average price for the year 1890 (exactly \$1.04633 per ounce). Moreover, for the years since, about twenty-four and a half times as many kilograms of silver as of gold have been taken from the world's mines. Now, if the receipt of over \$1.03 per ounce for silver, with the promise of much more held out by the early operation of the Sherman law, and not relinquished until lately, has, under the exceptionally favorable conditions of those years, called from the earth only twenty-four and a half times as many kilos of silver as have been produced of gold, such a price, understood to be permanent and so without hope of increase, would, amid the vastly less favorable circumstances now existing and destined to exist, bring to light much less than twenty-four and a half times the weight of silver which will be produced of gold, and probably not over twenty times. I conclude that at the ratio 20:1 the production of silver could not be expected to surpass that of gold. In fact, it would, I believe, be much more likely to fall below this, sending silver to a premium as before 1873.



## THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

HIGH license, local option and prohibition, each of these methods of controlling the liquor traffic has been tried in this country and still the question is before us for solution. These methods have undoubtedly done great good, but no one of them would seem to have commended itself as suited for general adoption. Even prohibition, which made great headway in the first half of the decade, has, in the last half, been steadily losing ground and is now fighting for life in one of its chief strongholds, Iowa. But let no one persuade himself that the drink traffic will ever be allowed to continue unmolested as a necessary evil. Governor Tillman's bold attempt to deal with the wholesale and retail liquor business in South Carolina is only one of many recent positive expressions on the part of the American people that they mean to solve the problem. It is announced that a National Committee of Fifty, representing all sides of the question, social, physiological and penological, will soon be formed in the interest of a better regulation of the traffic. This committee will be composed of such eminent students of social science as Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, and Professor Peabody, of Harvard University. Recently the Massachusetts Legislature appointed a commission consisting of Judge Lowell, Dean Browditch and Mr. John Graham Brooks to make to it at its next session a report on the Norwegian and Swedish methods of public control. Dr. Rainsford's plan for transforming the saloon into a club house for the people has received wide attention and met with much favor.

All these movements would seem to represent a tendency to deal with the problem on new lines, and especially along the lines of the Gothenburg system of liquor traffic. It is fortunate, therefore, that we have accessible, in the form of a special report of the Commissioner of Labor issued within the month, an outline of the origin and establishment of the Gothenburg system, together with a narrative of its struggle for existence and its final establishment upon a firm basis in Sweden and its transplantation into Norway. The materials for this report were recently collected by E. R. L. Gould, Ph.D., one of the statistical experts of the Department of Labor in Washington, while engaged upon official investigations in Europe. The preparation of the data presented in the report and the text treatment were also furnished by him. The facts contained in the following sketch of the development and operation of the Gothenburg system have been drawn entirely from Dr. Gould's report.

### ORIGIN OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

This plan of regulating the liquor traffic derived its name from the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, where

its development may be said to have chiefly taken place. The immediate cause of the attempt to change the plan of conducting the liquor traffic in the city of Gothenburg was the report of a committee appointed by the Municipal Council in 1865 to inquire into the causes of pauperism. This committee soon saw that the greatest evil from which the working people suffered was the habit of drinking to excess, and in their report recommended that the sole right to sell brandy or other alcoholic liquor should be transferred to a company organized under the laws of 1855, on the principle of handing over all surplus profits to be expended for the benefit of the working classes. The Town Council sanctioned the committee's proposition by a vote of 29 to 12, and in June, 1865, the governor handed over 36 public house licenses. In August of the same year the by-laws received royal sanction and business was commenced on the first of October. The object of the company, as stated in the by-laws, "is to undertake within the town of Gothenburg and its suburbs the entire public house and retail traffic in brandy, spirits and other distilled Swedish or foreign liquors, as well as such liquors of which the above form an ingredient, the licenses of which would otherwise have been disposed of by auction, and to conduct the traffic in question without any view to private profit." The company's capital was fixed at a minimum sum of about \$27,000. While this may seem at first sight a rather small capital stock upon which to conduct a business yielding annual profits, including excise taxes, amounting to \$200,000, the results show that this sum was quite large enough. So great were the profits that not a cent of the original capital stock was called for until ten years after the foundation of the company, and it would not have been tendered then had not the law required that it should be paid within this period. Another section of the by-laws, after making provision for the payment of a premium of six per cent. per annum to the shareholders, prescribes that the remaining profits shall be paid over to the town treasury.

### METHOD OF OPERATION IN GOTHENBURG.

The company commenced operations with thirty-six public houses. To-day it possesses a monopoly of all the licenses for retail as well as bar trade, with the exception of four houses whose owners hold their licenses by burgess rights. The directors of the company appoint the managers of the various retail shops and saloons, making with them stringent contracts in which it is specified that all traffic is to be conducted solely on the employer's account, the employee receiving no compensation from the sale. Originally the directors, thinking that it would be a good plan to have as managers those who were versed in the



traffic, employed several who had been innkeepers or bartenders. They were obliged ultimately to dismiss all of these, for, although a fixed salary was paid the managers, old habits were so strong that they could not refrain from encouraging customers to drink. Licenses are transferred for a money consideration and on condition that all spirits are bought through the company, which charges prices covering expense of excise and cost of hauling. This rule, however, is not uniform in Swedish towns. In Stockholm, for instance, licenses are conceded upon the payment of a sum covering the cost of the brandy tax which is to be paid to the local authorities. The Gothenburg practice allows no loophole for fraud or competition, but its adoption was the means of directing against the company the everlasting enmity of private dealers, as they did not care to have their books examined and the secrets of their trade so fully known.

#### REFORM FEATURES.

One of the most interesting provisions of the by-laws is that the manager of a bar saloon must always keep on hand both cold and hot prepared food. He conducts the sale of viands as well as coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters and cigars on his own account, receiving whatever profits may be made from his transactions. It is expressly forbidden to sell intoxicating drinks to a person already under the influence of liquor, or to a minor.

The idea of the reform at the outset was to take care of the working people especially, so everything that has been done by the company has had this end principally in view. Four eating houses, where drinks were sold only with food, were established. These places are well equipped with steam cooking apparatus, and aim to offset the attractions of drink by the presentation of cheap and well cooked food. An attempt was made by the company to compel on Friday evenings, when wages are always paid in Sweden, the purchase of a portion of food with every glass of liquor asked for. The workingmen, however, thought this to be too great an interference with their individual liberty, and the attempt was soon abandoned as a failure. The Gothenburg Company has also shown its regard for reform by the establishment of five reading rooms in which no intoxicating drinks are allowed to be sold. The annual cost of maintaining these institutions is something over three thousand dollars, and it is interesting to know that a record of attendance showed 217,207 visits to its reading rooms during the year ending September 20, 1892.

The general practice is to allow saloons to be open from 7.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. in winter and 9 P.M. in summer, and on Sundays and holidays from 1.30 to 3 P.M. and from 6.30 to 8 P.M. Eating saloons remain open longer than bars. Liquors are not to be sold after 6 P.M. on evenings preceding Sundays or holidays.

Statistics are presented in Dr. Gould's report showing that since 1874, when the retail trade was accorded to the Gothenburg Brandy Company, the consumption of liquor has steadily declined in its district. In 1875 the consumption per inhabitant at bar trade

places was  $11\frac{3}{10}$  quarts per annum. In 1882 it was  $5\frac{1}{10}$  quarts. In like manner the brandy bought at retail places fell from  $15\frac{3}{10}$  quarts in 1875 to  $8\frac{1}{10}$  quarts in 1892. The higher grade spirits also show a diminution. In 1875 the consumption was  $2\frac{2}{5}$  quarts, in 1892,  $1\frac{1}{10}$ . The quarts per inhabitant was 29 in 1875; seventeen years later it reached low water mark at  $14\frac{3}{10}$  quarts. During this period the prices of liquor advanced from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for a glass of brandy containing 47 per cent. alcohol to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents for a glass containing 44 per cent. alcohol. These statistics do not include the amount disposed of by sub-licensees.

#### GENERAL POLICY OF THE GOTHENBURG COMPANY.

The general policy of the Gothenburg Company seems to have been, says Dr. Gould: "First, strict control. Care was taken that the saloons should be opened in the quarters of the cities where there is a great deal of light and movement, rather than in the dark and low neighborhoods, so that they might be directly under the public eye and everybody know what was going on. Second, the purpose was to reduce to the lowest limit of public necessity the number of licenses used in proportion to the population. In the third place, the policy of the company has been to raise the price of spirits concurrently with lowering the amount of alcohol they contain."

#### THE COMPANY SYSTEM IN STOCKHOLM.

About the same time that the Gothenburg Company commenced its operations, the authorities of Stockholm, moved by the increase of drunkenness in their midst, commenced to consider the question of how a similar system might be inaugurated with them. A commission was appointed to consider the legality of the rights by which a number of the permanent licenses were held. They reported in favor of a plan allowing life pensions annually to holders of licenses held by burgess rights who would surrender the privilege. The report, however, did not meet with much success at first, as the compensation offered was not adequate, but by making private arrangements with each individual holder the commission were soon enabled to announce that they had in their hands agreements of 133 licenses to renounce their privileges in consideration of life annuities varying from \$135 to \$535. When the company began operations, in 1877, it seemed to be handicapped with the large annual charges upon it for compensation to the expropriated license holders, and many people at the time predicted financial disaster, but the results of the first year showed that, after paying all expenses and 6 per cent. dividend to the stockholders, the company had sufficient surplus to provide for the compensation fund for a period of three or four years in advance.

#### RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED BY THE STOCKHOLM COMPANY.

Restrictions are enforced in the saloons and the retail shops of Stockholm with the view of discouraging drunkenness. A man may drink as many glasses of liquor as he likes, provided he does not get tipsy. Drinking over the bar at the dinner hour is not al-



lowed. Since it is the habit of many of the Swedish workmen in the city to eat the midday meal at a saloon, and in the case of unmarried men breakfast and supper also, it became an important factor, if the drinking habits of the people were to be discouraged, to offer some compensation in the shape of proper food. Accordingly, the managers of a saloon are under contract with the company to provide well cooked and wholesome food on demand and this provision has been admirably carried out. The prices charged are exceedingly small; the average cost of a breakfast to a workingman is from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and a good dinner will not cost more than double this amount. The service is provided by the manager, the company allowing him \$6.70 per month per person and binding him to pay at least three-fifths of the sum to the servant and furnish him with food and lodging. In every eating house there is a room for clerks and others of the better class. Here higher prices prevail, although exactly the same food is given. The justification for the increased charge is that the service is better and such accessories as tablecloths, napkins and better china are provided.

#### A DECLINE IN THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

A steady decline in the sale of liquor has also resulted from this company's management of the traffic. For the year 1892 the company possessed 170 licenses to sell over the bar, but made use of but 63 on its own account for the sale of native spirits, transferred 80 to other dealers to be utilized in traffic in higher grade liquors, and 27 they did not utilize at all. As regards retail licenses, possessing 90, they made use of 27, transferred 51 and made no use at all of 12. The sale of liquor over the bar in 1887, when the company first came into existence, was 14.61 quarts per inhabitant. Successive years mark an almost uniform decline until the last fiscal year reached low water mark at 6.49. In the same way the retail sales have declined from 13.46 quarts in 1877 to 7.91 quarts at the time the last annual report was prepared. The net profits for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to \$402,743.26. The average annual profits since the establishment of the company have been \$325,370.91. These figures represent an average profit of over nine cents for every quart of spirits sold by the company.

#### HOW IT WORKS IN BERGEN.

The Bergen Brandy Company, like all others of the kind in Norway, came into existence as the result of the act amending the license law passed on May 3, 1871, which enabled companies to compete as applicants for licenses, and to hold any number as the licensing authority. In 1876 the company obtained the entire monopoly of the Bergen liquor licenses, to operate from January 1, 1877. The result of seventeen years' experience is said to be in the highest degree encouraging. The consumption of liquors has been immensely reduced, while great financial results have been obtained, to the benefit of many institutions and other objects of public charity, which but for the life given them could not have existed. In 1877 the sales of spirituous liquors amounted to 282,128

quarts: in 1891, 331,342. In the meantime, however, the population had augmented one-third, so that notwithstanding the absolute increase, the consumption per inhabitant had been decreased from 7.1 quarts in 1881 to 6.1 in 1891.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE CHRISTIANIA BRANDY CO.

The by-laws of the Christiania Brandy Company were sanctioned in 1884 and permission given to dispose of spirits over the bar and at wholesale and retail, as well as to sell beer, wine, mead and cider by the glass, for the period of five years beginning with July, 1885. The bar trade licenses now held by the company number 27, and the annual charges on account of compensation to holders of life licenses is now about \$3,500. The company possesses to-day a complete monopoly of the bar trade of the city. It uses 15 licenses on its own account and transfers 12 to private hotels and restaurants. There is an important difference between the Norwegian and Swedish system. In Sweden, as we have seen, sub-licenses are conceded upon the payment of the estimated tax, a contract being made with the sub-licensee to confine the business to the higher grade of spirituous liquors, he receiving whatever surplus profits may result from the trade. In Norway, however, the owner of the hotel or restaurant to whom a sub-license is conceded becomes an employee of the company, turning over to it all profits resulting from his business, so far as such profits have accrued from the sale of spirits. In contacts made with the managers of hotels it is stated that the company has been expressly formed in order to regulate the traffic in spirituous beverages in the least objectionable manner possible. Stockholders are entitled to receive 5 per cent. on their shares, but they have no further profit whatever from the business, the surplus of which is to be expended for objects of public utility. It is, therefore, the duty of the manager not to encourage the traffic, but to do what he can to prevent intoxication. The restrictions placed upon the managers of saloons are very severe.

#### RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE IN CHRISTIANA.

The number of quarts of spirits sold by the Christiania Company in 1891 at bar trade and retail places was 418,843. The total profits of the company resulting therefrom were \$72,079. The consumption per inhabitant has increased from  $2\frac{2}{10}$  quarts in 1886 to  $2\frac{6}{10}$  quarts in 1891. This increase has been due to the extra indulgence in spirits sold at retail. The bar trade has not perceptibly changed during these years.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESULTS OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

In Chapter IV of this report, Dr. Gould sets forth the economic and social results of the company system. He says: "It bids fair to prevail wholly in Sweden and Norway. In the former country at the present time the number of brandy companies in operation in the towns is 77. Thirteen towns, most of them small ones, still dispose of licenses at auction. In two villages no spirits are sold either at retail or over the bar. In the country districts



prohibition practically prevails. In Norway almost all the towns have given to brandy companies the monopoly of conducting the sale of spirits. Fifty-one of such companies were in existence in the entire country districts of Norway. Only twenty-seven licenses to sell spirits prevail. Of this number 14 are found among the great fishing stations."

Whatever else this system may or may not have accomplished it has, says Dr. Gould, diminished the temptation to drink. Statistics are furnished which show an absolute diminution of nearly one-fifth in the proportion of bar trade licenses used, while the retail licenses have diminished relatively, in proportion to the population. In the country districts a still more gratifying exhibit appears. In the ten years under consideration the bar trade licenses declined absolutely almost 30 per cent., while the total number of retail privileges was brought down from 83 to 39.

Dr. Gould sums up as follows the business transactions of the 88 brandy companies in Sweden during the year 1890, the latest year for which statistics could be obtained: "The total amount of spirits sold by them was 20,222,500 quarts. This is equal to about 57 per cent. of the total consumption of the country. The value of their goods was \$4,270,365.14; the expenses, \$779,617.29; and the profits \$1,592,008.86. The fees received for licenses transferred to third parties reached the total of \$154,078.39. The expenses averaged about  $3\frac{9}{10}$  cents for every quart sold, while the profit amounted to about  $7\frac{9}{10}$  cents. The excise tax paid in lieu of license fees, and the profits of the companies from 1881 to 1890, appear in Table I. Both of these items are reckoned together."

Years.	In towns.	In country districts.	Total.
1880-'81.....	\$1,476,094.46	\$73,007.62	\$1,549,102.08
1881-'82.....	1,460,222.62	70,453.40	1,530,676.02
1882-'83.....	1,272,866.60	68,056.50	1,340,923.10
1883-'84.....	1,330,793.27	64,733.61	1,395,531.88
1884-'85.....	1,453,176.86	64,264.39	1,517,441.25
1885-'86.....	1,489,318.05	58,638.12	1,547,956.17
1886-'87.....	1,577,638.50	62,270.61	1,639,909.11
1887-'88.....	1,662,118.99	55,136.19	1,717,255.18
1888-'89.....	1,567,133.14	55,914.79	1,623,047.95
1889-'90.....	1,813,446.25	56,773.91	1,870,220.16

TABLE I. SHOWING PROFITS OF THE LIQUOR COMPANIES OF SWEDEN FROM 1881 TO 1890, INCLUDING THE EXCISE TAX PAID IN LIEU OF LICENSE FEES.

The average annual consumption of spirituous liquors in Sweden from 1856 to 1890, reckoned in five year periods, is given in Table II.

Periods.	Quarts per inhabitant.
1856 to 1860.....	10.03
1861 to 1865.....	11.31
1866 to 1870.....	9.40
1871 to 1875.....	12.47
1876 to 1880.....	10.67
1881 to 1885.....	8.66
1886 to 1890.....	7.42

TABLE II. SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN SWEDEN FROM 1856 TO 1890, BY FIVE YEAR PERIODS.

In Table III, showing the total consumption of alcohol in Norway from 1876 to 1890, the growth of the operations of the companies may be traced from the earliest dates, when the sales absorbed but 8.3 per cent. of the whole consumption, until 1890, when they had attained nearly 50 per cent. Concurrently with the growth of the companies' business there has been brought about a notable diminution in the per capita consumption of spirits. When the companies had a twelfth of all the business the average individual drank seven quarts of spirits, reckoned at 50 per cent. alcohol, per annum. When the companies did a half of the entire business, the same individual consumed but 3.3 quarts. This would seem to furnish strong ground for the assertion that the companies' operations have caused a notable diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks.

Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Sold by brandy companies (quarts).	Per cent. of sales of company of total consumption.	Estimated population.	Total consumption per inhabitant (quarts).
1876	12,963,595.6	1,072,570.6	8.3	1,840,000	7.0
1877....	11,694,498.9	1,735,064.4	14.8	1,865,000	6.3
1878...	8,952,362.4	1,996,936.9	22.3	1,890,000	4.7
1879....	6,453,086.4	1,605,147.4	24.5	1,916,000	3.4
1880...	7,885,095.4	1,664,735.7	21.1	1,921,000	4.1
1881....	6,132,030.1	1,824,768.7	30.1	1,921,000	3.2
1882....	7,650,508.0	1,937,699.3	25.3	1,923,000	4.0
1883....	6,717,441.9	2,290,072.8	34.1	1,923,000	3.5
1884....	7,071,436.4	2,417,597.5	34.2	1,924,000	3.7
1885....	7,227,828.0	2,305,650.7	31.9	1,959,000	3.7
1886...	6,239,813.5	2,579,572.7	41.3	1,974,000	3.2
1887...	5,884,762.3	2,556,433.1	43.4	1,979,000	3.0
1888...	6,367,674.2	2,551,993.9	40.1	1,980,000	3.2
1889....	6,697,364.6	2,799,589.3	41.8	1,986,000	3.4
1890..	6,557,880.2	3,211,177.0	49.1	2,000,000	3.3

TABLE III. SHOWING THE TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN NORWAY FROM 1876 TO 1890.

Commenting upon the statistics of consumption presented in these tables, Dr. Gould says: "They are not sufficient to show the true state of the abuse of liquor, since one cannot measure the particular part which has been the means of producing intoxication. Each customer is not necessarily a drunkard. Then, too, we cannot divorce consumption of spirits from economic conditions. The rise and fall in general prosperity are always accompanied by changes in the drinking habits of people. Furthermore, it is not known just how much alcohol is consumed in the industrial arts."

As to the distribution of the surplus of the Norway Brandy Company (all the profits above six per cent., it will be remembered, are by the laws of Norway and Sweden distributed for the good of the community), which amounted in 1889 to \$296,341, about 19 per cent. was used for educational purposes; orphans' homes and theatres received 7 per cent., streets and highways were awarded  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The most notable expenditure was that in the interest of the temperance cause, \$4,928 of the total having been expended for this purpose.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

Statistics are given showing the number of cases of drunkenness as well as of delirium tremens for the



city of Gothenburg. From this it is seen that when the law of 1855 went into operation actual fines for drunkenness averaged 138 per thousand inhabitants. In 1865, when the company commenced business with a partial monopoly, the number declined to 45. In 1875, the first year of the company's complete control of the spirit trade, except the wholesale, the figures were 42. From that time it has gone on with various fluctuations, showing a notable decrease. In 1891, however, the number ran as high as 44. This was probably due, says Dr. Gould, to some exceptional circumstance, but just what has not been satisfactorily explained. An analysis of the cases of arrests from drunkenness which the police authorities of Gothenburg made, with a view of ascertaining at what place the party drank last, would seem to show an absolute decline during the period from 1875 to 1891 of more than 14 per cent. of those drinking last at the company's bars, while the number of those getting drunk in beer saloons increased 480 per cent. One would naturally conclude that the beer saloons were responsible for the increase in inebriety in Gothenburg.

In Stockholm during the sixteen year period that the company has been managing the traffic, the number of convictions for drunkenness per thousand inhabitants has declined from 49 to 33. Mr. Rubenson, Chief of Police of Stockholm, kept a record for the years 1889, 1890, 1891 of the total number of convictions for drunkenness, and also of the total number of times the same individual was sentenced during a single year, and found that less than 60 per cent. of those convicted for drunkenness during these years were offenders but once. It is not held that these statistics for drunkenness are absolutely reliable, since the police force in these two cities have been greatly increased during this period and there is now a much stricter surveillance exercised than formerly.

The statistics of drunkenness for Bergen show an absolute decline in comparing 1875 with 1889, but during 1890 and 1891 a rather startling advance over 1889. This is accounted for largely by the fact that in the beginning of 1889 a new inspector of police entered upon his duties, who considered it his duty to rigorously enforce the law against drunkenness.

Statistics for Christiania show that the number of arrests for drunkenness alone, as well as drunkenness in connection with other crimes, have declined notably. The arrests for drunkenness alone per 1,000 inhabitants was 66.4 in 1876, and in 1890 51.9. The number of arrests for drunkenness, in connection with other crimes, in 1876 was 43.7, and in 1890 14.9.

All the authorities consulted by Dr. Gould during the progress of his investigations express the opinion that the prime factor in the increase of drunkenness in recent years has been the development of the consumption of beer.

#### INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

The statistics in Table IV show that in twenty years the consumption of beer per inhabitant in Norway has greatly increased.

Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Consumption per inhabitant (quarts).	Years.	Total consumption (quarts).	Consumption per inhabitant (quarts).
1870-'71...	29,593,834.5	16.9	1881-'82...	43,557,702.4	22.7
1871-'72...	32,128,223.8	18.3	1882-'83...	47,770,342.6	24.9
1872-'73...	40,362,981.2	22.8	1883-'84...	45,878,215.6	23.9
1873-'74...	47,681,051.4	26.7	1884-'85...	46,319,137.8	23.9
1874-'75...	58,905,318.8	32.5	1885-'86...	38,152,259.2	19.5
1875-'76...	54,356,119.7	29.9	1886-'87...	36,748,855.9	18.7
1876-'77...	55,892,128.8	30.3	1887-'88...	43,281,798.0	21.9
1877-'78...	55,551,141.7	29.7	1888-'89...	43,870,168.5	22.1
1878-'79...	53,548,272.5	28.3	1889-'90...	52,224,438.7	26.2
1879-'80...	41,035,042.4	21.5	1890-'91...	62,365,483.0	31.2
1880-'81...	43,497,681.8	22.7			

TABLE IV, SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NORWAY, 1871 TO 1891.

Until recently the drinking of beer was considered in Norway and Sweden a distinct temperance reform. Everything was done to encourage its consumption. Its sale at retail was left free from every tax or special requirement. The brandy companies, not having a monopoly of it, are powerless to stem the evil influence. A commission has been appointed in Sweden with a view to the regulation of its sale on the basis of its alcoholic contents, but the report of this commission does not seem to indicate the practical possibility of carrying out its suggestions.

It is unfortunate that complete statistics showing the development of drunkenness in its relation to crime during the period that the company system has been in practice in Sweden and Norway are not obtainable, neither are statistics showing the amount per individual expended for the benefit of the pauper population for the same period available. Statistics are presented, however, which show that drunkenness as a cause of poverty slightly declined in Norway in the three years from 1887 to 1889.

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

In Chapter V of his report, Dr. Gould considers the advantages and disadvantages of the company system. He points out that the company system was not originated with the idea of stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors, but to combat drunkenness and reduce the evils consequent upon the indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Its strength lies, he says, in perfect consonance with its aim along the line of preventive rather than reformatory efforts.

"1. The thing which strikes an American as the most conspicuous merit of the company's system is the complete divorcing of the liquor traffic from politics. In the American understanding of the phrase, the elimination of the 'saloon element as a political power' is complete. The stockholders in these brandy companies are, as a rule, prominent citizens in the place—in Gothenburg, for example, some of the very best known. The employees, who deal directly with the practical details of the business, are simply paid servants of the companies, and none of them, so far as could be learned, hold any position whatever under the city or local governments, or



have friends or backers therein. But then it must be remembered that a high tone in municipal political life as yet prevails in the Scandinavian kingdoms. 'Ring' politics, so to speak, are but imperfectly understood.

"2. The company monopoly has been so administered that a general reduction of the number of licenses has been brought about everywhere, and, consequently, a lessening of the temptation to drink. Side by side with this, there has been a marked improvement in the character of the saloons, immoral accessories having universally disappeared. The police authorities have uniformly availed themselves of the right, through the contracts made by the companies with sub-licensees, to impose conditions which put an effectual stop upon gambling or immoral practices in places where liquor is sold. The company operates on its own account all the saloons for the lower classes, and is directly amenable to public authority and public opinion for the exercise of its trust.

"3. It would be a very strange condition of affairs indeed, in any matter of this kind, if, where the element of private gain was entirely eliminated, a resulting improvement did not take place.

"4. A series of efficient checks is imposed against a breach of trust, supposing there may exist an inclination to commit it. In the first place, the final decision concerning all matters in Sweden rests with the governor, who is an officer appointed by the crown and a man of high character and wide administrative knowledge; secondly, the licenses hold good only during the governor's pleasure; thirdly, an efficient co-operation is established between the company and the police officials; fourthly, there are three parties to the distribution of the surplus profits, each one active to secure fair dealing; fifthly, the general conduct of the business is open to public inspection, as the bars and places of sale are always put in prominent places, where they may be in general view; and, sixthly, the company monopoly secures a strict enforcement of legal and police regulations in relation to the liquor traffic.

"5. The companies have in some measure gone beyond the legal requirements in the line of general interest, particularly in raising the age of minority from 15, where the law puts it, to 18, as regards selling drink to young persons, and also insisting upon immediate cash payment for liquors sold. Again, they have gradually raised the price of drinks, at the same time reducing their strength. The lack of competition permits this.

"6. In Norway the saloons are closed on Sundays and at those periods of the day when the workingman is most tempted to drink. It is impossible, therefore, for him to spend his leisure moments carousing at bars. Nothing whatever is found in saloons which invites conviviality. Generally there are no seats even, and the rules of order of all the companies, which, judging from personal observations, are enforced, prescribe that as soon as the drinking is done the customer must leave the premises.

"7. All employees of the company being paid

fixed salaries of fair proportions, and civil service principles being established in promotions, there is no temptation to push the sale of drink; on the contrary, it is made to the distinct interest of the employees to act otherwise.

"8. All taxes are paid under the company system, while much was lost under the old method on account of underrating the probable consumption in advance, upon which basis the tax was assessed.

"9. The assistance financially and otherwise in Norway, which has been given to the cause of temperance.

"10. The adoption in practice of the principle that the profits resulting from the indulgence of the appetite for strong drink shall be expended for the relief of society itself, which must bear the resulting burdens. The financial gains do not go necessarily to the mere relief of the taxpayer, as has been understood. If this were so the plan might in a sense be called an institution for economic exploitation. On the contrary, one can be most positive in asserting that public weal is the primary idea and the rule by which the system is administered.

"11. The fact that no single community, so far as has been learned, which has once tried the system has afterward abandoned it.

"12. The attitude of the temperance party. In the lower house of the Swedish parliament, which contains 228 members, 30 are total abstainers. These, with 40 additional members, while favoring the inauguration of a *régime* of prohibition, have never clamored for the abolition of the existing system. The leader of the temperance party in the lower house in a recent letter made use of these significant words: 'As to my personal views of the result of the Gothenburg system, I will merely add that with all its defects, it is vastly preferable to free trade in liquors or to the ordinary licensing systems.'

"It is estimated that Norway contains 100,000 total abstainers, and Sweden 194,000, and therefore the attitude of the spokesman of so numerous a body as this should be deemed fairly conclusive testimony. It must not be considered that the temperance party are completely satisfied with the plan, but their efforts are directed to reforms in details, being content for the present to refrain from changing the principle. They believe that the educative influences gained from the operation of the system will in the course of time make prohibition a possibility. Their present efforts are directed particularly to divorcing the sale of beer from that of all other merchandise, extending the monopoly of the companies to cover fermented as well as spirituous drinks, and changing the law so that after a certain number of years it will be illegal to sell any beverage containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol.

#### DISADVANTAGES.

The disadvantages are for the most part defects in existing law rather than inherent in the Gothenburg system itself.

"1. The monopoly does not extend far enough. In order to achieve the maximum of benefit, fermented



drinks must be included as well as spirituous. As has already been pointed out to the discussion of the causes of drunkenness in recent years, one effect of restraining the consumption of spirits has been the development of a wider consumption of beer. This is all the more serious since women drink it to a considerable extent, whereas they have only rarely been consumers of spirits. It is certain that this defect will soon be remedied both in Norway and Sweden.

"2. A legal defect applicable to Norway is found in the limit for retail sales, which is not fixed high enough. The Swedish practice is much better. Norwegian statistics show that 62 per cent. of all the liquors sold in that country are for home consumption. The amount (10½ gallons) is sufficiently small to permit grocers to sell spirits to the customers along with goods, charging for them a much cheaper rate than the companies' price. This fact, together with the progress of prohibition in the country districts and the growing consumption of beer, is principally responsible for the lack of hoped-for improvement in many of the small towns. They are incidents of, but not flaws in, the system itself.

"3. The third defect is that the present sale of wine or beer in towns and country districts is conducted in connection with general business. This privilege should be abrogated.

"4. From the temperance view of the case it is feared that the upper classes of society do not wish to go further than the Gothenburg system. Some of them would not like to see the drinking of spirits made unrespectable. Consequently a practical difficulty may be raised in the future, should it come to a choice between the company system and prohibition. Furthermore, it is feared that municipalities will not willingly surrender the revenues now accruing from the companies' profits. Should these decline largely, it is also held that philanthropic motives may be put in the background.

"5. A monopoly of production by the State does not now exist. It is generally believed that this would be one of the surest means of contributing to the success of the Gothenburg plan.

"6. The question of profits is undeniably conspicuous. Notwithstanding the efforts to eliminate the purely economic features, a few cases have occurred in which rich men have become members of the companies and the economic features of the administration have been given too great prominence; but it is only fair to state that such instances have been exceedingly few, so few indeed, that a minimum danger only is signaled here.

#### CAN THE SYSTEM BE AMERICANIZED.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for October Dr. Gould considers the question as to how far the Scandinavian method of public control of the liquor traffic is applicable to American conditions, and suggests the modifications which seem to him to be necessary to insure its efficient operation in this country. He finds that there are many features not at all new to our practice. The fundamental basis, license with local

option privileges, is the policy in many of our States, and the application of money derived from the liquor traffic to objects of utility is not a new thing with us. He holds forth the Norwegian modification of the Gothenburg system as the best model to be followed. No change in the principles of this system seems to him necessary, but he insists that it would have to be extended so as to include fermented as well as spirituous liquors. As we have seen, herein lies the weakness of the plan, for although under the company system the Scandinavian takes less spirits, he has apparently more than made up for it in beer. It would also be necessary, Dr. Gould thinks, to extend the monopoly limit beyond the 10½ gallons purchase as it is fixed in Norway. He declares the Swedish regulation which places it at 66 gallons to be far preferable. But the crucial test of the American control of the system would be the constitution of the licensing authority. In his opinion it would not be wise to fill the position by executive appointment or by local election. He would constitute it from the judges of secondary instance. If the licensing authority or board of control were made unimpeachable, he would favor the adoption of the Norwegian method of distributing the surplus, but it would be well, he thinks, to fix by statute the objects to which the funds would be applied so as to keep it from the machinations of politicians. Among the different interests to be favored with subsidies, Dr. Gould believes that kindergarten and manual training schools and agencies for healthy recreation should have the first claim.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Dr. Gould says: "Let us not be accused of lack of faith if we say that to transplant the Gothenburg system to America will require heroic effort. Not only will liquor have to be fought on the social and economic side, but it must also be reckoned with as a political factor. In the latter respect, conditions are going from bad to worse. Why trifle further? Why not invite the struggle openly on the only plan of control which eliminates the political influence of the liquor interest, and abolishes altogether the saloon as we know it to-day? If ever municipal politics are permanently purified, it will not be through outbursts of righteous wrath followed by periods of supine indifference. . . . Greater purity in municipal politics, while not an absolute prerequisite, will assuredly follow the introduction of the Gothenburg system.

"In many respects the United States offers more favorable conditions for commencing than did Norway and Sweden. No legal obstacles oppose; liquor selling has never been considered a vested interest; nor are we hampered by life-holding privileges. Furthermore, we are accustomed to all sorts of experiments in regulating the trade in alcohol. Not infrequently are prohibition, high license and low license tried in the same community during the course of a single decade. Climate and custom, too, are in our favor."



## LOBENGULA, KING OF THE MATABELE.

THE character of Lobengula is interesting in itself, but still more interesting for the light which it sheds upon the history of the English people. Here, at the end of the nineteenth century, we seem to have the reincarnation of old Penda, King of Mercia, whose name was great in the isle of Britain twelve hundred years ago. As Lobengula is to-day, so were our ancestors more than a thousand years ago. Lobengula and his Matabele are of the color of dark bronze; our heathen forebears who "whetted their spears under the command of King Penda" were fair skinned, light haired and blue eyed; but excepting in the coloring pigment they seem to have been very much the same. The fascination of all the narratives which come to us from central South Africa consists in their giving us an insight into the condition of Britain when Christianity was first preached to the English. The South African Blue Books are often surprisingly like a latter day version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or Bede's "Ecclesiastical History." It is as if we had the seventh century suddenly resuscitated, in order that it might be photographed by the camera of the nineteenth century civilization.

### THE FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Whether or not the present crisis in South Africa results in war or it is once more tided over, the situation is intensely interesting. Of all the savage rulers of our day there is none who stands forth so picturesquely nude as the King of the Matabeles. He has all the greatness, as well as all the grossness, of the savage. And yet savage though he is, we never forget for a moment that he is a man, and a very human man, and human in nothing so much as being at the mercy of circumstances over which he is supposed to have supreme control. If the present strained relations between the two races on the Mashonaland frontier should result in war, it is almost certain that the result will have been brought about not by the will of Lobengula, but by the obligations to which sovereigns, even in Africa, are subject: that of deferring to public opinion, at least to that section of their subjects who are articulate enough to make themselves felt. Lobengula is old and wise, his fighting men are young and unwise, under the full sway of the hereditary instinct which leads them to regard the shedding of blood as the law of their being. In this, however, civilization very much resembles savagery. Across an imaginary frontier line, drawn between the land of Ophir and the land of Matabele, stand confronting each other at this moment the foremost fighting men of the two races, each impatient for the word to attack. The men at the front are of different colors, different nations and different religions; one naked, wielding shield and assegai, the

other clothed in all the panoply of the most advanced civilization. They are alike, however, in longing for the signal for action, and bitterly resent the restraint of the central power.

### THE CONTROLLERS AT THE CENTRE.

In his kraal at Bulawayo sits Lobengula, chafing in his heart alike at the folly of the white intruders and the headstrong impatience of his warriors, surrounded by indunas and taking counsel with his witch doctors as to the spells which should be cast and the magic which should be used to prevent the catastrophe which might overwhelm the Matabele kingdom in ruin. England's Lobengula, the Marquis of Ripon, in the Colonial Office, surrounded by his indunas, casts no spells and weaves no incantations, but he is troubled at heart, and consults from time to time the printed sheet on which are woven the spells of the journalists, who may be regarded as the witch doctors and wizards of our more advanced civilization. He holds back with a strong hand the dogs of war, who are straining at the leash in Africa. We may depend upon it that if Lord Ripon and Lobengula could have their way there will be no war; but the masters of the situation are at the front, and not at the capitals, and the fateful word, if it is spoken, will not fall from the lips of Lord Ripon, but from those of Cecil Rhodes; and on the Matabele side some rash induna may not unlikely afford the big white chief an opportunity of taking the law into his own hands. Possibly, however, the dispute may be decided, not by diplomacy, but by nature. If the rains come down earlier than November both sides will have a month's respite, and the crisis may pass without bloodshed.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE MATABELE.

During the period of suspense which is so hateful to eager spirits on both sides, we may, with advantage, take a glance at the central figure of this strange drama. Lobengula, the son of Moselekatse, as he used to be called in all the earlier missionary books from which we gain our first information of this region, or Umziligazi, as later and more correct information has led us to describe him, is a Zulu. His father more than sixty years since revolted against Tchaka, the founder of the Zulu kingdom. Leaving Natal, where Tchaka brooked no rival, he settled at first in the Transvaal, but being pressed by the advancing Boers he crossed the Limpopo and settled in Matabeleland. There, in the heart of sub-tropical Africa, in a pleasant and well-watered land abounding in great game and free from the tsetse fly, he established a Matabele counterpart to the original Zulu kingdom. The Matabele are as much Zulus as the Americans are English. They are practically identi-



cal in race, in manners, in language, and in their social and military organization. Lobengula is but a more remote Cetewayo. He himself objects to be called a Matabele, always asserting that he and his men are Zulus. The analogy between the split in the English-speaking race and the two branches of the Zulu kingdom is closer than would at first sight appear. The Zulus of Zululand have kept their blood purer than the emigrants who trekked westward under Moselekatse. The men who formed the impi which destroyed the British army at Isandhlwana, and who were subsequently broken up at Ulundi, were men of purer blood than the men who are gathering on the Matabele frontier to-day. Lobengula's impi are only partially made up of the pure-blooded Zulu and very largely of other native races. Many of them have been captured as boys in the predatory raids of the Matabele, and been taught as the Turkish Janissaries to have no other country than that of their victors and no other religion but war.

#### THE MATABELE POLITY.

The organization of the Matabele, however, is entirely Zulu. The authority of Lobengula is absolute; he is lord and master of everything and everyone in his territory. His word is law, his frown is death. About three hundred thousand men, women and children call him lord, and among them, and not less among his neighbors on the frontiers, his authority is maintained by means of some ten to twenty thousand fighting men, who form the standing army, and whose chiefs or indunas form a military hierarchy by which the government of the country is carried on. The King in Matabeleland both reigns and governs, but he reigns and governs subject to one condition—he must keep his fighting machine in good order and in good humor. Fighting machines can only be kept in order by being allowed to fight, and hence the annual forays which enable the Matabele warriors to keep their hands in and allow the younger warriors who are coming on to whet their spears and prove their manhood by slaying their fellow-creatures. It is only another form of the principle which prevails in all savage tribes, especially among the head-hunters of Borneo, where a young man is not allowed to marry unless he has cut off the head of at least one fellow-man.

#### A SOUTH AFRICAN G. O. M.

There is considerable analogy between Lobengula's position in Matabeleland and Mr. Gladstone's in the House of Commons. As long as Mr. Gladstone can hold together his composite majority he can do anything he pleases. In Matabeleland Lobengula is no less absolute, and is under no less inexorable conditions. The various impis are so many Gladstonian items, but for the most part are quite as obedient, but they must have something thrown to them to destroy. Therein he must have a strong fellow-feeling for Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal Party has been kept going for the last sixty years by being perpetually on the war path. At one time it was the Corn Laws, at another an Unreformed Parliament, then it was a re-

stricted franchise; again it was the Irish Church and the Irish landlords, and so long as the machine could be kept chawing up adversaries and abuses it was in a good temper. Of late years, however, its very success and the progress of civilization in the Conservative ranks has limited the area in which the Liberals can go forth to war, and the narrower the district in which they can make their forays, the more difficult becomes the task of their leader.

#### A HELPFUL ANALOGY.

Just so it is with Lobengula. When he ascended the throne he could send his impis north, south, east, and west, slaying and to slay, without any human being to say him nay. To-day Khama's country cuts him off from the south and southwest, the Transvaal Republic offers an impassable barrier to the south and southeast, while only within the last few years a hedge of steel has been run along his eastern frontier, cutting off the whole of Mashonaland right up to the Zambesi field, the field of his operations. It is therefore not surprising that in his circumscribed area the Matabele feels that it will soon be impossible for government to be carried on, at any rate on the old principles.

#### THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

But a truce to analogies, which, although they may appear fanciful, may nevertheless enable the reader to form some idea of the politics of Matabeleland. Now let us look at Lobengula himself, that Bismarck of the Blacks, as Mr. De Waal called him. Lobengula has been often described, but seldom photographed. The portrait which accompanies this sketch was brought from Matabeleland by a recent traveler, who, however, preserves a prudent silence as to how he got it. Efforts have been frequently made to photograph him, but he has always refused. He said he did not like to be shot at with the camera, and he told Mr. Maund that it would never do for him to be photographed, as his people would believe that part of his soul had been taken away with the picture. On one occasion, however, after being in an unwonted good humor, he promised a sitting to Dr. Melledew, but evaded the fulfilment of his pledge by getting up early in the morning and disappearing into space. The doctor followed him for miles, but when he overtook his Majesty the wily old man declared that it was quite impossible, as no king should ever be photographed except in all the paraphernalia of royalty, and as the royal toggerie was at the capital the doctor had to return without the coveted negative.

#### LOBENGULA AS HE IS.

Word-pictures, however, enable us to form a tolerably clear conception of Lobengula. He is now an enormously fat old man of sixty years of age. His height is not more than five feet eleven inches, but owing to his excessive stoutness he seems to be shorter than he is in reality. The descriptions of him recall a passage in Judges, which describes how Eglon, the king of Moab, a very fat man, met his death by the dagger of Ehud. When Lobengula sits upon his biscuit-box receiving his visitors, he rests his hands upon



his thighs, which are almost covered by the protuberant paunch. Notwithstanding his corpulence, he is according to all observers, not an undignified monarch. He used to wear breeches and a dirty coat, but he has long since reverted to the more picturesque

which was in his younger days, for he is now too fat and gouty for that exercise—he was dressed in monkey skins and black ostrich feathers.

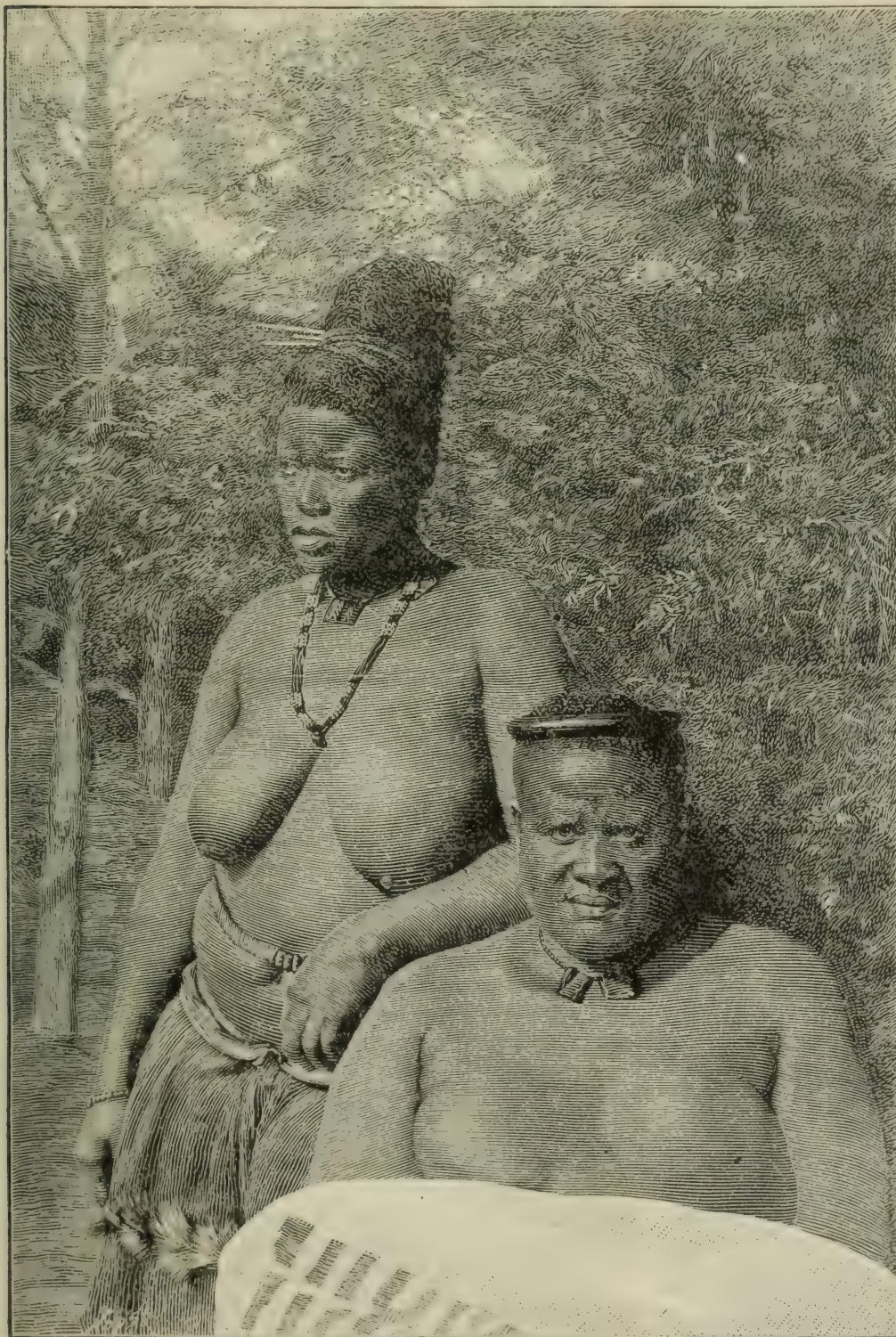
#### HIS APPEARANCE.

By far the most vivid picture of life at Bulawayo is given by Mr. Thompson, of Natal, who, together with Mr. Maguire, succeeded in negotiating the concession which brought the British South African Company into being. Mr. Garrett interviewed Mr. Thompson when he was preparing his admirable series of letters "In Afrakander Land," and Mr. Thompson subsequently wrote a further account of the King and his Court in a number of "Greater Britain." After stating that Lobengula was a man who would never be forgotten if once seen, and that he weighs about twenty stone, or 300 pounds, Mr. Thompson proceeds to say that he walks as he has never seen any other man walk, moving his elephantine limbs one after the other, seeming as if he were planting them forever, rolling his shoulders from side to side, and looking round in a way that is dreadful to see. He has bulging bloodshot eyes, not due to any special ferocity on the part of their owner, but to the smoke in the winter time, which brings about a disorder of the eyes which constantly requires medical treatment.

#### A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The visitor, however, does not usually see Lobengula walking; he is generally seated on a biscuit-box or chair in the midst of his goats, or lying on skins in his house. Presentation to Lobengula, although less ceremonious than a presentation to Queen Victoria, is much more disagreeable. If you visit him in his house you

have to crawl on your hands and knees through a small aperture in the front of his hut as if you were a bee entering a beehive. The ordinary place of reception, however, is in the center of the kraal, where the king administers justice with his



LOBENGULA AND HIS FAVORITE WIFE.



indunas round him. In that case the visitor has to sit in the broiling sun until the business in hand is disposed of. As there are no trees, the only shade possible is afforded by the meat-rack, on which the beef is suspended, and which is the centre of the attentions of millions of flies. If, however, his majesty accords his visitor a confidential interview, he receives him in what is called the buck-kraal; an inclosure into which the goats and sheep are driven at night-time.

Mr. Thompson says :

On one side of the buck kraal there is a stage or platform made of rough hewn logs. Every morning the flesh of four bullocks, the quantity required daily for the royal household, is placed on this stage. As may be well imagined, the constant dropping of blood from the meat on to the ground has collected millions of ants on that particular spot. While holding a conference, or granting an interview, the King is very fond of sitting on an old condensed-milk box and leaning against one of the posts of this stage. Lobengula is perfectly impervious to the attacks of the myriads of ants; but the unfortunate white man who has the honor of conversing with the King does not enjoy the same immunity.

Another ordeal through which the visitor has to pass is the risk of ruining his digestion by eating immense quantities of beef, and drinking gallons of beer.

White visitors, when paying their respects to the court of Lobengula, are expected to eat three plates full of grilled beef, and to drink three cans of beer, each holding about a gallon. As one plate of beef or can of beer is finished another follows. Frequently, when his sable majesty's back was turned, I used to get the little slave boys who hang about the court to assist me, but he caught me at this on one occasion and reproved me, so that I had to resist the temptation in future. All he said was, "Do you think I cannot feed my own dogs?" but that was quite sufficient, coming from the source it did.

#### A PICTURE OF THE KING IN HIS KRAAL.

The author of "Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls," gives a very bright picture of the scene in the King's kraal when he is receiving visitors. He says the scene with the King sitting on his biscuit-box would make a picture :

The setting sun; the dark green trees beyond the kraal and the green walls of the newly-erected kraal; the yellow beehive-like huts; the yellowish trodden grass in the space; the herds of goats and sheep, with lambs and kids, and pack of dogs, crowding round the King's wagon; the group of natives, some all but naked, some adorned with feathers, some with a single article of European dress, as a hat, crouching on their haunches, forming the court of the black King; tusks of ivory lying about. To complete the picture, a white trader or two should be introduced, not above crouching before his sable majesty, who sits there in his broad-brimmed black felt hat, pipe in mouth (a small briar-root, worth perhaps 2d at home).

#### THE KING AS LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

As to the king's character there is a disagreement of opinion, but all agree that he conscientiously devotes himself to the government of his kingdom, according to his lights. In Matabeleland we have personal government in its simplest form. The king sits

in person, like the Kadi under the palm tree, administering justice. A writer says :

If a stranger approaches he will probably find Lobengula, with six of his indunas, administering justice. Cases are brought from all parts of the country and are formally argued and judicially decided. The indunas act as counsel for the parties and take technical points with an ingenuity which would do credit to a British Queen's Counsel, and discuss and debate the case with great eagerness. Indeed, in many ways the Matabele litigation is similar to our own; for although the indunas fiercely urge the claims of a client while the case lasts, their differences disappear the moment the King's decision is given. During the pendency of a case, moreover, the indunas keep religiously away from the parties concerned and their friends; but as soon as the case is over they approach the successful or defeated party as if there had been no dispute.

#### HIS EXCUSE FOR KILLING.

An anonymous writer in South Africa, writing of Lobengula, says :

His features are aquiline, but very coarse and sensual, and in repose they exhibit great craft and cruelty. But his smile quite changes the character of his face, so childlike and sweet is its expression. His natural disposition is not cruel; but the continued exercise of almost unlimited power over the lives of others has grafted in it a love of bloodshed. The annals of his domestic policy are written in lines as bloody as are those of his foreign conquests—brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, friends, have all fallen before his ruthless hand.

In the same sense writes Mr. Maund, author of "North of the Orange River :

King Lobengula is by no means so black as he is painted (I mean in character). I must differ from those who say he is "deadly cruel." We must not judge him by our standard. He has to rule a turbulent people, who do not know the value of life. Speaking one day to me of killing, he said : "You see, you white men have prisons, and can lock a man up safely. I have not. What am I to do? When a man would not listen to orders, I used to have his ears cut off as being useless; but whatever their punishment they frequently repeated the offense. Now I warn them—and then a knobkerried man never repeats his offense." This, for a savage, was fairly logical. It may appear to us cruel; but remember how short a time it is since we hanged for sheep-stealing, and certainly the savage execution with the knobkerrie is not so revolting, and is less painful than a civilized execution refined with electricity. A blow on the back of the head, and all is over. I have now paid him three long visits at a very trying time, and I must say that throughout he has behaved splendidly to the white men. I only judge him by his acts. Constantly he used to send me oxen and sheep, keeping me supplied with them for months.

#### THE MOST HARD-WORKED MAN IN THE LAND.

There is no good reason to believe that he is more indifferent to the infliction of torture and death than the men in the midst of whom he lives and was brought up. Like the Emperor of Russia, he had no ambition to occupy the throne; he accepted the position philosophically, but in the opinion of Mr. Maund, he would much rather be a farmer than a king. The first born Kuruman disappeared, and hence in Matabeleland



beleland, as in Russia, the second son came to the throne. As King of the Matabele, he is one of the largest stock owners in the world, as his whole kingdom may be said to be his ranch. A writer in *South Africa* says:

The King is one of the most intelligent men in his nation. His memory is prodigious, and, when he chooses to exert it, he has great tact and natural politeness. He has social qualities, too, and likes a good chat. He often unbends with his courtiers; but they are ever on the *qui vive* to say only what they know will please, and are careful never to contradict him. The duties of the King are no sinecure. He is the most hard-worked man in the nation. From morning till night he is hearing reports from all parts of his dominions, arranging the settlement of difficult law cases, judging criminals, and transacting farm business. He is a farmer on a gigantic scale, for he has the control and management of all the nation's cattle. He is the centre from which everything radiates, and to which all things converge in Matabeleland. The destruction of an impi, or the death of a calf at some cattle-post, are alike reported to him with minutest details.

#### A KING'S DIET.

Lobengula smokes constantly, smoking great quantities of Boer tobacco. In fact, he may be said to live on beef, beer and tobacco. Mr. Johnson gives the following account of his diet:

In the early morning, if the weather be cold, he takes a pannikin of black coffee, well sugared. Between this and about eleven o'clock he may have a few drinks of beer. At eleven he has breakfast, which consists of grilled or steamed beef, with beer afterwards to wash it down. Occasionally he may have a small dish of mashed pumpkin or beans, or some other vegetable, placed before him. He has similar courses for dinner about three P.M.—that is, if he wants any dinner—and supper at seven P.M. Before breakfast he washes his hands and face, using soap, in a basin which is brought to him by one of his slaves. After his ablutions another slave brings forward the meat, which is heaped on a large wooden ashet, which the slave holds, kneeling, in front of his royal master till he has finished. He picks out the dainty bits and throws the remainder either to his dogs or slaves. He uses a knife, and his fingers usually serve the purpose of a fork, although I have seen him use the latter instrument occasionally. After feeding, instead of wiping his greasy fingers with a table napkin, he rubs them over his bare arms and legs. Lobengula does not require a tonic to assist his appetite. To his meat he seldom uses salt, the gall of the animal, which is poured on the meat when put into the pot, serving that purpose. It is also supposed to make the meat tender.

Although he drinks quantities of beer, he takes no spirits, and all the champagne which is given him he hands over to his wives, of whom he has comparatively few. He is said to take four new wives every year, but in reality he has only ten.

#### THE KING'S SISTER NINI.

Matabele women are by no means uncomely in their youth. The tendency to *embonpoint* is a very noticeable feature in the Matabela female. To be in the fashion you must be fat, and when kings and queens set the example it is only natural that subjects should follow suit. In the early days of the reign the king's sister Nini was the real queen of Matabeleland. The

following description of her appearance at a great state function may be regarded as describing the Matabele conception of female beauty:

Suddenly the royal sister appeared and presented a most singular, not to say magnificent appearance. It was something like the appearance of the *prima donna* at the



A MATABELE PRINCESS.

opera, or the leading spirit in some gorgeous pantomime. She is very stout and tremendously *embonpoint*, and her skin is of a coppery hue. She wore no dress and the only covering above her waist was a number of gilded chains, some encircling her, some pendent. Round her arms were massive brazen bracelets. A blue and white Free Mason's apron appeared in front, and looked strangely anomalous there, though really not unbecoming. From her waist also there hung down behind a number of brilliant-colored woolen neck wraps, red being the predominant color. Under the apron was a sort of short black skirt, covering the thighs, made of wrought ox hide. Her legs and feet were bare, but round her ankles were the circlets of bells worn by the women to make a noise when they dance. Her head dress was decidedly pretty—a small bouquet of artificial flowers in front and amongst the hair, standing in all directions, feathers of bee-eaters' tails. A small circular ornament, fashioned out of red clay, was on the back of her head. She put herself in posture for the dance, but did not move very much or energetically whilst keeping time; she suffered too much from adiposity. She held one of the large oval black and white ox-hide shields surrounded by a jackal's tail, such as are carried by the warriors.



## A SUDDEN AND BLOODY END.

Nini for a long time ruled the roost in Matabeleland and got rid of her enemies by bringing accusations of witchcraft against them. However, at last she overstepped the mark, and in jealousy of one of her sisters-in-law she brought an accusation of witchcraft against her. Unfortunately for Nini, Lobengula was very much in love with his wife, and it did not take much to persuade him that if there was witchcraft the witch was no other than Nini herself, thereupon the days of Nini were brought to a sudden and bloody end. The wives breathed freely again when they heard their terrible sister-in-law was no more. Mothers-in-law in Matabeleland are not allowed to enter the houses of their daughters' husbands, and if they accidentally meet him in the streets they must look another way. In the butchery by which Lobengula maintains his authority he by no means spares his relatives. Shortly before Mr. W. Montague Kerr visited Bulawayo, Lobengula had put to death his uncle Usiquiana and destroyed his kraal numbering forty people in all.

## THE CURSE OF WITCHCRAFT.

It is impossible to form any estimate of the character or rule of Lobengula without taking some account of his exploits in witchcraft. It is only on reading of the way in which witchcraft is practiced in savage tribes that we begin to understand the reason for the interdiction which is placed on it in the Levitical Books.

. . . Khama Khama, stern old Puritan that he is, has peremptorily put down witchcraft in the whole of his dominions, for witchcraft in these countries is by no means a harmless table-rapping or an invocation of spirits good or bad. It is a system of terrorism which cuts up by the roots the very rudimentary beginnings of civilization and religious liberty. To accuse your enemy of being a witch, or of practicing witchcraft, is a simple and well-understood formula for compassing his death. Evidence is not required of the guilt, neither is the accused party allowed to rebut the accusation brought against him. Treachery, no matter how hideous, murder, no matter how foul, is held to be excused by the simple allegation that the victims had been practicing witchcraft. Witchcraft, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins. The practice of witchcraft, however, is a much more serious thing than the mere bringing of false accusations against innocent men.

## LOBENGULA AS WIZARD.

Lobengula is no fool, but one of the shrewdest men in all savagery. He is hard worked, but he always finds time for his incantations. Every day, no matter how much he may have drunk the night before with his wives, he is always up before sunrise to inspect his cattle and flocks with the vigilant punctuality of a Scotch shepherd. Having done this he retires to his sanctum and practices magic. Mr. Johnson says:

Here he cooks devil's broth, which is made out of crocodile livers, hippopotamus fat, snakes' skins, birds' beaks, fat frogs' toes and several other things. While

the steam of this infernal compound ascends he is supposed to petition the gods for what he may most desire.

One of the most solemn functions of the King as a magician is the making of rain, in which he is an adept. Mr. Johnson seems to think that all his rain-making is only a clever make-believe of a weather-wise student of meteorology, but this is somewhat doubtful.

## A ROYAL RAINMAKER.

Mr. Johnson gives one or two stories as illustrating the kind of exploit by which the King obtains his reputation:

The King has the reputation of being a remarkably good hand at making a thunderstorm, and in this he gives way to no man. I remember one day in June—the one month in the whole year in which you least expect rain—some natives had brought a large python into camp, and were singing some of their rain songs. It is sudden death to any native in Matabeleland who, if he sees a python, does not by some means or other manage to secure it and bring it in alive. The King took possession of the reptile, and said he must go and make rain. I laughed at this, and said I did not think he could do so, to which the King replied, "You will see." The python was skinned alive, its liver taken out and cooked, and the usual rainmaking rites performed. Curiously enough, just before sundown the sky clouded over, and soon afterward one of the heaviest thunderstorms I had ever seen broke over the place. Next morning the King asked me if a white man could make a thunderstorm like that? I said, "No, King; if we could get you down amongst the farmers in the Karoo we could guarantee you a fortune."

He gives us his own explanation of the mystery that Lobengula knew from the fact that the wind had veered round and had blown for three days from the west, which is an almost sure sign that there will be rain on the fourth day. That, however, does not explain the coincidence of the discovery of the python; without it there would have been no attempt at rain-making that time. Besides, Lobengula frequently tries to make rain when drought is persistent, and presents of cattle are brought in and whole kraals of suspected subjects are killed. Evidently the doctrine that there is an Achan in the camp when things go wrong is a very favorite one with the Matabele. The belief in witchcraft influences the whole of Matabele life. The king's wooden platter, for instance, is never washed out for fear of witchcraft, with the result that there is a thick cake of fat about an inch deep. The king is perpetually traveling about, lest he should become the victim of malignant spells of malevolent magicians. When the army goes to war it is doctored, and the custom of smelling out is in full force. There is a strong belief in Matabeleland that there is but one witchcraft, and Lobengula is its prophet.

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN MATABELELAND.

Christianity never seems to have been able to make much impression upon the natives. This is not because of persecution, because the missionaries seem to have been very well received. Mr. Mackenzie's account of the first preaching of Christianity before Moselekatse is very interesting:

The missionaries were able to commence preaching to



the Matebele. The first services were held in the large cattle pen of the town, and were attended by great numbers of the soldiers. Moselekatse was also present and showed his knowledge of Sechuana and the doctrines of the Word of God, as previously taught him by Mr. Moffat, by occasionally interrupting the interpreter and helping him with the right word. As every utterance of Moselekatse is applauded, these corrections were received with the usual demonstrations, every soldier present shouting out "Great King!" etc., in the middle of the sermon. The chief also considered himself bound once or twice to express his dissent from the doctrines which were proclaimed. For instance, when one of the missionaries, some time after their arrival in the country, was preaching concerning the accessibility of God, he said that all might repair to him in prayer, the poor people as well as the greatest kings, and that God would hear the one as soon as the other. "That's a lie!" interjected Moselekatse, who did not like thus publicly to be ranked with the poor and the abject. The missionary was immediately interrupted by the shouts of applause which greeted the emendation of the chief. As he found, however, that his disapprobation did not alter the preaching, and that in every discourse there was a good deal which was unpleasant for him to hear, the Matabele chief did what people in somewhat similar circumstances do in England and elsewhere, he gave up attending the public worship. (Pp. 317, 318).

After the missionaries left, the Matabele continued to hold their meetings, not from any religious feeling, but simply from pure spirit of imitation. Moselekatse ordered his Prime Minister to deliver the discourse. It seems to have been done in serious earnest, the performers being as free from any desire to scoff at Christianity as they were from any belief in its tenets. The white man's service was in their eyes equivalent to their own dances, which they religiously performed, and evidently thought it was well to keep up the custom when once established. After a while the unmeaningness of it all seemed to come home to them, and they dropped it.

#### THE MATABELE AND THE WHITES.

The great dance of the Matabele takes place at the time of the new moon in February, and is a very imposing spectacle. During this dance Lobengula has been frequently appealed to to sanction an attack upon the white men. This he has hitherto parried very adroitly.

Whatever vices Lobengula may have, all agree that he has been faithful to the white men in good report and in ill. In this he was a true son of his father Moselekatse, who on one occasion thus addressed his subjects: "These are the masters of the world. Don't you take notice how they sleep in the open country alone and unprotected, and are not afraid? They are in my country one day; they pass on to the towns of other chiefs; they go fearlessly, for they bear no malice and are the friends of all. And when the great men in the white man's country send traders for my ivory do you think they give me beautiful things in exchange because they could not take the ivory by force? They could come and take it by force, and all my cattle also. And yet look at them! They are humble and quiet and easily pleased. The

English are the friends of Moselekatse, and they are the masters of the world."

#### THE OPENING UP OF MATABELELAND.

Lobengula was much troubled by the reverses which the English experienced in the Transvaal war. The Boers he knew and disliked; the Portuguese he knew and despised. It was not until Sir Charles Warren's expedition that the English began to press upon Matabeleland. No sooner was the question of opening up the mines of the land of Ophir decided on



A GOLD-DIGGER'S HUT.

than concession hunter after concession hunter insisted that Lobengula should give them the right of digging for minerals. He refused to give any permission, and in this he adhered to his father's policy. Mr. Mackenzie tells us:

As soon as the discovery of gold was announced in the south an ambassador from the Transvaal government visited Moselekatse to obtain authority over the gold field in behalf of the Transvaal government. But the old chief would not yield. "Your people may come in and take away this stone (quartz) as they may take away ivory in their wagons. They may load up as much as they please of it, but on no account are they to bring with them a Dutch woman, a cow, a ewe or she-goat, because the permission is to carry away stones, not to build houses and towns in my country. (P. 353).

#### LOBENGULA'S LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

Besieged as he was by concession hunters, threatened by the Boers and Portuguese, Lobengula one day said to Mr. Maund, who was seeking a concession on the ground then occupied by the Portuguese, to take two of his indunas to see whether the White Queen was living, "for they tell me," he said, "that the White Queen no longer exists, and that is why the



white men come here and bother me. I want you to take them with you to see whether the White Queen is living." Mr. Maund hesitated at first, but the next day he thought it would be well to accede to the King's request, and in a couple of days Mr. Maund with two old Matabele started for Cape Town.

The following is the text of Lobengula's letter to Her Majesty:

Lobengula desires to know that there is a Queen. Some of the people who come into this land tell him there is a Queen, some of them tell him there is not.

Lobengula can only find out the truth by sending eyes to see whether there is a Queen.

The indunas are his eyes.

Lobengula desires, if there is a Queen, to ask her to advise and help him, as he is much troubled by white men who come into his country and ask to dig gold.

There is no one with him upon whom he can trust, and he asks that the Queen will send some one from herself.

#### THE INDUNAS.

One of the emissaries was Babjaan, an old man of seventy-five and a relative of the King's, whose life he had saved at the great battle at the commencement of his reign. The other man was Umsheti, a small, gouty, bad-tempered fellow of sixty-five, who had elephantiasis in one leg, and a weak heart. Lobengula paid all expenses. They started naked, but by the time they reached Cape Town Mr. Maund had succeeded in dressing them, but on their way back they undressed and entered their native land in the same condition of nudity in which they had left it. The mission was carried out in Lobengula's usual simple and direct method of dealing with things. He could trust these two indunas, therefore he would send them right across the sea to the presence of the White Queen herself to verify the fact of her existence and to obtain her advice at first hand. To secure obedience to his mandate he told the indunas that if they came back without having seen the queen they would be killed at once.

#### IN VINO VERITAS.

It is unnecessary to follow their journey down the country, and of the difficulties which red tape placed in the way of their having an interview with Her Majesty. All difficulties, however, were overcome, and the mission was a remarkable success. Lobengula could not bring himself to believe their report, so again bringing his native cunning to his aid he verified the reports from regions lying far beyond the borderland of the Matabele country by the expedient of making the envoys drunk night after night and interviewing them separately. As their statements agreed, he came to the conclusion that they must be speaking the truth. It is a thousand pities that no shorthand writer was present to take down the report of these two aged indunas. It more than any other document would have enabled us to understand the difficulty which the savage has in understanding civilized things. The indunas began at the beginning and went through the whole of their travels surrounded by a listening throng of wondering chiefs.

#### WHAT THE INDUNAS SAID OF THE SEA.

They found their first difficulty in trying to make the King understand what the sea was. He had never seen the sea, so they told him that it was like the blue vault of heaven at noon, and that the waves rushed on the shore as the impis of the King charged at a review. If the sea was as the firmament above, the steamer or floating kraal was the sun in the heavens, while all round was blue water. They explained the motion of the ship by the statement that the great iron kraal was pushed through the water from behind by the engine. This puzzled Lobengula; he said he could not understand how an iron kraal could float upon the water, and concluded that it must have supports from the bottom, "and you may depend," he added, "that it was by these supports that the kraal was pushed along." His idea evidently was that the kraal walked through the water, its legs being concealed by the waves. This naturally appeared to him wonderful. "Truly," he said, "these white men are sons of the sea." But sometimes, said the indunas, the blue sea was overcast, and the sea was full like a river in the rainy season. Then the floors and the roofs of the kraal rocked until the white men danced—a picturesque reminiscence of the Bay of Biscay. On their way they passed the Portuguese gate, as they called Lisbon. This, too, was a great trouble to Lobengula, for how could the great White Queen allow Portugal to be between her and Africa?

#### THE WHITE ANTS OF LONDON.

But the wonders of the voyage were nothing to the wonders which they saw in England. London, as usual with savages, impressed them more than anything else:

London they described as the place all white men must come from; people, people everywhere, all in a hurry, serious of faces, and always busy like the white ants. There was not room for any one above ground in this great kraal, for they could see men and horses moving in a stage below, just as they live in houses built one above the other (this referring to Holborn Viaduct). The fire carriages, too (locomotives), like those between Kimberley and Cape Town, have to burrow in the earth under the streets for fear of being stopped by the crowd.

#### THE QUEEN'S STOREHOUSE.

They were greatly impressed also by the Bank of England, which they call the "Queen's storehouse." They described how they had been allowed to lift bags of gold, and how it made their hearts sad to see so much gold that they could not put into their pockets. They told how they visited the bullion room, where there were great piles of ingots, some of which were heavier than Babjaan could lift with all his strength; nor did they omit to remark that the Queen's storekeeper took no notice of their hint that in their country, when any distinguished visitor was received by their King, he usually gave the largest beast in the herd to the stranger. "But," said Lobengula, "the ingots of gold were in stone?" "No," said Babjaan, "they were all ready to be cut into money." "Then," said Lobengula, "why, if the



great Queen has so much gold, do her people seek for more?" Then answered the indunas. "It is because the Queen makes her subjects pay so much gold, that they have to go all over the world seeking it, in order that they may pay their tribute!"—an ingenious explanation, which completely satisfied Lobengula, and led to his pegging out forty reef and two alluvial gold claims in Mashonaland.

#### THE KRAAL OF THE WHITE QUEEN.

Then they described Windsor, and said how they had seen the great White Queen, whom it was easy to recognize from her manner and bearing. They told how the Queen's soldiers were clothed in iron, and on either side of the approach to the Queen's castle so motionless did they stand that the indunas believed that they were stuffed, until one of them saw their eyes moving. The White Queen was the greatest woman they ever saw, but the most beautiful was Lady Randolph Churchill. They were taken to the Zoological Gardens, where they somewhat resented not being allowed to poke the lions with their umbrellas; also the Alhambra, where they found the dancing even more to their taste than that with which they were familiar in Matabeleland. Madame Tussaud's delighted them, for all the kings and queens that were shown them they believed represented monarchs who had been conquered by the great White Queen, Cetewayo bringing up the rear. But always they came back to London.

#### THEIR IMPRESSION OF ENGLAND.

It was like the ocean, they said. A man might walk and walk and never get to the end of the houses, nor did they ever get over their marvel at the number of Englishmen. If every Englishman was killed at the Cape, for every drop of blood from their bodies a fresh man would spring up, they told their King. They described the manoeuvres they saw at Aldershot, and repeated over and over again their first burst of enthusiasm over the horses so big and so strong, and the discipline of the men. After describing the sham fight, old Babjaan would address the indunas, and told them:

Never talk of fighting the white man again, aough! They rise up line after line, always firing. Their little boys, the sons of headmen, all learn to fight like men (referring to Eton boys). Their generals correct all faults; they won't pass a man who is out of time as they dance by in line coming from the fight (the march past).

#### THE WITCHCRAFT OF THE TELEPHONE.

But the thing which completely astounded them was the telephone. They could conceive—though with difficulty—that it was possible for English witchcraft to make a machine which could talk English even when those who talked were a mile from each other, but they could not understand the witchcraft which enabled the English to make the telephone speak Matabele. But that it did they could swear. They had been separated, and at the distance of a mile apart Babjaan had talked to Umsheti by means of this magic, and the machine spoke as pure Matabele

as if it had been made in Africa. Another experience of theirs did not turn out so well. They were breakfasted by the Aborigines Protection Society, where they were received, they said, by many white-haired indunas, whose influence with the government they somewhat exaggerated.

The immediate result of that mission was that, whether owing to the caution of Lord Knutsford and the counsel of the Aborigines Protection Society, Lobengula believed that the great White Queen and the English public opinion were hostile to the granting of the concession to the Chartered Company, and there and then he slew his Prime Minister Lofcha, who had advocated the granting of the concession, and some seventy of his companions.

#### CAPTAIN FERGUSON'S MISSION.

It was then decided to send a guardsman envoy out with presents. The chief aim of this mission was to undo as far as possible the mischief made by Lord Knutsford's hint that he should not give away all his land to the first comer. There is a difference of opinion as to the impression produced by the uniform of the guards which Captain Ferguson wore; some said it did good because it proved to Lobengula that his indunas had not lied when they stated that the Queen clothed her soldiers in iron; others assert that it made a bad impression upon the king because he thought it cowardly for a soldier to hide himself behind an iron breastplate, instead of meeting his enemy as a brave man should without sheltering himself behind anything.

#### THE ROAD TO MASHONALAND.

After signing the concession which brought the South African Company into existence, Lobengula got somewhat alarmed. He had given Dr. Jameson permission to take the pioneers through to Mashonaland. When the time for the occupation came he fought shy, and declared that there was only one road to Mashonaland, and that lay through his country. Dr. Jameson had not only his consent to the cutting of a road to Mashonaland, but also promises to send men to clear the route. When pressed to perform his promises he drew back. Mr. Selous in his new book says:

When Mr. Doyle reminded him of his promises to Dr. Jameson, he avoided any discussion of that question, and only said, "There is only one road to Mashonaland, and that goes through my country and past Bulawayo;" and he further said: "If Rhodes wants to send his men round my country, let him send them by sea to beyond the Sabi River." At last he said to Mr. Doyle, "Rhodes has sent me many emissaries, and amongst them Dr. Jameson, whom I like, and whom I am told is Rhodes' mouth; but I am Lobengula, and I want to see the big white chief himself; I am tired of talking with Rhodes' messengers and the bearers of his words: their stories don't all agree."—(*Travels and Adventures in Africa*, p. 359).

It was impossible for Rhodes to come, and they then saw that they had nothing but hostility to expect from Lobengula, and the pioneers marched along the Selous road prepared and expecting to be attacked at any moment.



## LOBENGULA AND THE PIONEERS.

The whole country was full of preparations for war, and more than one message was sent by Lobengula which might have deterred less resolute men than those at the head of the expedition. Mr. Selous speaks very frankly on this point :

Personally, Lobengula probably never wanted to fight, though it is the most absolute nonsense to talk of his ever having been friendly to the expedition. But he had a very difficult part to play, and it is wonderful that he managed to restrain his people as he did.

We cut the road to Mashonaland in defiance of them, and our advance would most certainly have been resisted but for two circumstances. The first was the fact that

the old man to disadvantage, with one characteristic exception. On the whole he plays rather a dignified part. The exception is the report dated July 5, 1892, announcing that the King had had the Regent and the Regent's brother killed, and that their sons, wives and children were all being killed, their dogs were also killed, but all the cattle and slaves were captured. They were accused of witchcraft. The Regent was strangled, and his brother was shot, and the King had given orders to clean out the whole family. He had also sent an impi to kill his brother Molhaplini. The Regent was, in the interpreter's opinion, the best and the least harmful man in the country, but he was powerless against the accusation of witchcraft. The



A GROUP OF MATABELE WARRIORS.

during the progress of the expedition a well-equipped force of five hundred mounted men of the Bechwanaland Border Police were encamped on the southwestern border of Matabeleland ; and the second, that after the expedition crossed the Tuli, and until it reached the plateau of Mashonaland, Lobengula and his people never knew where we were.—(*“Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa,”* p. 381.)

When the English had established themselves in the country and the forts were built it was too late, and Lobengula made the best of a bad bargain.

## AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF MASHONALAND.

The last two years things have gone pretty smoothly, nor have there been any serious complaints on either side. The last published Blue Book does not show

execution of the Regent, however, was one of those internal affairs which must be judged in the light of the conditions in Africa.

## THE CUTTING OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The present trouble seems to have arisen over the cutting of the telegraph wires of the company. Some five hundred yards of wire were cut and carried off. The thieves belonged to a chief named Goomala, who lived on the frontier line. Instead of giving the culprits up the chief paid the fine in cattle, and then at once sent word to Lobengula that the English had seized the King's cattle. This seems to have upset Lobengula altogether. Mr. Colenbrander, the interpreter resident, wrote on May 10 that the King was



very angry about the seizure of the cattle. Mr. Colenbrander had stated during the previous month that the King was much disturbed that people should be allowed to come into Matabeleland for trading and otherwise from the east without first getting his permission. He said what was perfectly true, that worse dangers might arise if white people were allowed to wander about in his districts without his knowledge.

#### THE BRITISH AGENT'S WARNING.

Mr. Colenbrander was evidently impressed with the sincerity of the King. He writes that he is sure the King is trying to pull straight, and that Dr. Jameson should help him all he could. Some traders who had come into the country without the King's permission had been robbed. As soon as Lobengula heard of it, although they had entered his country without his permission, he used all his authority to secure their goods, and succeeded. Mr. Colenbrander concluded his letter by the following significant sentence: "Prevention is better than cure; and in my humble opinion it is better to avoid any open rupture, unless the British South African Company are fully prepared, which I very much doubt." After the seizure of the cattle, Mr. Colenbrander writes, "I have written to Drs. Harris and Jameson to be more careful about the seizures, as these matters may not always be taken so coolly by the King." The King sent a message to these officials, asking them to be more careful, and also asking them the pertinent question whether it was right to punish natives without being positively sure that they were the real offenders.

#### LOBENGULA'S REMONSTRANCE.

Nothing could be more sensible and dignified than the old King's letter :

May 13, 1893.

My Friend : Your people, the people of the company, have taken from my servant, Setausé, my cattle which he was herding.

The cattle were taken from the young men who were herding them, and who came and reported the matter to the men.

Upon the men going to see and ask why this was done they were told that the telegraph wire had been cut, and that my cattle were taken and would be kept until the people who had cut the wire were found and given up.

My people said they had not cut the wire and knew nothing of it, and asked to be shown the place where it had taken place. Instead of your people doing this they bound and took away some of my men.

I now ask you why you allow your people to do these things.

The King professed to be satisfied with Dr. Harris' explanation, and expressed a hope that the cattle would be returned to his people at Tuli.

#### WHY THE IMPI WAS SENT.

Lobengula's conduct seems to have been extremely correct. As soon as he received the complaint that the telegraph wires had been cut and stolen by natives on his side of the frontier, after first protesting against his cattle being stolen to punish the offenders whom he repudiated, he dispatched immediately a large impi to destroy and punish the thieves. Telegraph-

ing from Bulawayo, Colenbrander warned Captain Lindy not to be scared, as the expedition was not against the whites, but intended to punish the recent wire-cutters as well as some of the Mashonas who had stolen some of his cattle. The impi, however, having received instructions, carried them out with small regard to the more or less imaginary frontier line which had been drawn between Mashonaland and Matabeleland. In the eyes of all the Matabele, Mashonaland is part and parcel of Matabeleland, and if the South African Company is there it is by virtue of a concession by Lobengula, and that it in no way prevented the King sending his impi into Mashonaland to punish any of the Mashonas who may have stolen his cattle. This, although natural, is not a very workable arrangement. The only method by which the two jurisdictions can be worked side by side is for Lobengula and Dr. Jameson to agree as to a frontier line. The British troops disregarded this in the first instance when they levied a fine upon Goomala's men on the Matabele side of the frontier, and it is not surprising that the Matabele chased the Mashona right into the town of Victoria. The Mashonas, as usual, were killed like rabbits and their cattle driven off. Some of them, however, took refuge under the British flag.

#### THE SCARE AT VICTORIA.

The indunas demanded their surrender, which was promptly and energetically refused. Thereupon the Matabele took up a position which menaced the security of Fort Victoria. Then, as Dr. Jameson telegraphed, "the Victoria people had the jumps." Volunteers were called out, rifles distributed, and some four hundred men gathered together at Port Victoria. All business was at a standstill, and every one watched for the threatened attack. They were given notice to disperse within an hour's time. At the expiration of the hour they were still hanging about, whereupon Captain Lindy with fifty-four mounted men rode out of Fort Victoria amid a whirling storm of cheers. They dispersed the impi and pursued them for nine miles killing both the indunas and others. This was a very melancholy response to Lobengula's attempt to punish the cutters of the telegraph wire. Colenbrander repeatedly wrote to say that Lobengula knew it was a serious thing cutting and carrying away the telegraph wire, as it was the white man's mouth. Naturally Lobengula was very indignant at the impi dispatched to punish the wire-cutters.

#### LOBENGULA'S PROTEST.

The following three telegrams set forth Lobengula's view of the case, with a native eloquence which leaves nothing to be desired :

July 20.—I shall return no cattle or compensate anybody for either cattle captured by my impi or damage done to property until such time that Rhodes returns to me all the captives, their wives and children, cattle, goats and sheep which were given protection to by the Victoria people, and had I known at the time when I dispatched my impi in the direction of Victoria what I know now, I would have ordered them to capture and loot all they could lay their hands on belonging to the whites, to compensate myself for the people and their property which were withheld from me.



July 27.—My own messengers have arrived, and they tell me that the captured cattle you complain of as belonging to the company have been duly returned, but you did not tell me that you had a lot of the Amaholi cattle hiding with you, together with their owners; and that when my indunas claimed them from Captain Lindy, he refused to give up either cattle or men, and told my induna that the Amaholis and their cattle did not belong to me any longer, and then turned his cannon on to my people. Are the Amaholis then yours, including their cattle; did you then send them to come and steal my cattle? Captain Lindy said you had bought them for money; where then did you place the cash? Who did you give it to? Let my cattle be delivered to my people peacefully. I wish you to let me know *at once*. I thought you came to dig gold, but it seems that you have come not only to dig gold but to rob me of my people and country as well; remember that you are like a child playing with edged tools. Tell Captain Lindy he is like some of my own young men; he has no holes in his ears, and cannot or will not hear; he is young, and all he thinks about is a row, but you had better caution him carefully or he will cause trouble, serious trouble, between us.

I have received your wire—you accuse me wrongfully. I only sent my impi to recover some of my stolen cattle and to punish the Amaswini that your people complained to me about as constantly cutting your telegraph wires; but it would seem now to me that the white people stole my cattle, for white people know very well that the Amaswini had stolen some of my cattle, for I had written to tell Dr. Jameson; so what have you got to say now? You said before that you would not punish my Amahole, but now that I send to punish them for you for harm done to your telegraph wires you resent it—my impi on its way back. What goods have my impi stolen and destroyed, and how many cattle have they captured? You only say that my impi has done all this as an excuse for firing on them. I am not aware that a boundary exists between Dr. Jameson and myself; who gave him the boundary lines? Let him come forward and show me the man that pointed out to him these boundaries; I know nothing whatever about them, and you, Mr. Moffat, you know very well that the white people have done this thing on purpose. This is not right—my people only came to punish the Amahole for stealing my cattle and cutting your wires; do you think I would deliberately go and seize cattle from you? No, that would not be right.

On the same day Colenbrander and Dawson left Bulawayo, the King saying that it would be as well if they were away, as the hearts of his people were sore. So far it is difficult for one at a distance reading these dispatches not to feel that Lobengula had the right on his side.

#### THE BRITISH OPINION ON THE SPOT.

It is, however, well to recognize the opinion of the British at the front, and this has been expressed with no uncertain sound by a public meeting of the inhabitants of Fort Victoria. They held a meeting on July 21 and drew up three resolutions, which are summarized as follows:

1. Absolute necessity of immediate settlement of the question.
2. Utter want of faith in word of Lobengula, or his power to keep it, with reasons.
3. Result of these yearly raids, paralyzing all business, mining, agricultural or transport, with evidence of the present condition of affairs. Loss of means of subsistence, £4,000 per month would have been spent in mining and

other salaries, now *nil*, in farming; loss of stock and burning of crops already experienced on nearly every farm; the natives in the employ of the farmers have been killed by the Matabele, and in many cases cold-blooded murders in their presence; emphatically know that these raids have been and will be of yearly occurrence during the dry or working season; beyond this, fear of their wives and children being murdered, many Dutch in laager here, with their families, stock, seeds and farming implements, determined to return unless matter promptly settled; seriousness of interruption to road of entry, post oxen stolen and boys in charge killed; so that unsafe to travel by transport or post; necessity of accumulating in centres, so leaving property, merchandise, etc., to be looted.

#### THE SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER.

When Colenbrander left Bulawayo it was equivalent to the departure of an ambassador immediately before the outbreak of war. Lobengula was very furious, or pretended to be so, when the news came of the way in which he had been treated. Colenbrander, who has always been pacific and inclined to rely upon the friendly sentiment of Lobengula, says bluntly, in a dispatch received August 27, that under the circumstances there is no future security for Europeans. Lobengula publicly declared that he would send an impi for the Mashona, their servants and their families who had taken protection under the British flag, and would take them away by force if we refused to surrender them. He abused the impi because it did not retaliate on the English, although he had previously told it to do nothing. He refused to send for the cattle which had been sent him, and he also refused the monthly payment made to him by the British South African Company. He had thus broken as far as he could with the whites. He had sent messengers at once to bring back the impi that was on its way to attack the Barotzi. When these return it will add 6,000 men to his available forces, or one-third of his total army. Sir Henry Loch, in his estimate of the situation, says that he thinks Lobengula dreads attack, and that he will paralyze industry in Mashonaland by placing a large impi within striking distance of Victoria. Mr. Rhodes reckons that by this time he will have a thousand armed and mounted men at Forts Victoria and Salisbury, and he is not at all likely to allow an impi to remain long within striking distance of Mashonaland. The situation, therefore, is very strained. The British Government has forbidden any aggressive movement; but, of course, if the impi could be induced to take the aggressive, Mr. Rhodes, would have a free hand. There is therefore reason to hope that Mr. Rhodes, who has made no secret of his belief that all men, even Matabeles, can be squared, may succeed in squaring Lobengula this time. The present crisis is the most severe test through which he has had to pass for some time, and every one must hope that he will emerge from it triumphantly. A victory would be a disaster only second to a defeat. What Mr. Rhodes has to do is to keep the peace and avail himself of Lobengula's friendly disposition in order to prevent the war party rendering the situation impossible.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE BUSINESS OF LITERATURE.

IN the October *Scribner's* Mr. Howells makes a wholly delightful essay under the title "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business." The novelist begins and ends by reiterating his favorite thesis that the artist, and of all artists the man of letters, should not make a business of his art. In Mr. Howells' Utopia, when social equality will be the watchword, the artist shall give the creations of his soul to the world without dickering, and all his brother men will see that a body shall be kept for his soul.

Aside from theories, and as to the condition present with us, our novelist shows that whereas the most successful man of letters is paid one hundred dollars per thousand words, which can be written in a day, still, there are days and days; and even an author very little troubled by conscientious scruples as to the character of his work will scarcely be able to earn the tenth of the yearly sum indicated by these figures. If he were to depend, as he once did, on his books, his case would be far worse, but nowadays his bread—with its more elaborate accessories—comes to the successful literary artist through the magazine. It pays well, and aside from articles and short stories, novels earn far more in the serial form than when reprinted.

#### ARE AUTHORS' WAGES FALLING OFF?

"I doubt, indeed, whether the earnings of literary men are absolutely as great as they were earlier in the century, in any of the English-speaking countries; relatively they are nothing like as great. Scott had forty thousand dollars for 'Woodstock,' which was not a very large novel, and was by no means one of his best; and forty thousand dollars had at least the purchasing powers of sixty thousand then. Moore had three thousand guineas for 'Lalla Rookh,' but what publisher would be rash enough to pay twenty-five thousand dollars for the masterpiece of a minor poet now? The book, except in very rare instances, makes nothing like the return to the author that the magazine makes, and there are but two or three authors who find their account in that form of publication. Those who do, those who sell the most widely in book form, are often not at all desired by editors; with difficulty they get a serial accepted by any principal magazine. On the other hand, there are authors whose books, compared with those of the popular favorites, do not sell, and yet they are eagerly sought for by editors; they are paid the highest prices and nothing they can offer is refused.

#### GIVE THE EDITOR HIS DUE.

"At present the magazines—we have no longer any reviews—form the most direct approach to that part of our reading public which likes the highest things in literary art. Their readers, if we may judge from

the quality of the literature they get, are more refined than the book readers in our community; and their taste has no doubt been cultivated by that of the disciplined and experienced editors. So far as I have known these they are men of æsthetic conscience and of generous sympathy. They have their preferences in the different kinds, and they have their theory of what kind will be most acceptable to their readers; but they exercise their selective function with the wish to give them the best things they can. I do not know one of them—and it has been my good fortune to know them nearly all—who would print a wholly inferior thing for the sake of an inferior class of readers, though they may sometimes decline a good thing because for one reason or another they believe it would not be liked. Still, even this does not often happen; they would rather chance the good thing they doubted of than underrate their readers' judgment.

"New writers often suppose themselves rejected because they are unknown; but the unknown man of force and quality is of all others the man whom the editor welcomes to his page. He knows that there is always a danger that the reigning favorite may fail to please; that at any rate, in the order of things, he is passing away, and that if the magazine is not to pass away with the men who have made it, there must be a constant infusion of fresh life. Few editors are such fools and knaves as to let their personal feeling disable their judgment, and the young writer who gets his manuscript back may be sure that it is not because the editor dislikes him, for some reason or no reason. Above all he can trust me that his contribution has not been passed unread, or has failed of the examination it merits. Editors are not men of infallible judgment, but they do use their judgment, and it is usually good.

#### THE SCOPE OF THE SYNDICATE.

"I do not think the syndicate began with serials, and I do not think it is likely to end with them. It has rather worked the vein of interviews, personal adventure, popular science, useful information, travel, sketches and short stories. Still it has placed a good many serial stories, and at pretty good prices, but not generally so good as those the magazines pay the better sort of writers; for the worse sort it has offered perhaps the best market they have had out of book form. By the newspapers, the syndicate conceives, and perhaps justly, that something sensational is desired; yet all the serial stories it has placed cannot be called sensational. It has enlarged the field of *belles-lettres*, certainly, but not permanently, I think, in the case of the artistic novel. As yet the women, who form the largest if not the only cultivated class among us, have not taken very cordially to the Sun-



day edition, except for its social gossip; they certainly do not go to it for their fiction, and its fiction is mainly of the inferior sort with which boys and men beguile their leisure.

"In fact, the newspapers prefer to remain newspapers, at least in quality if not in form; and I heard a story the other day from a charming young writer of his experience with them, which may have some instruction for the magazines that less wisely aim to become newspapers. He said that when he carried his work to the editors they struck out what he thought the best of it, because it was what they called *magaziny*; not contemptuously, but with an instinctive sense of what their readers wanted of them, and did not want. It was apparent that they did not want literary art, or even the appearance of it; they wanted their effects primary; they wanted their emotions raw, or at least *saignantes* from the joint of fact, and not prepared by the fancy or the taste."

#### WHAT IS THE ARTIST'S PLACE IN OUR SOCIETY?

"In so far as the artist is a man of the world, he is the less an artist, and if he fashions himself upon fashion, he deforms his art.

"Yet he has to be somewhere, poor fellow, and I think that he will do well to regard himself as in a transition state. He is really of the masses, but they do not know it, and what is worse, they do not know him; as yet the common people do not hear him gladly or hear him at all. The prospect is not brilliant for any artist now living, but perhaps the artist of the future will see in the flesh the accomplishment of that human equality of which the instinct has been divinely planted in the human soul."

#### THE WEST AND LITERARY CRITICISM.

THE leading article in the *Dial* for November is a forcible and sensible criticism of the attitude taken by too many Easterners toward the literary activity of the West. Aside from the frequent tone of condescension from the New England end of the United States, there is an especial tendency, the *Dial* writer thinks, to judge the whole West as to its literary results by the standard of its literary freaks. This is born of the same feeling that exists toward American literature in England, and which has made Poe and Whitman and Harte receive the tremendous applause they have enjoyed on the other side of the Atlantic. Things peculiarly Western are looked for as the outcome of the Western literary activity, rather than things bearing the imprint of the universal attributes of great art.

"When an Eastern writer undertakes to discuss the literary activity of the West, he almost invariably falls into the error of the foreign critic, and singles out as noteworthy and typical the writers whose work evinces some sort of eccentricity. It may be badly written, it may be grotesque, it may be vulgar—it frequently has all three of these characteristics,—but it is original, it is piquant, it satisfies the unholy yearning for the new thing. Some composer of dia-

lect doggerel, cheaply pathetic or sentimental, gains the ear of the public; his work has nothing more than novelty to recommend it, but the advent of a new poet is heralded, and we are told by Eastern critics that the literary West has at last found a voice. Some strong-lunged but untrained product of the prairies recounts the monotonous routine of life on the farm or in the country town, and is straightway hailed as the apostle of the newest and consequently the best realism. Some professional buffoon strikes a new note of bad taste in the columns of the local newspaper, and the admiring East holds him up as the exemplar of the coming humor. Some public lecturer, sure of the adulation of his little coterie of followers, estimates or interprets the literature of the world in accordance with whatever vagaries occupy his unregulated fancy, and the surprising announcement is made that a great creative critic has arisen in our midst.

#### THE WEST NOT NECESSARILY OBTRUSIVE.

"Skilled in the arts of self-advertisement, these men are quick to enlarge the foothold thus gained; their reputations grow like snowballs; they come to take themselves as seriously as they are taken by others; and the people of real culture and refinement, whose numbers are so rapidly increasing in the West, have to endure the humiliation of being represented, in the minds of a large proportion of their fellow-countrymen, by men who are neither cultured nor refined. In the meanwhile, hundreds of men and women throughout the West are engaged in producing literary work too excellent to be obtrusive, work that conforms to the recognized standards of all serious writing, work that scorns to be effective at the cost of style and moderation and good taste."

#### NO EAST AND WEST IN LITERATURE.

"We do not claim that this work is as yet very great in amount, or that much of it deserves very high praise; but we do claim that it is respectable both in quality and quantity, and that both of these facts are to a considerable extent ignored by Eastern writers. We expect that the West will make a large contribution to American literature during the coming ten or twenty years; and if ever sane criticism is needed, it is at such a time. But the criticism we get tends to discourage honest workmanship and to encourage what is extravagant and meretricious. Above all, it is time to have done with the notion, forced upon us with wearisome iteration by certain writers, both Eastern and Western, that the West is now developing, or ever will develop, a distinctive literature of its own. The West and the East are peopled by the same sort of men and women, and their work, when it deserves the name of literature at all, has, and will have, the characteristics common to all good writing in the English language. The distinction between East and West will never be other than an artificial one; even now, many of the best writers of either section came to it from the other."



### Literary Emancipation of the South and West.

Mr. Hamlin Garland comes forth in the *Forum* with an article entitled "Literary Emancipation of the West." Mr. Garland contends that from the South and West and not from the East will come the true American literature, that New York and Boston are too near London and Paris to be American, and that these seaboard American cities are not in touch with the West and South and are losing touch with the people. "Shall our literature be a literature of the East, in mode if not in subject," he asks, "or shall it be national? Is it to be only so large as the conception of New York and Boston critics, or shall it be as big and broad and democratic as the best thought of the whole nation? Is every work of art of every Western or Southern man or woman to be submitted with timid air to a jury that represents only a section of American society, a section which is really nearer the Old World than the New? Or shall the writing be addressed to the whole nation? Editors and critics are human. They are likely at best to be biased by their section and their adherents. As a matter of fact, there are groups of people all over the interior America, in towns and cities, who have not only all the substantial requirements of the Eastern readers, but a broader and more intimate knowledge of American life. The culture represented by these people is not alone based upon knowledge of dead forms of art, but it includes living issues of art. The number of these people increases year by year. They stand for ideas and conditions of the future, and from them artists are rising filled with courage and moved by convictions of their allegiance to truth. These people demand something more than smooth conventional work. They realize the tendency of young authors not to write as they really feel, but as they think the editors of the great magazines of the East would have them write. They realize the danger which lies in putting into the hands of a few men, no matter how fine they may be, the directing power of American literature."

### A SCHOOL OF DEMOCRATIC CULTURE.

FOR a thoroughgoing endeavor to train young men and young women for the actual life which common people lead, and to give them an artistic, scientific and practical apprehension of its meaning and possibilities, few, if any, schools will compare with the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, which Mr. J. R. Campbell describes in the *Century* this month. It is quite impossible to follow him through all the ramifications, new and old, of schooling which he traces. A few illustrations will suffice. When the homeliest of home duties are based on science, are studied and practiced as an art, the method pursued in less humble branches of work can be readily imagined.

#### THE SCIENCE AND THE ART OF DRESS.

"The department of domestic art gives morning, afternoon and evening instruction in sewing, dress-making, millinery and physical culture to over twelve hundred students. Without any precedent in this

country—it might almost be said in the world. . . Besides instruction in methods and manipulation, the courses are designed to cultivate the pupil's taste. She is constantly led to consider the style of the making and coloring of hats and dresses from an artistic and hygienic standpoint. The instruction is broadened also by talks given in the class-room on the history and manufacture of materials and textiles used, and upon colors and form. Physical culture is essential in teaching the principles of artistic dress, since a well-proportioned body is necessary to symmetry of effect in dress. There is, therefore, a course in calisthenics, which students are encouraged to take. A course in drawing is given under the direction of the department of industrial and fine arts, beginning with pencil practice, and including study of drapery, drawing of waists and gowns, practice in use of color, problems of design, and study of the human form.

#### THE THEORY OF COOKERY AND LAUNDRY.

"These cases of food products, and of the chemical constituents of food; the charts showing what the food must supply to the human body; the models of different cuts of meat—all these facilities of instruction are only a hint of what is attempted in the kitchens, lecture-rooms and laboratories. . . . In a word, it is the training of women in the sciences underlying the right administration of the house, and in the arts based upon those sciences.

"Here is the normal class in domestic science. It is a liberal course which they are pursuing, including German, the physical sciences, biology, psychology, household economics, and applied chemistry. All instruction is by lectures, quiz, and laboratory practice. Besides these as theory they are given practice in cookery and in laundry work."

#### BLACKBOARD JOURNALISM.

The daily newspaper of this institute, which is read immediately after morning prayers, is not a bad idea.

"Blackboards stretching around three sides of the assembly room are filled each morning with important news, each editor being answerable for the news he places upon his blackboard. Maps and pictures are drawn to illustrate important events. Biographies are accompanied by portraits. The exercise lasts only twenty minutes, and doubtless has its value not only in keeping teachers and students up to date, but in its educative discipline. Other exercises of the school, intended to be supplementary to the study of civics and a training in practical politics, are campaign speaking, caucus, joint session of House and Senate, balloting and registration. In literature, language, and science the laboratory method is employed.

#### BEAUTIFYING THE HOME.

"In addition to the general institute exhibit above referred to, there is an alcove showing the work of the women pupils and graduates. . . . Almost every piece of work here is in some way connected with the idea of home. Woman's true emancipation, it would seem, does not take her from her mission as the maker and glorifier of home."



Though only five years old the institute numbers nearly four thousand students. It has sent forth thirteen hundred and twenty women workers in professional and industrial spheres. It will shortly be transferred to a more commodious and beautiful building, its founder having constructed the present edifice in such a style as to admit of being turned into a factory if the school failed.

### THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

**T**HE EARL OF MEATH, Catherine Selden, Cyrus Edson and Bertha Monroe Rickoff contribute to the *North American Review* for October a series of articles on the subject "The Women of To-day."

#### Women in the London County Council.

The Earl of Meath fixes upon the Woman's Exhibit at Chicago as marking the beginning of an epoch in the history of the social and political rise of woman. A previous important date, particularly with reference to the women of Britain, was the election of the late Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden to the London County Council in 1888. The former's seat was successfully contested, but the decision of the law courts against her brought the issue of rights into parliament, where the cause now rests, championed by Mr. Channing and indorsed by Mr. Gladstone. For some months before the decision of the courts adversely to woman's eligibility to places in the County Council was announced, the women elected participated regularly in the work of that body. "As a colleague of the ladies," Lord Meath says, "I can personally bear witness to the ability with which they performed their duties, to the energy which they displayed in their prosecution, and to the valuable service to the public they rendered on many an occasion. The council itself was so confident of the advantages to be derived from the co-operation of women in its labors, that, not satisfied with the presence of the two ladies elected by the people, it deliberately added a third by conferring in February, 1889, by a vote of 58 to 22, the aldermanic honor upon Miss Cons.

"The members of the London County Council are not singular in their desire to see women admitted to posts of responsibility in connection with the local government of the country, as out of the 86 public meetings held to discuss this subject, in only two has a vote been carried against the ladies. The bill which the House of Lords has been asked to read a second time is the outcome of the resolution of the London County Council, and a petition in favor of the measure was signed by 77 of its members."

"I am sufficiently patriotic," the writer says in closing, "to hope that the honor of first admitting women to local councils may rest with the land of my birth, the land 'where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.'"

#### The Tyranny of the Kitchen.

"The American house is a scene of heterogeneous and persistent industry," says Miss Selden, "and it

taxes to the utmost the powers of those whose task it is to direct it." The difficulty, in the main, is due to the instability of hired service. There is no scarcity of women laborers. Factories, stores and restaurants have no trouble in securing them, but domestic service is not looked upon with favor and few women will enter it. The dislike is deep rooted, and it is a waste of energy to try to overcome it. "The sensible thing to do as a palliative, therefore, is to devise some plan of housekeeping which, so far from conflicting with this prejudice, will, on the contrary, make it easy to secure the much-needed aid of those who entertain it. There are many self-respecting, capable girls who are willing to work faithfully and well under the roof of an institution who would not for a moment submit themselves to the control of a mistress in a private house."

Miss Selden's plan is "to found establishments of the nature of club houses, from which wholesome and well-cooked food could be distributed. Thirty families might just as well have their dinners cooked in one kitchen by two or three cooks, as in thirty kitchens by thirty cooks. With our present system of labor it is hard to conceive anything more unsatisfactory, expensive and troublesome than the multiplied task of feeding small numbers.

"The men who belong to club houses give as one of the excuses of their membership the diminished cost of living, the excellence of the food and the greater degree of comfort that is secured. It is frequently urged, however, that food cooked in large quantities is insipid, and without its distinctive flavor; but such is not the case in first-class restaurants, and even if it were so, dishes prepared in the ordinary kitchens are not of such exquisite flavor or of such uniform excellence as to justify this criticism. But the membership of the family club should not be so large as to interfere with the gratification of individual taste. One of the chief functions of its Executive Committee should be to see that no element which goes to give a home-like character to the institution is neglected. In other words, what we want to do is to combine the conveniences and organization of commercial life with the privacy of home and the independence of the individual." "Such club houses," Miss Selden believes, "would afford ample opportunities for intelligent women of all grades to find useful employment."

#### American Life and Physical Deterioration.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, the New York Commissioner of Health, finds signs of physical deterioration in American women, and attributes it boldly to an unwise adjustment of the system of education, which puts what is really the most strenuous work of the entire course of study upon girls when between the ages of ten and seventeen. The natural reserve of strength, or stamina, is exhausted early, and woman is left with little power to endure the sufferings of maturer life. Dr. Edson deplores the system that brings such consequences. In it he sees the chief cause of the marked decrease of the birth-rate in the United States recorded in the census of 1890, and accounts it



an evil threatening the continuance of the race. "The most marked advance made by humanity in the last twenty years has been in the enfranchisement of American women. It is natural that the pendulum should swing as far one way as it swung the other, and that in their greater freedom, especially of the mind, the women should go to excess. Just as for centuries their minds were sacrificed to their bodies by the will of others, so now by their own will they are sacrificing their bodies to their minds. This will remedy itself in time. It is impossible that the women of America should not see to what end causes at work are now tending."

#### Women and the World.

Bertha Monroe Rickoff declares that the end of the social evolution now so distinctly in progress will be "that all women become self-supporting. That many are 'self-supporting' from necessity it is needless to say; but woman's work as a necessity can never win for it its rightful place, as woman's work for the fulfillment of her destiny must eventually do. If remunerative work become a recognized form of education for woman, it must become a social factor." Miss Rickoff thinks the present disapproving attitude of society toward the working woman not without reason, because woman accepts subordinate positions and "deprives her work of dignity by refusing to regard it as permanent as long as she may hope to escape from it by marriage."

"The household need not be less cared for because she is self-supporting, for a business or professional training will rather give her a more thoughtful direction for her energies, and she will learn the money value of system and concentration. Her household will be dominated by the spirit of an enlightened woman. If educated women engaged in work worthy of their capacity, by this influx of energy the hours which a business or a profession demands of a man would be decreased, and he would be afforded opportunity to share in the influence over his children."

#### BETTERING THE LOT OF WORKING WOMEN.

MISS EMILIE A. HOLYOAKE, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, reviews in the *Humanitarian* the present "Industrial Position of Women." Her general conclusion is that "the event which will most surely hasten the improvement in workshop and factory life is the appointment of women inspectors."

With reference to the condition of working women in England Miss Holyoake says: "It is to be hoped that, now we have women factory inspectors, we shall never in the future need to approach a Home Secretary with such grievances as reached Mr. Asquith's ears recently from workers in factories. Many of the complaints were in written documents, handed in unread, that they might not offend the ears of those present. Hundreds of women suffered daily from a state of things admitted to be too bad to be

openly discussed; women are allowed by society to *live* under these conditions, but not to speak of them."

#### THE GOSPEL OF COOKERY.

Happily there are brighter stories to tell—of the care of employers and others for women at work: "The great disadvantage to women employed in factories and workshops is that they acquire no domestic tastes. . . . Young girls in factories need this deficiency in their education remedied, and it is to some extent being counteracted by the teaching of cooking in board schools.

"The Honor Club for Working Girls, in Fitzroy Square (founded by Miss Honor Brooke) has this end in view. It gives working girls a place of meeting, and creates sociability among them, with opportunities of learning cooking and other useful arts; the special feature of the cooking is that it is such as would be required in a workman's home, and with only such utensils as would be found in a poor man's house.

"Colonel Ackroyd, of Ackroydon, near Huddersfield, set an example by building large rooms where the women could cook their food, and ladies at first went down to superintend the meals. Messrs. Cope, the cigar makers of Liverpool, also gave their employees the advantage of large well-lighted work rooms, fitted with separate tables for workers. At this factory a woman was employed to teach the girls cooking, and fifty were taught at a time. . . . This fact caused the girls employed there to get married so readily that Mr. Cope stated it was a disadvantage to him.

#### FLOWERS, PICTURES AND AFTERNOON TEA.

"Another example of workshops where the usual monotony is broken, and the girls have opportunity of having flowers around them, and pictures for the eye to rest on, in place of bare walls, is the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Boot and Shoe Works, in Leicester."

"The Ship," a workshop built by Messrs. Longman & Co. on Saffron Hill, is also mentioned: "Afternoon tea is arranged for there, and the women and girls troop into a spacious dining room, at the sound of a gong. At midday, dinner is cooked for the employees—some clubbing together for a small joint, and others having separate dishes. Besides the comfort of a large dining room with comfortable seats, there is a great advantage that the work rooms are being replenished with fresh air."

THE story of the Amazon of Nice—Catarina Segurana—whose valor saved, in 1543, the citadel of her native town from the all but victorious Turks, is vividly retold in the *Leisure Hour*. The modern advance of woman seems to call for the construction of a calendar of heroines, from which our growing girlhood might claim old precedent for new ambitions. In such a calendar, the fifteenth of August—the day of her great achievement—may well be set apart to the memory of this brawny fisherman's daughter.



## A LATTER-DAY UTOPIA.

## The Socialist Colony of Topolobampo

NOT this time in Nowhere, but in Mexico, on the Pacific Coast, at the head of the harbor of Topolobampo. There a colony of Americans have settled and for nearly seven years now have been trying to convert the dream of thoroughgoing Socialism into accomplished fact. The story of the experiment is told by Mr. C. M. Harger in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*. The leading promoters were Edward Howland and his sister Marie,—both from New Jersey, students at the Guise "Social Palace" in France,—and a railway surveyor named A. K. Owen. They formed a company with 100,000 ten-dollar shares of stock, each share representing a lot in the site of the city yet to be, and took over a quarter-million acres at the spot named above,—a location "alike removed from conflicting legislation and the temptations of surrounding communities of other tastes and practices."

## SOCIALISM REALIZED.

"The company holds all the real estate in perpetuity, selling to its settlers only the right of occupancy. Shares cannot be sold by members except back to the company itself. Officers are elected by vote of stockholders as in any corporation, and all members are to have dealings only with the State. Company scrip, or credits issued for services on the public buildings, canals, etc., forms the currency of the colony, and is exchangeable for shares in the company or their equivalent—perpetual leases of blocks of ground.

## A CITY WITHOUT A CHURCH.

"The essential feature of it all is that everything shall be pooled and the affairs of all managed by chosen officers, as are the affairs of a corporation, and that each shall receive according to his labors and his investment.

"In the original plan even minor details of life were managed by statute. Physicians and lawyers employed on salaries, use of tobacco discouraged, liquors and wines purchased only at the storehouse of the company and exclusively for family use, churches and secret societies forbidden, but freedom of worship allowed among individuals and families, co-operation in cooking, apartment houses and governmental journalism were among the items of the code of regulations. More liberal provisions have since been found advisable. The colonists have been allowed to formulate their own rules in the forum of probably the purest democracy now on earth.

## ROUGHING IT.

"Fifteen thousand shares having been disposed of, from New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and States further west, about four hundred colonists in 1886 first made the long journey to the location of what they hoped to see a model commonwealth. They took with them all their worldly possessions and began life anew.

"They had to rough it badly. They arrived at the

end of a long drought, and only by hardest labor could they extract subsistence from soil, and river, and sea. The rainy season drenched their ill-roofed homes, and caused the death of one settler.

## DESERTERS AND RECRUITS.

"But many had gone to the colony who should not have done so. . . . About half the party returned home discouraged and disheartened. The remainder stayed by the venture, and for three years, their numbers being increased only by occasional little groups, they worked toward their ideal state.

"In the fall of 1890 over two hundred more went to the front, and since then the colony has been swelled, until now five hundred are on the ground, with arrangements made for at least two considerable parties to be added during 1893. It is somewhat remarkable that the proportion of women and children is so large, the men being scarcely more than forty per cent. of the colony's strength. There has never been a recurrence of the severities of the first year's experience, but the struggle has, nevertheless, been a constant one.

"A recently-established system of irrigation has ensured the raising of crops.

## THREE DOLLARS A DAY FOR EVERY WORKER.

"Throughout the colony's experience the central idea under which it was organized has not been forgotten. Co-operation has ruled. Every pound of grain or fruit raised has been turned into a common fund, presided over by a director. Each laborer—man, woman or child—working on the ditch, on the ranch, or on the truck farm of La Logia, a four-hundred-acre tract near the river, has received payment in company scrip, three 'credits,' or three dollars a day. The scrip is receivable for material from the company's store-house, which has, by means of the farm's produce, the sale of stock to Northern investors and contributions from friends, usually been fairly well filled. From the nature of the case many credits represented work not immediately productive, and could not be at once cashed; but he who labored has been, at least, fed; and for him who did not there was promised no place.

## THE SOCIALIST SUNDAY.

"A school with half a hundred bright-eyed lads and lasses, in charge of a teacher who receives the same wages as the laborers on the farm or ditch, cares for the rising generation. Sunday is a day of recreation and relaxation. Regularly on Saturday nights there is a ball in the large company headquarters in the centre of the camp. . . . On Sunday afternoons the people gather, and one of the leaders reads from the lectures of scientists and philosophers, after which comes a general discussion—this usually taking the form of the consideration of ethical subjects.

"Practically, there has been only the leadership of brains, all working together as seemed best, and no serious personal disputes have arisen. Co-operation has governed in small things as well as in great. Details from the ranks have done the cooking in the large headquarters building where the unmarried men live.



The families live by themselves, and marriages receive the sanction of the director and are then an accomplished fact. The various trades and professions are, of course, not all represented, but such as are possible are found. It can be imagined that there is frequent loneliness, especially among the women. The lack of religious feeling, the endless grind for material things, the years of demand for hopefulness upon the spirit of each colonist, have been productive of discouragement for many.

"Already a number of English capitalists with socialistic ideas are looking with favor on the experiment, and lend their wealth and influence to its advancement."

### A REAL "ISLE OF THE BLEST."

"AN Arcadian Island" with a population of "about four hundred simple Christians" is pleasantly described by Adelia Gates in the *Leisure Hour*:

"This isle of the blest is one of the Lipari group, lying to the south of Italy, and between it and Sicily; and it is known to the world as Panaria. Within its borders there is neither doctor nor dentist; yet its inhabitants live to a good old age, and keep their teeth well. There is no lawyer, and no prison; yet there are no disputes over boundary lines, no quarrels between debtor and creditor, and no theft. There is no liquor seller, nor tobacconist, nor tea merchant; and yet the people are not unsocial nor gloomy. There is no almshouse, and no beggar. . . . Each family wins from its own plot of ground enough grain, vegetables, oil and wine for home consumption, and of the two latter products sufficient is exported to procure from abroad the materials for their simple clothing, which the housewife makes up in complete independence of tailors. The sea yields them all their animal food, except perhaps a few chickens for great occasions, as a christening or a wedding. In the whole island there is no carriage road, and few there have ever seen a horse."

### THE WORK OF A SINGLE PRIEST.

This idyllic state of affairs is largely due to the work of a single priest, a sort of Catholic Oberlin, a personal epitome of the Civic Church: "When he came to Panaria he found no port, no post, no school, no church, no anything but a verdant and fertile island, and a people, not savage nor bad, but utterly illiterate—*inalfabeti*, as the Italians say. He has remained there unto this day, devoting himself to their welfare as faithfully as Father Damien to his lepers, baptizing, marrying, burying, preaching, teaching, and growing old serenely in his consecrated service. Thanks to his untiring efforts Panaria has now a little port, postal communication with the mainland, a submarine telegraph to Sicily, a school, and a commodious church, where three hundred and sixty-five mornings of the year, and fifty-two afternoons, there is a service.

"All the public offices are united in one person. . . . Padre Michelangelo is . . . priest, mayor,

harbor master, postmaster, and master of the marine telegraph, aided in the last-named office, however, by his widowed niece."

If you would give alms at Panaria, there is no one to receive them.

### CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

#### How It Is Managed in France.

THE Agricultural Syndicates of France are the theme of a very instructive paper in the *Economic Journal* by Mr. H. W. Wolff. These syndicates were started "to stimulate private initiative."

Of the success generally of the *Syndicats Agricoles* Mr. Wolff says "there can be no doubt. Begun most modestly scarcely ten years ago by a handful of agriculturists brought into union by Professor Tanviray, of Blois, they have in little time overspread France, multiplying in all to the number of 1,300, with about 600,000 members, and doing an annual business at present of 100,000,000 francs, which promises to grow rapidly to higher figures. They are to be met with in almost every part of France.

"The Syndicates help the vine grower and the sugar-beet grower, the horse breeder and the market gardener, they lend a hand in the destruction of obnoxious insects, the embankment of watercourses, fumigation for keeping off the frost; they have even provided French agriculture with Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and insurance of laborers against accidents; and, above all things, they have, in M. Gatallier's apt words, wholly 'democratized' the use of artificial manures, insecticides, feeding stuffs, etc., placing what was formerly a luxury reserved for the rich within the easy reach of the poor, improving the quality, reducing the market price by from 20 to 30 per cent., and yet increasing the annual consumption from the paltry figure of 52,000,000 francs—barely more than 2,000,000 for all France—to 120,000,000 francs."

#### CONSTITUTION: RICH AND POOR CLASSED.

The effort to get rid of the middle has not, on the whole, succeeded. But—"If co-operative *selling* has proved a failure, co-operative *buying* has proved a grand success—indeed, coupled with co-operation in labor, the one success of the movement. That success is really all the more creditable, since the French law of 1884 does not deal over kindly with the syndicates. In France the syndicates must not trade on their own account. . . . The dealer . . . has to collect the money for the collective orders executed from every individual member separately."

The constitution of these associations, which were avowedly promoted in order to "suppress Socialism," varies considerably: "Most of the *Syndicats* have two classes of members—the rich, who take up heavy shares, must not borrow, and are bound to remain members for a definite time, five years or so, these are the *membres fondateurs*; and the poor, who take up smaller shares, are free to leave, and who may borrow, these are the *membres effectifs*. In one *Syndicat* I have found as many as four distinct orders of



members. . . . But it seems to me that the spirit of common interest and common action has been most strongly aroused in the *Syndicates* having only one class of members, all with equal rights and equal obligations, such as that of Auxerre, of which its secretary proudly boasts that 'we form a veritable little republic.' The members, of course, elect their officers and committee and council, but they elect them, as a rule, from out of the rich 'founder' class. Most of the services are given gratuitous."

#### THE SERVICES THEY HAVE RENDERED.

The co-operative purchase and use of machinery and implements, the provision in some districts of winter employment by means of domestic industries, banking and lending, arrangement of technical lectures, provision for analysis and field experiments, prizes for the best managed farms, and subsidies toward the introduction of improved machinery and the construction of liquid manure tanks are among other services rendered by the Syndicates.

#### GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCE.

DEALING with the Agricultural problem, in the *Economic Journal*, Mr. W. E. Bear says that, "Perhaps the most striking fact which the new Royal Commission of England will have to consider is this—that what their predecessors in 1882 declared to be the principal cause of the depression that then existed cannot be considered a cause of the present distress. The seasons for the ten years following 1882, instead of being exceptionally bad, as those of the seventies were rightly declared, were, on the whole, exceptionally favorable. If the yield of all kinds of corn for the decade ending with 1892 could be accurately compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding decade, a great excess would be noticed. The existing crisis of depression cannot be attributed to a succession of bad seasons. There cannot be any question amongst those who understand the circumstances of agriculture that foreign competition is the principal cause of agricultural distress."

#### GAMBLING THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

One great cause of the intensified depression of the last twelve or fifteen years is branded by Mr. Bear as "gambling in farm produce." "The most important features of the system may be briefly described as the forestalling of the crops by selling them before they are grown; the sale for future delivery of goods which the sellers do not possess and do not intend to deliver; an enormous amount of reselling without the transfer of the commodities; rampant speculation; a method of hedging, conducted after the professional betting man's plan of bookmaking; and the establishment of clearing houses in which a daily or weekly settlement of sums due on variations in prices is effected. This is known as the system of trading in 'options' or 'futures.' It has come into general use in America during the last twenty years, and for the last ten years at least it has completely controlled the market prices in that country. . . . During

the last five years the system has become common in Liverpool, and has made some progress in London. The American farmers, almost to a man, denounce it as injurious in the highest degree to their interests, and two Anti-Option bills have been introduced in the American Legislature to put an end to it. . . . Mr. Stevens, the editor of *Bradstreet's*, in an article in defense of the option system, states in effect that the sales of futures are nine times the total crop."

#### THE CAMEL AS A FREIGHT CARRIER.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for October Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of the Australian Pastoralists' Association, claims for the camel an important part in the development of the remote and desert regions of Australia. "This last achievement," he says, "has been rendered possible solely by the use of camel transport, for there are no railways and no possibility of making railways pay through these vast unsettled tracts, and, furthermore, there are absolutely arid areas intervening across which bullock teams and horses cannot travel. The only means, therefore, by which supplies can be taken to the settlers and their wool produce brought to the ports of shipment is camel transportation."

"So far back as the 'sixties,' Sir Thomas Elder made the first experiment in the importation of camels. The venture proved only a qualified success, for heavy financial losses were incurred through a large proportion of the animals dying soon after their arrival, from a virulent form of mange. However, the survivors of the original herd introduced became thoroughly acclimatized, and have continued to do good work at and around Beltana Station, of which Sir Thomas is chief proprietor. Moreover, they have bred freely, and the young stock have shown themselves in every respect superior to their progenitors, thereby proving the suitability of the soil and climate for the camel race. This last fact, aided by a variety of circumstances, has caused renewed attention to the camel question during the past decade, and the importation of further drafts is now going on upon an extensive scale."

#### HOW THE CAMEL IS UTILIZED.

Mr. Mitchell criticises the recent American attempt to utilize the camel on the ground that the animals were turned loose to seek sustenance and breed as wild stock, whereas in other parts of the world they thrive and breed best when domesticated. "The camel is utilized in Australia for three distinct purposes—as a pack, draft, or riding animal. Most of them are used as pack carriers and a fair average load is 550 to 600 pounds, with which they can travel twenty-five miles a day for two months at a stretch. When the camel is used for draft purposes, he may be driven in a light vehicle in single or double harness. During the hot season, a considerable amount of work is done by the postal authorities in the northern regions of South Australia, mails being collected and delivered by camel buggy. The animals may also be yoked to a wagon in a team of eight or fewer, a high curved



pole and a modification of the horse collar being used in this case. The wheels are provided with broad tires, and in this way heavy machinery can be transported over the desert. The riding camel or dromedary is used by the police, and also by station managers when urgent messages have to be sent to the centers of civilization. These fleet animals will traverse over 100 miles per day for a week at a spell, and at an emergency have nearly doubled that record in a single period of twenty-four hours. An offender on horseback fleeing from the police has no chance against a constable mounted upon a dromedary. The transport of stores and wool to and from the stations is done mostly by pack camels, the compressed wool bales being made smaller than the usual size so as to permit of a full load being slung in two equal portions on each side of the beast.

"The wonderful capacity of the camels to go for long periods without water is a qualification which constitutes their main usefulness in the arid regions of Australia. When the foliage of the shrubs upon which it feeds is green and succulent, the camel appears never to drink. The herd may be driven to water, but only the females with suckling calves drink. When its provender gets parched and dry, of course the animal partakes of water but it seldom drinks more than twice a week, though the fluid may be constantly accessible. In ordinary caravan work a spell of seven days without water, and also almost without food, is not a cause for wonder. The driver before starting sees that the hump from which the animal draws its reserves of food is in good condition. After two days or so out the camel is readily made to drink its fill, and in doing so stores away in the honey-combed lining of its stomach water enough for many days."

#### CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

MR. FRED WHISHAW contributes to *Temple Bar* a vivid sketch of his observations of village life in Russia. He thus sums up the character of the moujik or Russian peasant: "Easily satisfied, indolent, self-indulgent, weak, he does not care to rise in the world. So long as he can exist and allow his wife and children to exist, and so long as he can obtain for cash or credit vodka enough to keep him going, he is content. He has no idea of any higher civilization, or of any sort of home comfort. For the rest he loves his 'little Father,' the Tsar; fears God in a superstitious sort of way, and the *Lieshui* (wood spirits) and other supernatural objects of his national folk-lore in a very real way; observes the church festivals with bibulous piety; attends church at Easter; tolerates his wife, and knows absolutely nothing of the affairs either of this world or of the next. But education is making great strides, and the younger generation is growing up with advantages to which its forefathers were strangers. Light is stealing gradually over the land. Would that it might chase away the drink demon! With the bodka evil reduced to moderate dimensions, there would be a chance even for rural Russia."

#### THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRICA.

IN the *Forum*, Dr. Carl Peters, who has negotiated for the German government several important treaties bringing under the control of that power a great part of Central Africa, writes on the "Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites." Considering the suitability of Africa for colonization, Dr. Peters points out that the characteristic phase of the geographical position of the country is that its largest portion is included in the tropical zone, that it nowhere passes the limits of the sub-tropical zone, and for this reason no such varied opportunities for settlement can be looked for as exist in the two great divisions of the Western Hemisphere. "The whole interior of Africa is filled with vast and elevated plateau formations which reach in descending terraces to the distant sea coast. These plateaus constitute the actual African steppes, upon which are placed sharply outlined mountain ranges and single mountain blocks. These elevations are the main sources of the big rivers of the continent, which in all instances run down from the high central plateaus to the ocean. The steppes are generally rather dry, and are composed mainly of bush and grass prairie, which change to trees at the river sides and moist soil only. While Central Africa has two regular seasons of rain, the moisture which falls in this manner is nowhere sufficient for even a basis of agriculture."

#### ONE-TENTH PART SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated by Dr. Peters that at this time only about one-tenth of the continent may be called fit for agricultural uses. The most mountainous countries he thinks will prove excellent fields for white settlement, since they possess all the necessary conditions, healthy air, plenty of water and fertile soil. But these oases in the steppes must first be connected with the coast by railways before settlers in considerable numbers will occupy them. In the course of future development several millions of white men may perhaps settle in the most favorable parts of the continent, but a great part of it will belong perpetually to the black race, as it has belonged to that race for thousands of years. The organization of negro labor by white intelligence is the magic process which will open the Dark Continent to civilization.

"I do not believe," concludes Dr. Peters, "that the time will ever come when a thickly settled European population will live in the savannahs and among the mountains of Central Africa; but I do think that, in times not far remote, Africa will be honeycombed, at all points and places fit for them, with European settlements. I believe that these outposts of the white world will in future constitute the brain of the Dark Continent; that they will educate a part of the native population to profitable labor, and that Africa will then produce useful articles in great quantities, even if not to so large an extent as other continents, and will so perform its share in the development of human culture and civilization. To reach this aim, at least, must be the object of the pioneers who search



out the suitable territories, and, secondly, of all those who take a practical interest in the development of culture upon our planet, without regard to the nationality they own."

### "SET THE POOR ON WORK."

#### The Unemployed in the Past.

THESE words are quoted from the famous Elizabethan act which required the authorities of the parish to take order for setting to work the children of poor parents, and also all persons having no means to maintain them, as well as to raise the necessary stock for these purposes by taxation of every inhabitant.

In a most valuable and timely article in the *Nineteenth Century* Professor Mavor gives a history in outline of the efforts made in England to realize the ideal so set forth. After suggesting several reasons for the slight use made of the act mentioned above—its lack of explicitness as to methods and extent of application—Professor Mavor gives a list of the more notable schemes mooted for the employment of the poor, from Sir Matthew Hale's to Robert Owen's.

#### THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Proceeding to recount the actual efforts made by parochial bodies in England he tells us: "In the third quarter of last century a definite movement in the direction of founding houses of industry extended, especially over the south of England. . . . [They] were, as a rule, founded by a number of parishes incorporated for the purpose. Whole families were admitted, able-bodied and impotent poor alike.

#### THE PARISH FARM.

"In addition to the houses of industry there were established from about 1777 onward a number of parish farms. These were ordinary farms which had become vacant and were taken by the parish, and by trustees acting on behalf of the parish, for the purpose of setting the poor to work.

"Where failures have occurred, and most of the farms resulted in failures, they may as a rule be traced to want of proper management rather than to any inherent defect in the system."

At Cranbrook, in Kent, the overseers in 1780 took a farm under trustees, and worked it by the paupers until 1834. The parish being then no longer legally authorized to continue the parish farm, the trustees kept it going at their own risk until they were turned out by a new landlord in 1858.

"The farm during that period of voluntary management accumulated a considerable amount of money. Donations were given by the trustees to the parish of Cranbrook, and even to extra-parochial objects. 'When they went out many circumstances occurred to their advantage,' and thus they found themselves in possession of a fund of £4,000. With this money they built a new vestry hall, paid off vestry debts and handed over the balance for investment for behoof of the parish."

### "TOO MUCH TROUBLE."

Why, then, were the parish farm and house of industry not more extensively adopted? Simply because it cost too much trouble. The Poor Law Commissioners of 1834 assigned these reasons:

"1. To afford relief gratuitously is less troublesome to the parochial authorities than to require work in return for it.

"2. The collection of paupers in gangs had an injurious effect upon some of them.

"3. Parish employment affords no direct profit to any individual. Under most other systems of relief the immediate employers of labor can throw on the parish a part of the wages of their laborers."

"The indolence of the parochial authorities" allowed the houses of industry to become mere almshouses where the young were "trained in idleness, ignorance and vice."

"While the house of industry was thus not highly developed, almost all the overseers in England organized some simple work with the view mainly of preventing paupers from being quite idle. As a rule the workhouse masters found it difficult to get work for the paupers to do. Needlework for the slop-shops was done in the workhouse, and work was done in it for various tradesmen.

"The new Poor law of 1834 practically abolished the system of 'setting the poor on work,' excepting as a test prior to relief."

From this historical survey Professor Mavor does not derive any optimistic conclusion as to the success of modern attempts in a like direction.

"The history of the parish farm shows that while it is costly and highly susceptible to the evils of bad management, it may be adapted to the needs of the beggar; but there is no evidence to show that the respectable artisan would be likely ever to enter it so long as the beggar is there."

#### In the Present.

Mr. Arnold White writes suggestively and caustically in the *Fortnightly Review* on the question of the unemployed. The one feature which will mark out this age from others that have preceded it is, he surmises, "the universal love and worship of comfort. To be comfortable is the dominant religion of the masses and the classes." This renders the problem more acute. "Bad harvests, cholera, the appreciation of gold, the uncertainty of trade, foreign immigration, the European outlook, Irish supremacy, dear milk, the degradation of the House of Commons, improvident marriages, and Mr. McKinley, combine to render the outlook for the coming winter—more especially if the cold be severe—a sombre and menacing prospect."

Hungry Londoners do not envy the rich their luxuries. "The abiding envy of the rich man by the poor is the certainty of food." Mr. White is not too sure of social stability. "When a hungry body contains an educated mind the result is revolution." His specific of emigration is once more to the fore. Mr. Rhodes, in return for the mother country crumpling



up the Matabele, might give so much irrigated land at the Cape for the unemployed of London.

#### LARGE SCHEMES.

"We might even buy tracts of land in a South American Republic, police it, and Anglicize the whole community. . . . A million of money sinks to the bottom in the shape of a single vessel. The nation does not feel the loss. A million spent on the unemployed at home and abroad could not all be sunk, and would, under skilled management, perceptibly increase the area of demand for British manufactures.

. . . There are desperate men amongst them to whom no change can be for the worse. For such people the offer of a task of labor on earth works, such as for two generations has been freely given to the Hindoo in famine times, is the least that can be expected.

#### A CIVIC CENTRE FOR CHARITIES.

"What society can do for the unemployed, then, is to emigrate the four per cent. of the fit among them; stop the immigration of 'chronic incurable paupers' from abroad; take the children out of what S. G. O. used to term the 'guilt gardens'; give relief works to the adults; restrict charities exclusively to the sick, aged and very young; encourage the growth of trade unionism; discourage improvident marriage, and entreat the Church to enjoin common sense as regards this subject upon her priests and deacons; and finally, remember that the work done by present charities could be done for one-third less cost by adopting a simple system of co-operation between agencies of character and standing existing within each parliamentary borough, and arranging for all gifts to that area being passed through one channel, and distributed among the agencies on a preconcerted system, made to avoid overlapping."

#### BRITISH FEDERATION OF LABOR.

MR. CLEM EDWARDS, in the *Economic Journal*, continues his valuable history of Labor Federations. "The first effective effort to form a labor federation of any magnitude in England" was that made in 1830, when the "National Association for the Protection of Labor" was brought into existence. This association appears to have embraced no fewer than 150 separate unions. This was superseded by the "Grand National Consolidated Trades Union," which collapsed in 1836. In 1845 the "National Association of United Trades" was formed, after a period of depressed vitality was revived in 1851, only to fall through in 1861. In 1865 the "United Kingdom Alliance of Organized Trades" was born, only to die two years later, its treasurer being implicated in the notorious trade outrages at Sheffield. Other attempts at making British labor "solid" have been discussed by the Trades Union Congress, but without organized result. Federation has not gone further than local trades councils, or than national or international organization of particular and kindred trades. "An interesting proposal, which appears to be growing in favor, was recently sub-

mitted by Mr. Joliffe to the Bristol Trades Council regarding the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. He proposed that the committee should form a federal link between trades councils. He suggested that it should be endowed with executive powers, and that it should have a clearly defined relationship to the trades councils and trades unions of the country. Dissatisfied with the present loose connection between the Parliamentary Committee and the unions, several prominent trade unionists have taken up Mr. Joliffe's idea, with a view to giving practical effect to it."

#### AMONG THE GERMAN TRAMPS.

THE October *Century* begins with an article by Josiah Flynt on "Life Among German Tramps," of which wandering fraternity there are about 100,000 members. Mr. Flynt who had previously made a study at first hand of the American tramp, equipped himself with old clothes and lived for two years in the midst of these German beggars. He found them much better dressed and cared for than the new world variety, but far less generous among themselves. They have a dialect much more complete than our tramps, too, and they are known by the very German title of *Chausseegrabentapezirern*. Instead of the freight car, they use, when not walking, the fourth-class railway train. By tipping the porters of flat houses, and by private information from the omniscient keepers of their peculiar inns, these "sturdy beggars" learn to know where they can certainly get food and money from sentimentally generous citizens.

"I think the usual wage for diligent begging is between one mark fifty and four marks, in addition to the three meals. Of course there are a few who are much more successful. One fellow at the Herberge, for instance, who had been in England and could speak English quite well, claimed that he begged forty marks in one week last winter from the Americans in Dresden. Another vagrant told a story of a man he had met in South Germany on the road with two hundred marks in his pocket, which he had collected in two weeks in Munich. It is a great amusement for the tramp off duty to figure out the possibilities of his calling, and to illustrate the same with stories. There was one beggar in the room who even kept an account of his income and expenses. I saw the record for March, and found that his gains had been ninety-three marks and a few pfennigs, not including the meals which he had had in various kitchens where the servants were friendly. I must say right here, however, that such success is found only in cities. For I sampled the charity of the country time after time, and it is worth a bare living only, or as Carl was wont to say, 'one can't get fat on it.'"

#### THE VICTIMS.

"In regard to the public, on which the German tramp lives and thrives, it is only necessary to say that it is even more inanely generous than its counterpart in the United States. With all its groans under



taxes, military and otherwise, it nevertheless takes upon itself voluntarily the burden of the voluntary vagrant—the man who will not work. This is the more surprising when one recollects that the entire theoretical treatment of beggars in Germany is founded on the supposition that each one is a *bona fide* seeker of labor. The community practically says to the culprit: You can make use of our *Verpflegung-Stationen*, where you can work for your lodging and meals, and have also a half-day to search for work, if you can identify yourself as a seeker of labor. We not only offer this, but also attempt to guarantee you, through the efforts of our philanthropists, a casual refuge in *Die Herberge zur Heimath*, while you are out of work. And if, through untoward circumstances or through your own carelessness and weakness, you have fallen so low that the *Stationen* and the *Heimath* cannot take you in because your identification papers are irregular, and you appear more of a vagabond than an unfortunate laborer, we then invite you into the Labor Colonies, founded also by our philanthropists, where you can remain until you have earned good clothes and a respectable name. But if we catch you begging, we will punish you as a vagrant; consequently you would do better to make use of all the privileges we offer, and thus break no laws. This is the theory, and I consider it a good one. But the man who will not work passes through these institutions as freely as the man who will, owing to the lack of determined discrimination on the part of the officers, and the desperate cleverness of the offenders.”

### THE GERMAN POLICE.

TO the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 1st of September M. Ruffalowich contributes an interesting account of the German police and of crime in Berlin. Since the year 1742 immense powers have lain in the hands of the Berlin police, though its present organization was only planned and regulated in 1822. The President of Police is practically the Prefect of Berlin as well and represents the State in his dealings with each subdivision of the town, having really complete control of all that concerns the health and well-being of the population. Even the Berlin Municipality is under the direct supervision of the President of Police.

#### HIS LOT NOT A HARD ONE.

The German policeman cannot complain of his lot, for he is only expected to work during the day. After ten P.M. Berlin is confided to a number of individuals who are called “Watchers of the Night.” These men wear a special uniform and carry a whistle and a sword; they come on duty at ten P.M., and walk about their district till five or six A.M. Berlin is manned by three thousand five hundred policemen entirely drawn from the ranks of non-commissioned officers, who must have spent at least nine years in the army before they are eligible for a post in the police force. The policemen live on excellent terms with the townspeople, and are both liked and re-

spected. Berlin is divided into eighty-two police districts, each officered by a Lieutenant of Police, who has under him two sergeants, two telegraphists, two messengers, twelve policemen and two detectives, the latter carrying revolvers.

#### THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS.

It is impossible, remarks M. Ruffalowich, to give exact statistics of the number of thieves, murderers, and criminal loafers who make any great town their centre. Germany seems to boast of a proud pre-eminence both in the number and intelligence of her thieves; but it is rare indeed that a burglary is complicated by a murder. The thieves of Berlin are thoroughly organized. At the beginning of the century there existed in the province of Posnina a whole Jewish population, who lived exclusively by breaking the eighth commandment, and educated their children to do the same. Their greatest prosperity was between the years 1820 to 1830, for towards the middle of the century most of them found it convenient to distribute themselves in the various towns of Prussia. In Berlin some of these Posninians found kindred spirits, but gradually the Jewish element disappeared, and the Berlin criminal of to-day is nearly always either Protestant or Catholic; yet strangely enough the trace of the old influence remains in the thieves' slang, which is largely composed of Hebrew words.

The pickpockets of Berlin (*Torf-druckers*) are celebrated all over the world. They find their happy hunting ground in great crowds, in theatres or circuses and in railway stations. Their victims are generally strangers or provincials. To the apostles of the craft is given the task of dealing with the pockets of drunkards or those who fall asleep on benches. Women make the best shop thieves, and the Berlin female pickpocket has an ingenious series of little hooks fastened under her gown, on which she is able to hang the various treasures she collects on her way. Another interesting category are the criminal locksmiths; but they are beaten hollow, says M. Ruffalowich, by their English brethren, who occasionally condescend to give a benefit performance in Berlin. Thus, the great robbery which took place at the house of Paasch, the banker, was executed by a gang of London thieves.

#### HOW CRIMINALS ARE TRACKED.

The capital of Prussia is also a great centre for the coining of false money; and some ten clever groups of bank-note forgers and coiners are arrested every year. The German police, like that of Paris, makes great use of what may be styled criminal detectives—spies, who for a consideration are willing to sell their comrades; they are paid according to the value of their work, but are never cited in public as witnesses against their comrades. Seventeen years ago the photographic album system was commenced, and in 1890 the album consisted of thirteen volumes, of which three were devoted to the portraits of international criminals; in addition to this collec-



tion the autographs of all those who pass through the prisons are given, and when possible a list is kept of each prisoner's aliases, nicknames, birthmarks, scars, etc. In the last ten years over one thousand criminals were tracked down by this system; but up to the present time no attempt has been made to introduce the anthropometric method, said to be so successful in France. M. Ruffalowich notes one curious fact—namely, that the Berlin police have an organ, edited by themselves, containing matter only interesting to the force, and an up-to-date list of all home and foreign personages who are “wanted.”

### THE MOUNTED POLICE OF CANADA.

SCRIBNER'S for October opens with an article on the Northwestern mounted police of Canada, magnificently illustrated by Frederic Remington. This body is described by the writer, J. G. A. Creighton, as one of the most exceptional bravery, perseverance and hardihood, which qualities they have shown to a pre-eminent degree in their management of the unruly Indian tribes of the Northwest. The company was organized in 1873, consisting then of only 300 men. Mr. Creighton gives some graphic accounts of the cool and yet audacious work of these soldiers. After the Custer massacre the police were especially busy.

“The coolness and pluck of the police during that critical period was amazing. Their confidence in themselves is curiously evidenced by a report from the officer in command at Wood Mountain, recommending that at least 50 men should be stationed there, as there were about 5,000 Sioux camped in the vicinity! On one occasion an attempt by the Sioux warriors to rescue by force one of their number who had been arrested was faced and stopped by 28 troopers. Such exploits were frequent in 1877. Inspector Walsh, with Dr. Kittson, a guide, and 15 constables, charged down at daybreak one morning on a war camp of 200 Assiniboines, who, after ill-using and firing at some Salteaux, camped near by, had threatened to serve the police in the same way if they came. Surrounding the war body erected in the center of the camp, he arrested and took away the head chief, Crow's Dance, and 19 of the principal warriors. Then assembling the remainder of the chiefs in council, he warned them of the results of setting the law at defiance and ordered them to let the Salteaux go in peace.”

### ARRESTING INFURIATED INDIANS.

“On one occasion a settler struck an Indian, whose comrades, some 500 in all, not understanding how such an insult could be atoned for by a fine, promptly proceeded to destroy the settler's property. Getting worked up into wild excitement, they soon began firing indiscriminately, and threatened to take the lives of all white men. Colonel Irvine and his Adjutant, Captain Cotton, happened to be near by. Though unarmed they rode straight into the infuriated band. Rifles were leveled at them from all sides, but their coolness told, and the Indians sullenly

obeyed the order to disperse. Incidents like this, however, could be told of every officer who has served in the Mounted Police, nor have the rank and file been behind their officers in daring and firmness. It was then, as it is now, an every-day matter of duty for a single constable to enter an Indian camp and make an arrest. Momentary indecision, or the display of temper, would have often meant not only failure, but certain death.”

### A CURIOUSLY COMPOSED RANK AND FILE.

“The rank and file are not surpassed by any picked corps in any service. A recruit must be between twenty-two and forty-five years old, of good character, able to read and write English or French, active, well-built, and of sound constitution. He is also supposed to be able to ride, and a man who knows something of horses is preferred, but these two requirements are broadly interpreted. The physique is very fine, the average of the whole thousand being five feet nine and a half inches in height and thirty-eight and a half inches round the chest. There has always been an unusual proportion of men of good family and education. Lots of the young Englishmen who come out to try their hand at farming in Manitoba, or ranching in Alberta, eventually drift into the police, as do also many well-connected young Canadians. Farmers' sons from Ontario, clerks tired of city life and poor prospects, immigrants who have not found their El Dorado, waifs and strays from everywhere and of every calling, are to be found in the ranks. The roll call would show many defaulters if no man answered to any name but his own. There was, and still may be, at least one Lord in the force; several of the men are entitled to more than the plain regimental number as a handle to their names, and many are university graduates. In these days of short service discharged soldiers are glad to take the Queen's shilling again, so that medals won in England's continual little wars at the other end of the world are not unusual, and not a few officers who have borne Her Majesty's commission now serve as simple troopers. In the adventurous infancy of the force these elements were even more numerous than nowadays, and many an odd *rencontre* has occurred between men who had last met at the mess table of some crack regiment, in a swell London club, or an English country house.”

THE *Medical Magazine* for September, which is principally educational, and offers many suggestions for the employment of the fifth year recently added to the British medical curriculum, declares that for the medical aspirant to a career in Her Majesty's service “three things are obligatory. In the first place he must be a gentleman by birth and education. Next, he should have a real liking and respect for his profession. And, lastly, he ought to steel his heart against wedlock.” The editor indorses Mr. Eric Erichsen's plea for the federation of the London hospitals for clinical purposes, for lack of which students are driven to Vienna and elsewhere.



## CIVILIZATION ON THE BRINK OF RUIN.

MR. GREENWOOD, in *Macmillan's*, after drawing harrowing pictures of "The Great War"—which is expected to devastate Europe—gives a hint how even yet the doom may be averted. He begins by recalling the "universal apprehension" of the imminence of a war which, when it does come, will "whelm all Europe."

## ARMAGEDDON—AND AFTER.

"The sudden and extraordinary development of science, which supplies ever new and ever more terrible engines of destruction, has by no means reached finality; yet as it is, a nation may be at peace this week, complacently viewing a sky without a cloud on the horizon, and three months hence be a burning waste; though not, perhaps, till the victor has spent money in tens of millions and lives in scores of thousands."

And after "a war meant on all hands to be determinate, the example of forcing an enormous indemnity which Germany set in 1871 will be bettered to the full extent of draining the conquered country dry. . . . It is evident that a well calculated scheme of indemnity is not only capable of draining off through decent and business-like channels the utmost amount of spoil, but of becoming a good substitute for the ancient but now impracticable custom of enslavement. . . . The great war of universal prophecy will be waged by groups of nations, so that groups of nations may be crushed almost irretrievably. . . . Other civilizations . . . mostly perished by fire and sword; and though many pretty things may be said of our own civilization, nothing can be said with greater truth than that it seems to be taking the utmost pains to provide its own destruction in that way precisely."

## THE SIGNAL TO BEGIN.

The dread of risking so terrible a catastrophe might preserve peace for a time—until "any one of two or three Powers that could be named found itself the sole possessor of some precious gift of science in the shape of a singularly swift and deadly engine of war;" or "when one of the two alliances has forged its last gun with its last available shilling and its accumulation of armaments can go no further."

Another difficulty threatens in the competition for trade between the nations, spurred on by the new discontent of the masses: "It is not unlikely that a general sense of all this deepens the fear that the Great War, when it comes, will be sweepingly disastrous; first fire and sword, and then, perhaps, the Red Spectre, of which it is possible to regard the Commune in Paris, when France lay in agony under the Prussian boot, as a sort of a prophecy."

## RUSSIA AS AVERTER OF ARMAGEDDON.

Mr. Greenwood now turns to the bright side. He says that "The inevitability of the Great War is less clear to me than to most." The first ground of this confidence is supplied—strangely enough—by the

growing ascendancy of Russia! "Partly from geographical extent and conditions, partly from a certain capability of self-support, partly from the very barbarism or half-barbarism of the country, the risks of the dreaded war are nothing like so great for Russia as for the other European Powers. It is this that gives her so commanding a position, and one that she is likely to retain and improve upon."

The present strain of preparation seems likely to wear out Italy first, and then the German Powers. This will be Russia's opportunity. "By careful management, continuance of the waiting game, long maintenance of an attitude of sullen hostility, with occasional 'movements on the frontier,' Russia may bring" the Alliance to choose between the enormous perils of a precautionary war and common action against a non-Continental foe.

"A general European war is not more readily conceivable than a new Continental compact which shall put off the war, or reduce it to dimensions which imagination need not start at, by making common spoil of the outlying possessions of England. Coalitions with this view have actually been proposed within a very recent period, and only abandoned through the occurrence of accidental circumstances."

This is cold comfort truly, but it is happily not the whole of Mr. Greenwood's gospel.

## HOW BRITAIN MAY SAVE CIVILIZATION.

"It is not as if Britain could choose no policy divergent of the course of events. I cannot but think that if the rulers of this country were truly wise and patriotic the chiefs of parties would meet on purely neutral ground of national defense to settle what course of action should be prepared for Great Britain in either event: that is to say, in case the Continental Powers should drift more rapidly into the long-dreaded war, or in case the ascendancy of Russia should menace England with a coalition to stave off the war. Two things accomplished . . . and the whole aspect of affairs would change immediately. One is to remove the conviction that England's friendship has become worthless to all intents and purposes (the tale which is now being told in Siam), and the other to shatter the belief that her fighting days are over. That done the Great War would be postponed indefinitely; for England herself would be, or could be, at the head of a coalition dictatorial of peace, and a peace in which, of course, her own domination would remain secure."

Mr. Greenwood does not indicate how these two ends are to be obtained. Nor does he specify the other parties in the proposed coalition. He concludes by lamenting "Britain's present political condition." If that is to be permanent he confesses to despair both of the British Empire and the civilization of which that Empire is the chief "prop and stay." If it be, as he believes, only accidental and separable, "the people of this island still have it in their hands to rescue their splendid Empire from premature destruction, and at the same time to put Armageddon far out of the prospect."



## "BRITANNIC CONFEDERATION."

### A Scheme for Initiating It.

MR. ARTHUR S. WHITE, editor of a series of essays by eminent authors on "Britannic Confederation," describes in the *Asiatic Quarterly* the initial steps which in his view should be taken toward the unification of Greater Britain. He recognizes the growth of Federation sentiment at home and in the colonies. He admits that a *Zollverein* is at present impossible, "owing to the immature development of the colonies," but declares that a *Kriegsverein* is not only immediately practicable, but is needed. Since the Home Government will not urgently, and the colonies cannot, take the initiative, he suggests that the governing body of the Imperial Institute should become the "accredited agency," with the object of promoting "an inviolable political union between the mother country and the self-governing colonies." Sub-agencies should be formed by this body in the colonies.

### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE CONFERENCE.

"A conference shall be summoned by the Imperial Institute, at the instance of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The delegates shall be the representatives on the governing body, who shall be aided by specialists. A programme shall be drawn up by a special committee and submitted to the conference. This programme, after receiving the sanction of the conference, shall be submitted to the Home Government and the colonial legislatures for acceptance in principle.

"Our vast Indian Empire is and must remain, in the strictest sense, an Imperial dependency. As such, its representatives on any colonial council or at any conference must be the representatives of the Crown of India."

Mr. White submits a draft "programme likely to receive general support." Its chief unitive features are these: "The Imperial army and navy shall be exclusively responsible, as at present, for the safety and protection of the Empire, with the loyal co-operation of the colonies. The colonies shall provide harbor and coast defenses at their own expense, to insure safety against surprise by a hostile Power, such forces to be regarded as a volunteer arm of the Imperial services. Garrisons of Imperial troops shall be maintained, as now, at the chief strategical outposts of the Empire, at the expense of the Home Government; but the colonies shall increase their volunteer establishments for exclusive use in their respective colonies, to be placed in time of war under the command of the Home Government.

### A COLONIAL COUNCIL.

"A colonial council shall be formed, consisting of Her Majesty's colonial and Indian advisers and the Agents-General of the Colonies, whose duty it shall be to watch British colonial interests, and to promote and maintain inter-relations between the mother country, India and the colonies.

"The Imperial Government shall guarantee, sub-

sidize or otherwise assist trans-oceanic communications, the laying of cables and postal facilities between the mother country, India and the colonies. Armed cruisers, or mail boats convertible as such, shall be maintained on the chief highways of British commerce by subsidies from the Home Government conjointly with the colony or colonies most interested.

### A COMMERCIAL BUREAU FOR THE EMPIRE.

"A commercial bureau shall be formed within the Imperial Institute to gather and disseminate information concerning trade and commerce—British, Indian, colonial and foreign—and to promote in every way closer and more advantageous commercial relations between the mother country, India and the colonies. This commercial bureau shall have its headquarters, or at least a branch, in the city of London, together with agencies in every colony and in India.

### COMMON DEFENSE FUND.

"The colonies shall contribute a fixed annual sum of money to a common fund for the defense of the Empire. The contracting parties shall formally recognize the obligation to uphold and maintain the unity of the Empire as at present constituted."

## THE "EXPANSION" OF THE UNITED STATES.

IS the American Republic to take after the mother country and go in for a naval empire? That is practically the question which the projected annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has forced to the front. Mr. A. T. Mahan's answer in the *Atlantic Monthly* is in effect affirmative. He is distressed at the lack of broad national policy which the Hawaiian discussion has revealed. He is especially apprehensive of irresolution with regard to the interests of his country at the Central American Isthmus:

"So long as the United States jealously resents all foreign interference in the Isthmus, and at the same time takes no steps to formulate a policy or develop a strength that can give shape and force to her own pretensions, just so long will the absolute control over any probable contingency of the future rest with Great Britain, by virtue of her naval positions, her naval power, and her omnipresent capital.

### A FORWARD POLICY.

"If, on the other hand, we determine that our interest and dignity require that our rights should depend upon the will of no other state, but upon our own power to enforce them, we must gird ourselves to admit that freedom of interoceanic transit depends upon predominance in a maritime region—the Caribbean Sea—through which pass all the approaches to the Isthmus. Control of a maritime region is insured primarily by a navy; secondarily, by positions, suitably chosen and spaced one from the other, upon which as bases the navy rests, and from which it can exert its strength. At present the positions of the Caribbean are occupied by foreign powers, nor may we, however disposed to acquisition, obtain them by



means other than righteous; but a distinct advance will have been made when public opinion is convinced that we need them, and should not exert our utmost ingenuity to dodge them when flung at our head."

#### Count the Cost.

Quite another view is upheld in *Harper's* by Mr. Carl Schurz, who administers a cold douche of caution to the enthusiasts of the "Manifest Destiny" school:

"The new 'manifest destiny' precept means, in point of principle, not merely the incorporation in the United States of territory contiguous to our borders, but rather the acquisition of such territory, far and near, as may be useful in enlarging our commercial advantages, and in securing to our navy facilities desirable for the operations of a great naval power."

Remember what the "expansion" of a republic means: "Let us admit, for argument's sake, that there is something dazzling in the conception of a great republic embracing the whole continent and adjacent islands, and that the tropical part of it would open many tempting fields for American enterprise; let us suppose—a violent supposition, to be sure—that we could get all these countries without trouble or cost. But will it not be well to look beyond? If we receive those countries as States of this Union, as we eventually shall have to do in case we annex them, we shall also have to admit the people inhabiting them as our fellow-citizens on a footing of equality."

#### DEMOCRACY AND THE TROPICS.

"It is a matter of universal experience that democratic institutions have never on a large scale prospered in tropical latitudes. The so-called republics existing under the tropical sun constantly vibrate between anarchy and despotism."

"Only Europeans belonging to the so-called Latin races have ever in large masses become domesticated in tropical America. . . . That Spanish-Indian mixture is evidently far more apt to flourish there than people of the Germanic stock, and will under climatic influences so congenial to it remain the prevailing element and the assimilating force."

#### THE GNAT AND THE CAMEL.

"Imagine now fifteen or twenty, or even more, States inhabited by a people so utterly different from ours in origin, in customs and habits, in traditions, language, morals, impulses, ways of thinking—in almost everything that constitutes social and political life—and these people remaining under the climatic influences which in a great measure have made them what they are, and render an essential change of their character impossible—imagine a large number of such States to form part of this Union, and through dozen of Senators and scores of Representatives in Congress, and millions of votes in our Presidential elections, to participate in making our laws, in filling the executive places of our government, and in impressing themselves upon the spirit of our political life. The mere statement of the case is sufficient to show

that the incorporation of the American tropics in our national system would essentially transform the constituency of our government, and be fraught with incalculable dangers to the vitality of our democratic institutions. Many of our fellow-citizens are greatly disturbed by the immigration into this country of a few hundred thousand Italians, Slavs and Hungarians. . . . It was a happy intuition which suggested to Mr. Seward that the policy of annexation would transfer the capital of the United States to the city of Mexico, for after the annexation of the American tropics there would certainly be an abundance of Mexican politics in that capital."

Yet these immigrants will soon be Americanized. What, then, of the introduction of a score or more whole States of Spanish-Indians who will never be Americanized?

#### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE BERING SEA AWARD.

A WRITER in *Blackwood* reviews the history of "The United States in International Law" in a spirit not very friendly to us.

He says: "More than any other nation in the world, the United States accepts the law of nations as an integral part of the law of the land. . . . In effect the Americans look, or profess to look, on international law as a system of morals, from which the positive laws and prescribed usages of nations must not be separated. . . . This being the state of things, it is remarkable that the United States public men should be found through their whole history urging points of view regarding the law of nations which all other nations had rejected, and putting forward claims based on grounds too remote for serious consideration."

An explanation is found in the statement that the conduct of the Senate, with whom lies the control of foreign policy, "is ultimately determined, not by considerations of national honor and international law, but by the consideration of party necessity."

He does not "predict finality for the decision" on the Bering Sea question: "The whole subject of these regulations, the general effect of which is more favorable to the American seal fisheries than any one could have imagined in view of the total failure of every point of international law on which the American case rested, will need and will probably receive consideration. . . . This award may be finally accepted without protest; but if so, it will be, not because it is quite in accord with the rules of international law, but because of British magnanimity."

A compliment to Canadian statesmanship should be noted: "The British case, presumably prepared in great part, if not altogether, under the control of or in person by the members of the Canadian Ministry . . . is prepared in a manner calculated to excite a feeling of satisfaction that the public service of the colonies and of the Empire can still command the use of very extraordinary ability for very insignificant rewards."



## THE SILVER DEBATE OF 1890.

THE debate over the Silver bill of 1890 is reviewed by Mr. Robert F. Hoxie in the *Journal of Political Economy*. Mr. Hoxie asserts that the silver advocates, in contempt of the well-known Gresham law, which most of them admitted to be universally operative, attempted to fortify their position by proof that under free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 we could receive no excessive amount of silver. They contended that the production of the mines was barely enough to meet necessities; that no idle silver was hoarded anywhere; that no silver will ever return from the East; that Europe has no desire to part with her silver and that with the mint ratio here at 16 to 1 while that of France is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, European governments can send no silver here except at a considerable loss.

## ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

Senator Sherman's reply to the free coinage men who held that "more dollars" meant more comfort to the laborer was: "A dollar to the laborer means so much food, clothing and rent. If you cheapen the dollar it will buy less of these. You may say they will get more dollars for their labor, but all experience shows that labor and land are the last to feel change in monetary standards, and the same resistance will be made to an advance of wages on the silver standard as on the gold standard, and when the advance is won it will be found that the purchasing power of the new dollar is less than the old."

"Throughout the debate," says Mr. Hoxie, "the advocates of free coinage were doggedly persistent in their efforts to force upon Congress an unequivocal discussion upon this question and the consideration of an unequivocal bill. They assumed a distinctively aggressive attitude, boldly advocating free coinage of silver from the standpoint of the inflationists, the debtor and the silver miner, and vociferously denouncing all (the government officials not excepted), who were not in sympathy with their ideas."

"The attitude of the opponents of free coinage, on the other hand, was in marked contrast. They admitted in general that true bimetallism was possible, that great evils had arisen from the demonetization of silver, and that something must be done at once to relieve the country from distress arising out of currency contraction. The main issue was avoided, and the endeavor made to confine the discussion to compromise measures which should be forced through Congress with as little discussion of the main topic as possible. Thus their attitude in general was conciliatory and concessive."

"Senator Sherman introduced and advocated Section 6 of the Sherman law in order to add immediately to the circulation. The report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures on House bill 5,381 contained the following passage:

"The outlawry of silver by Germany, the acts of France and the other governments of the Latin Union, the results of our own legislation, the gradual retirement of the national bank circulation, our rapidly increasing population, the unparalleled

growth of trade and commerce, the important industry of silver production, the depressed condition of agriculture, all demand some immediate and judicious legislation. The requirement is imperative. No people can prosper without a liberal supply of money, and that nation prospers most which has the *largest* circulation of the best. This, in a great measure, accounts for the character and weakness of the silver debate."

## A POLITICAL MEASURE.

To show the political nature of the Sherman bill and the partisan manner in which it was forced through the House, Mr. Hoxie quotes from a speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, a member of the dominant party: "It is pure politics, gentlemen, that is all there is about it. We Republicans want to come back and we do not want you (to the Democratic side) to come back here in the majority, because, on the whole, you must excuse us for thinking we are better fellows than you are. That is human nature; that is all there is in this silver bill—pure politics. . . . Being a Republican, and voting politically, I am for the bill."

## HAS GOLD APPRECIATED?

THERE are two articles in the magazines this month on the subject discussed by Mr. E. B. Howell in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* of last month, "Has Gold Appreciated?"

## It Depends on the Standard of Measurement.

Professor Simon Newcomb, in the *Journal of Political Economy*, concedes that if commodities are taken as the standard of measurement silver has remained during the past twenty years nearly invariable in value, and that gold has appreciated. In other words, the quantity of silver in a dollar, or sixty cents, will now buy as much in the wholesale market as a dollar would twenty years ago. If, however, human labor is taken as the standard, if we admit that a day's labor of the average man is really worth to him just the same as it was to his father, then it will be found, he believes, that even the gold dollar has depreciated. From the point of view of equity Professor Newcomb is inclined to think that the view based on human labor as the standard is the sounder. The fall in prices he attributes wholly to improvements in production and transportation, with which the currency has had nothing to do, and therefore holds that this cheapening should not be charged to the currency in any way.

## GOLD THE ONLY EQUITABLE STANDARD.

He says: "It seems to me the result for the past thirty years would be in favor of the invariability of the gold rather than of the silver dollar. No housekeeper will, I believe, admit that the cost of living, measured in gold, is less now than it was twenty-five years ago. It is true that articles are cheaper just in proportion as machinery and manufacture on a large scale has made them so; but when we come to the details of housekeeping we find that these improve-



ments have done less toward cheapening it than might at first sight be supposed. It is very curious to notice that there is generally no cheapening in those operations of production which depend on labor alone, and not on machinery. This fact emphasizes the other fact, that more gold dollars have to be paid for labor now than ever before. I am ready to be corrected by statistics of retail prices if I am wrong; but speaking from my own experience it does not appear to me that the retail prices of the necessities of life are, in the general average, much less than they were twenty-five years ago. Hides may be cheaper, but shoes made to order cost as much as they ever did. Tailor-made clothes cost more than they did. Wheat is cheaper, but I do not find that a loaf of bread is. Butter, milk, and everything that is purchased in the market, costs as much, if not more, than it did forty years ago. I am not aware of any fall in the price of beef or mutton per pound. A bale of cotton costs less, and I believe it to be true that a laundried shirt may be purchased much cheaper now than it formerly could; but this is to be attributed to the fact that, thirty years ago, the production of cotton was cut down by our civil war. The woodwork for a house has cheapened, in consequence of being largely produced by machinery; yet so small an item is this in the cost of a building that the total cost of a house has not appreciably diminished. I think, in fact, that the building of a house costs decidedly more than it did thirty years ago. The wages of domestic servants have become much higher, which shows that this useful class earns a gold dollar by much less labor than it used to. The same is true of the physician, the dentist, and almost every one on whom we call for professional services. Books which are not copyrighted, and which are produced in large quantities, are much cheaper; but I do not think the price of new copyright books has materially diminished. Striking a general average, I think the public impression that the cost of living has constantly advanced since the times of our fathers is well founded."

Professor Newcombe's conclusion, in short, is "that the doctrine so widely and industriously disseminated that our standard gold dollar has increased in value during the past twenty years will not stand examination when test by an equitable standard, and that, as a matter of fact, it has rather depreciated. If so, silver has depreciated in a still higher ratio, so that gold and not silver should be looked upon as the only equitable standard."

#### Hon. David A. Wells' View.

In the *Forum*, Hon. David A. Wells, under the title the "Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies," names as the first of these fallacies the appreciation of gold. He does not question that there has been during the last twenty years a great and universal decline in the prices of a great variety of commodities. In fact, he says, there has not been anything like it in the world's previous experience. He admits furthermore that this remarkable decline in the price of commodities has

been, to a great extent, contemporaneous with a great decline in the market value of silver. On the other hand, he declares that it cannot be proved that this fall in the price of commodities has not been due to the decreased cost of production and distribution, or to changes in supply and demand occasioned by wholly fortuitous circumstances.

"If," he says, "the appreciation of gold has been the cause of the decline of prices under consideration, the inference is irresistible that everything for sale or exchangeable for money ought to have experienced its influence and that something of correspondence, as respects time and degree in resulting price movements would have been recognized, but nothing of the kind has happened. The decline in prices, although extensive, has fallen far short of embracing all commodities and has not been manifested simultaneously. It has been mainly confined to those commodities whose production and distribution have been cheapened by new inventions and discoveries. Dividing such commodities into classes, it has been largest in those like the mining and smelting and working of metals in which new discoveries and inventions have been most numerous and successful. On the other hand, all that class of products which are exclusively or largely the result of handicrafts; which are not capable of rapid multiplication, or do not admit of increased economy in production, have as a rule exhibited no tendency to decline in price, but rather the reverse.

#### LABOR AS THE STANDARD.

"And then in respect to the one thing that is everywhere purchased and sold for money to a greater extent than any other—namely, labor, there can be no question that its price *measured in gold* has increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century. Had the purchasing power of gold increased during this period, a given amount would have bought more labor and a fall in wages would have been inevitable. And if wages under such circumstances have risen, the cheapening of commodities could not have been due to a scarcity of gold. Measured by the price of labor, therefore, gold has unquestionably depreciated; and can anybody suggest a better measure for testing the issue?

"There is, furthermore, no foundation for the assertion that there has been anything like a simultaneous decline in prices due to the appreciation of gold; and no one can name any two commodities whose price experiences during the period of decline have harmonized either in respect to time or degree. The prices of some staple commodities fell rapidly after the alleged demonetization of silver in 1873; while the prices of others, although subjected to the same gold-scarcity influence, exhibited for a long time comparatively little or no disturbance; and such results are exactly what might have been expected from, and can be explained by, conditions of supply and demand, which vary constantly with time, place, and circumstance."



## TWO SOUTHERNERS ON LYNCHINGS.

A NOTE of pessimism, of fearful warning is dominant in both of the papers printed in the October *Forum* on the subject of the negro and the recent awful crimes and lynchings in the South. Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia, discusses the lynching horrors from the standpoint of a Southern religious leader having all the ante-bellum kindliness for the inferior race. He admits over and over again that lynching is a crime against society, against God and man.

## A SOUTHERN CONDEMNATION OF LYNCHING.

"Lynching breaks the law, defies it, despises it, puts it to open shame. Punishment by government, according to law, represents the judgment of God; punishment by lynching is vengeance. Legal punishment educates men into respect for law; lynching educates them into contempt for law. Lynching does more to put down law than any criminal it takes in hand; lynching kills a man; the lyncher kills the law that protects life; lynching is anarchy. If a government is so weak or bad that it cannot, or will not, enforce the law, the remedy is not lynching; it is revolution. If one private citizen has no moral or civil right to put a man to death, a hundred banded together have not the right."

The unspeakable crime for which negroes are tortured, is, Bishop Haygood proves, clearly on an increase. Three hundred fearful instances he thinks a small estimate of their number during the last six months.

But admitting, as every man must, all the direct horror and indirect danger of these lawless arraignments before an avenging mob, he asks us to pause in judging the mob that burnt the negro at Paris, and consider the provocation.

## THE AVENGERS NOT A CRUEL PEOPLE.

"Our behavior in the South toward the negro has not been ideally perfect; we might have done better in many things. But I am sure that Southern white people have borne themselves, under trials never known before in history, as well as any people in the world could have borne themselves. In truth, they have done better with and by the negro than any other white people, lacking their training, could have done. It is absolutely certain that in their ordinary dealings with the negro, the Southern white people are kinder to him and more patient than any other people who come into relations with him. Cruelty of disposition does not explain the torture of the demon men burned to death for assaulting helpless women and tender little girls. The Southern people are not cruel and never were. They are kind-hearted people; good to one another and to all men. They are kind to dumb brutes. Whatever may be true or false about them, they were never cruel-hearted people. They were kind to the negroes when they were slaves, they are kind to them now."

## MOB INSANITY.

"I was asked to explain the burning of these negroes, not the killing of them. I give frankly my

opinion: the people who burned them were for the time insane. In no other way can the general character of these people and their dealings with these victims of their fierce indignation be accounted for. Take the Paris case. That negro should have been arrested by the sheriff; he should have been duly committed to jail; he should have had a fair trial before a regular court and jury; if convicted, he should have been punished according to law by the officer whose business it is to enforce verdicts and sentences. It was illegal and morally wrong to lynch him by simply hanging or shooting. In organized society, lynching is not only anarchy; it is an anachronism. It is so much of the Dark Ages surviving in modern and civilized life. It was horrible to torture the guilty wretch; the burning was an act of insanity. But had the dismembered form of his victim been the dishonored body of my baby, I might also have gone into an insanity that might have ended never."

Bishop Haygood adds, in summing up the fearful provocation of the whites, the thought that the South has always been peculiarly jealous of its women.

"A single word questioning the purity of Southern women has cost many a man his life. Hardly any Southern jury will convict him who slays in defense of any woman whose natural protector he is. If a man is shot dead in the streets for insulting an honorable woman, his slayer will hardly spend a night in prison."

The only remedy, in Bishop Haygood's judgment, for a state of affairs which will allow these awful scenes is a thorough and systematic education of the Southern negroes. He thinks the better educated among them are almost never implicated in these crimes and that this is the one hope for preventing the further increase of enormities.

## Are the Negroes too Free?

Mr. Charles H. Smith, in the companion article, agrees with Bishop Haygood as to the momentous issue at hand, calling it the great "national question," "more vital than silver or gold or the tariff," but he takes a different view of the remedy to be employed. He thinks the negro is born with a basal tendency to certain forms of immorality, especially in the matter of petty theft—almost universal and shameless in the colored servants—and he believes that in many cases they have been overeducated in proportion to the place they are going to fill in life.

## THE ABSENCE OF ETHICAL TRAINING.

"It was believed by Northern philanthropists and by many Southern statesmen and law-makers that education would change and better the status of the negro and not only make him fit to be a citizen, but elevate him morally and socially. Much money has been expended in this direction, and for a while his progress seemed to be satisfactory so far as his ability to learn the rudiments was concerned, for he certainly has mental capacity beyond what was expected. But education does not assure good citizenship. Education without moral training has proved to be a curse instead of a blessing. The duties that



appertain to good citizenship, such as honesty, truth, chastity, industry and respect for the Sabbath, are not taught in the schools.

#### A LITTLE LEARNING FOR ONCE A GOOD THING.

"That 'a little learning is a dangerous thing' is not true in the common acceptation of its meaning. A little education is all that the negro needs. The excess has proved his ruin. Let him learn the rudiments, to read and to write and to cipher, and be made to mix that knowledge with some useful labor. As it is, negroes are advanced to higher mathematics and composition, and they become the 'dudes' and the vagabonds of the town. They dress finely at somebody else's expense, and both males and females have become lazy and insolent. They have ceased to show proper respect to the white people, and they will not work for them, so long as they can avoid it. The alienation is going on, widening, deepening and intensifying. The white man is losing his sympathy and the negro his feeling of dependence. Too much education and too little work are the prime cause of this growing antipathy. With the whites there are some reasons for a higher education, for the professions and the trades are open to them, but all these are closed to the negro. His only resource is manual labor, and the education that he is receiving unfits him for this."

Mr. Smith gives evidence that the friction between the races is constantly increasing, and is not unapprehensive of race war.

#### THE CABINET MINISTER'S VADE MECUM.

A RICH piece of political satire is contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the title of "A Cabinet Minister's Vade Mecum." While it is aimed especially at the British Parliament it is not difficult to imagine that Mr. Auberon is striking at our own legislative body. What he calls the "thirteen commandments of the new dispensation" are thus enumerated:

"If you wish to pass a great measure that profoundly alters, for good or for evil, the relations of the parts of a great country, first make yourself master of the following necessities:

"1. Keep the measure carefully veiled—something after the fashion of a presentation picture or a bust of the Mayor subscribed for by the Corporation—so as to make it impossible, until the actual fight begins, for the nation to understand it, criticise it, test it, detect weak places, or pass an intelligent judgment upon it. This, perhaps, may be expressed in other words: whenever convenient from a strategical point of view, put a hood over the eyes of the nation, treat them as a negligible quantity, and don't for a moment indulge their fancy that they take any real part in passing great measures. That work is exclusively the private business of the professional fighters.

"2. When there is a specially difficult and complicated point, (a) call upon either the newspapers, or the House, or your own party in the House, to be good enough to settle the matter for you; (b) leave it

for your successor—whoever he may be—to deal with; (c) use such language in your measure that nobody can exactly say what is meant or not meant.

"3. Be ready to alter vital arrangements at twenty-four hours' notice, and to expect all those concerned to alter their profound convictions in the same number of hours. It will be found of the highest importance in modern politics to practice the manœuvre of revolution on your own mental axis, so that whenever necessary the dogma of yesterday may by instantaneous process be expelled in favor of the dogma of to-day. Celerity of movement in this manœuvre is of the highest importance, as it is not desirable that the public should realize what is taking place.

"4. In order to facilitate No. 3 aim at bringing the discipline of the party to such a high point that they take their official exercise in the official lobby without experiencing any inconvenient desires to exercise other functions except the crural muscles. No Member of Parliament can be of real service to his party if these special muscles are not in good order. Grouse shooting is recommended in the recess by way of useful training.

"5. Always assume official infallibility, and, therefore—except when it may be necessary to avoid a catastrophe as regards the division list—disregard all views of your opponents, and all those varied lights which are thrown from different minds when a subject is frankly and widely discussed apart from political partisanship by an intelligent public.

"6. Be prepared to assert that days and hours are of infinite importance in the life of a nation; that, if discussion is not brought to an end, Ministers will refuse to be responsible for the continued existence of the nation; and therefore it is far safer for the nation to exist in ill arranged fragments than to make rash attempts—at the expense of days and hours—to give order and coherence to the parts.

"7. If you are aware that some special portions of your work are of defective workmanship, strict silence on the part of your own followers, and free use of the closure on the plea of saving time, are the orthodox and approved as well as the most simple methods of treatment.

"8. It is no use being squeamish in such matters, and if you establish a machinery for stopping discussion, you may as well employ it to preventing voting as well as speaking on amendments.

"9. To put it quite plainly, use any kind of gag or guillotine that is most efficient. A political opponent is but a kind of vermin to be got rid of on easiest terms, and the parliamentary machine must be constructed so as to deal effectually with vermin at short notice. A majority has to govern, and there's the end of it.

"10. When you are engaged in passing what is perhaps the biggest measure of the century, you must be careful not to let the nation judge it frankly on its own merits. It must be sugared by putting by its side certain dainty morsels that you consider toothsome for various important sections. The way to



pass those great measures on which your party depends is to put the sections in good humor, and to let them understand that their own bit of cake depends upon the big loaf being eaten. Sugaring the sections is the secret of success in modern politics.

"11. When you hold in trust the interests of two nations, you must boldly sell the interests of the one nation at any point where by selling them you thus command the support of the other nation for yourself. In such cases look upon nations but as sections in a nation, and treat in same manner. A clear head and boldness in buying and selling will indicate the best method to be followed.

"12. If there is a weak class possessed of property whose influence and support count for little or nothing, they can be usefully treated as vote-material for strengthening your position as regards other more valuable classes of supporters.

"13. If by any chance you have given pledges or expressed opinions, or have been betrayed into denunciations which conflict with the course which you are now taking, you must explain that truth in political matters must not be confused with truth in other every-day matters; that in politics it is strictly relative; that a thing which is true from the Opposition benches is not necessarily true from the Government benches; that a truth employed to pass a measure at a particular time ceases to be a truth after the measure is passed; and that it is mere moral pedantry to suppose that political truths have an objective reality, as they clearly depend upon the condition of mind at any given moment of certain classes of voters, especially those classes which happen to hold the balance of power in their hands. Political principles are of the highest importance and utility, so long as they are confined to their one proper purpose, as rhetorical decorations. They are of great value during a debate, to which they give considerable force and dignity, but should not receive attention after the close of debate."

A new definition of the State as we know it appears in this article; it is the Voting Crowd. This is not the only phrase given here which is likely to become famous.

THE French in London, according to Mrs. Brewer in the *Sunday at Home*, number thirty thousand. French-speaking people, including Swiss and Belgians, reach a total of from sixty thousand to seventy thousand. The largest resident French population is of the middle class, which resides in and about Bayswater, and of the artisan class, which occupies Fitzroy Square. Soho Square, formerly the seat of the colony, is now the chief resort of Anarchists and atheists of all countries. Mrs. Brewer emphatically contradicts the statement that the French colony is made up of the refuse of the mother country. On the contrary, "Young Frenchmen engaged in London banks and in large houses of business are, as a rule, teachers in the French Sunday schools and regular attendants at church."

## HOW THE BRITISH POST OFFICE GREW.

IN the *Economic Journal*, Mr. A. M. Ogilvie gives a sketch of the origin and development of the English postal system:

"It was not until the reign of Henry I that the business of government required the regular employment of persons for the conveyance of letters. Under Edward III fixed stations were established, at which the Royal *Nuncii* could change horses. Henry VIII appointed Brian Tuke to be the first 'master of the posts,' chiefly to supervise these change-houses. Edward VI and Elizabeth spent large sums in making the system efficient, but it was only when the requirements of the royal messengers had been satisfied that private messengers could get horses, and at an almost prohibitive charge of 20d. for every stage of seven miles. The royal messengers carried no private letters, except by favor."

A post to the Continent, started by Flemish trades in England early in the sixteenth century, and in 1558 the office of the "master of the strangers' post," was combined with the mastership of the royal posts. "This double service was the nucleus of the English post office. The two universities of Oxford and Cambridge early in the seventeenth century, or perhaps even earlier, established posts to other parts of the country for the use of their members, but these services, unlike the corresponding services of the University of Paris, never became parts of the national system."

### THE FIRST POSTAGE RATES.

Thomas Witherings, postmaster to Charles I. opened the royal posts to the public. "The first postage rates were as follows: For a single letter, *i. e.*, a letter on a single sheet of paper, 2d. for distances of 80 miles, or less. For 140 miles, or less, 4d. For any longer distance in England, 6d.; and to Scotland, 8d. For double letters these charges were doubled. . . . It is often said that it was never intended in the establishment of the post office that it should yield a profit. This may be true of an ideal post office, but it certainly is not an historical fact. Since 1650 there has not been a year when the government, with the full sanction of Parliament, has not used the postal service as a source of revenue, and very often it has been administered solely for this purpose.

### PENNY POST IN LONDON IN 1682.

"Until the close of the reign of Charles II posts were from town to town and not from one part of a town to another. Letters might be sent by post to places a few miles away, but there was no local service even in London. The want of such a service was felt as the suburbs grew. In 1682 William Docwra took over a private business of collecting and delivering letters and small parcels in London and Westminster and the nearer suburbs, established by a man named Murray a few years before. He opened new offices, and delivered letters and parcels up to 1 lb. in weight and £10 in value for one penny each in



London and Westminster, and for two pence each within a distance of ten miles." This system was suppressed as illegal, but taken over and made a branch of the post office, with Docwra as comptroller. In 1709 an attempt by Charles Dovey to set up a halfpenny post was also suppressed.

#### FROM POST RIDER TO MAIL COACH.

"The next great event in post office history occurred in 1784, when the use of coaches for the conveyance of mails was begun on the suggestion of John Palmer, who was strongly supported in his proposals by Pitt. The change was made not so much for speed as for security. The mails had increased very much in bulk, and were often more than the post riders, who up to that time had been employed, could properly carry on horseback."

In 1839 came the great reforms of Rowland Hill. The same year the money order system was adopted. In 1870 the telegraph system followed. Despite the enormous increase in business, "the balance paid into the exchequer is much less in proportion to the gross revenue than before the penny post began. In 1839 the cost of management was equal to 35 per cent. of the receipts. In 1872 it had risen to 72 per cent., and for 1892 it was about 80 per cent."

#### THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.

IN the *Educational Review* M. Gabriel Compayré, the distinguished French educator, gives his impressions of the recent Educational Congress at Chicago:

"One of the most striking characteristics of the congress," he says, "was the important part taken in it by women. In France, unhappily, we are not yet accustomed to see the feminine element play a rôle so important in public discussions; and I shall not fail, on my return to Europe, to cite, as a model for the women of France to follow, the example set by their American sisters. The women were everywhere: in the audience, where they dominated by their number, attentive and thoughtful; upon the stage, where their elegant toilets contrasted agreeably with the black costumes of the men, bringing by their presence to the grave discussions I know not what of charm and of grace. And among the feminine members of the congress there were not only instructresses, professors of every degree from every corner of the United States, who came at the call of professional duty, but there were also women of the world, who desired to testify to the interest that educational topics awakened in their minds. Though the United States has presented the first example, yet this has been made possible only by the change in Europe, where women are now engaged more and more in educational work and are invited to express publicly their sentiments and their ideas upon education, in which they excel by reason of their tenderness and sympathy for children—qualities in which they have an incontestable superiority over men."

#### PESSIMISM AS A RELIGION.

DR. C. H. PEARSON, whose recent work on "National Life and Character" has established his reputation for broad and philosophical, if somewhat sombre, views of modern tendencies, occupies the opening page of the *Fortnightly* with an investigation into the causes of pessimism.

He says: "There is said to be a strain of pessimism noticeable in the writings of the last few years. Sometimes it takes the form of despondency as to the future of humanity at large or of a particular people. Sometimes it rather seems to indicate perplexity over some great moral problem. Now and again it is a regret over some system of faith that has disappeared, and which, it would seem, cannot be replaced."

The writers adduced in support of this opening statement are Mr. Greg, M. Renan, Matthew Arnold, M. Paradol and the poet Clough. Carlyle's pessimism may be explained by his early surroundings and constitutional ailments: "Calvinism trains strong men, but can hardly be said to predispose to cheerfulness." Yet Shelley's ill health, home troubles, disgust with existing society, did not repress his buoyant and hopeful temperament. "We must look beyond the individual."

After alluding to the social forecasts of Mr. Morris, Mr. Bellamy and M. Tschernischeffski, Dr. Pearson says: "It is only natural that the framers of these ideals and their disciples should be among the most energetic and the most sanguine of men. They have made their heaven such as they would wish it to be, and they believe it to be so nearly within reach that it only remains for them to order their ascension robes."

#### THE SOCIAL PARADISE A PERSONAL INFERNO.

"There are many, however, whom the prospect will impress very differently. To these it will seem that the best part of the Socialistic programme—the elimination of crime and poverty from the world—is never likely to be adequately carried out. . . . While, however, the great gains are problematical, certain great losses are inevitable. The new society, with its admirable bureaucracy, comprehending really all ranks, with its industrial drill, with its houses designed by a State architect, and built more or less with monotonous uniformity, with its dreary round of amusements and unvarying civic costumes, will be the very apotheosis of luxurious commonplace. Everything that has made the old world—parliamentary life, military service, public meetings to urge some great change, travel, and commercial adventure is to be eliminated. . . . In our world the man can at least take his own line in life, and educate himself by contact with the best of his fellow-men, or give himself up to thought and study in isolation. In the new world he is to be passed through the same educational mill as his fellows till he is twenty-one, and then to serve in the industrial army either for life, or, by Mr. Bellamy's more ingenious programme, till he is forty-five. Then, shaped as he is by civic influences, he is to be set free



to cultivate what individuality may be left to him. Is it wonderful if men who regard our best in the present day as sadly imperfect are appalled at the prospect of such a Paradise as we are offered?"

#### THE FATALISM OF HEREDITY.

The freedom which State Socialism would repress in the community, physiology with its doctrine of heredity would combat in the individual: "Fifty years ago a man's chance of extricating himself from family failings seemed an extremely fair one. . . But we see more clearly than we did that everything which has once been in the race endures as a permanent influence modifying it, and that family types are apt to remain scarcely alterable for generations. Even if a particular man can flatter himself with reason that he has escaped or conquered a vicious tendency, he knows he is doomed to see it reappear in his children. Now the fatalism of science in this direction seems to be of a more hopeless kind than the old theological doctrine of predestination to life eternal or death eternal. In Calvinism the doomed man does not know his fate."

After dwelling on this gloomy prospect, Dr. Pearson mercifully reverts to the other side. "Science has not said its last word yet upon this question of heredity. Even history can assure us that the cumulative transmission of qualities does not always or necessarily work for evil. . . We can point to no particular epoch of regeneration, but we see that at the end of a few centuries there has been enormous change for the better in [certain] particulars. . . . We may accept the doctrine of heredity in its extreme form, and yet believe that its apparent consequences are perpetually eluded, as new combinations of race are formed or as training and environment determine life.

#### SCIENCE CANNOT STAY THE SOUL.

"In astronomy, in mechanical science, and in chemistry the progress has been magnificent and the general tone of men of science accordingly is hopeful and jubilant. . . But the sadness, if it show itself, will not be because there has been any notable failure in the achievements contemplated. Knowledge will give us all it promises, for the foundations of the great work have been laid and what remains is only to carry up the walls heaven high. Yet it is conceivable that when man has subdued the forces of nature to his will, and is 'ransacking the infinite seas of knowledge and figuring that knowledge in æsthetic forms eternally new and bright,' there will still be a sinking at the heart, because that which stimulates the brain cannot of itself stay the soul."

Dr. Pearson acknowledges the phenomenal expansion and progress of the English race. But India? Egypt? Home Rule?—each of these appears with an interrogation point. France with its decline in population offers him a more mournful prospect: "Now, it is the habit of Englishmen to ascribe this particular fact in the history of modern France to the enfeebling of the people through immorality. Those who know France best do not, however, share this opinion, and

ascribe it to the higher standard of comfort which has become universal, and which leads men to marry late and to restrict their families. "Unfortunately, the reason which is ethically more satisfactory is politically more alarming."

He grants that the Catholic revivals have succeeded up to a certain point, but says: "Will any sane man contend that they have been adequate? Of course, Clough may be explained away, but are the professed believers in a general way more hopeful? The best of them, as a rule, only invite us to abjure our virility, to renounce science and all its works, and to reconstitute a system, which has failed conclusively, upon slightly more reasonable lines. Pessimism is the highest attitude a religious mind can take up in the face of such teaching.

#### THE CRADLE OF EUROPEAN MONASTICISM.

THE island of St. Honorat is described by the Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., in the *Thinker* as the cradle of European monasticism.

"To the student of ecclesiastical history the little island of St. Honorat is one of the most impressive spots in Europe. Almost invisible on the map, it at one time occupied a most conspicuous position in the eyes of the world as one of its great historical sites. As a centre of intellectual and moral influence it had, as Montalembert truly says, a greater effect upon the progress of humanity than any famous isle of the Grecian Archipelago. . . . It may well be called the Iona of the South. It is a remarkable circumstance that two little insignificant islands, one in the far north, amid the dark clouds and mists of the wild Atlantic, and the other in the far south, under the brilliant blue sky, and laved by the bluer waters of the Mediterranean, should have formed the centres which drew to them, and from whence were dispersed, all the spiritual and intellectual forces of Christendom during its darkest ages."

#### THE LEPER-CHRIST.

Dr. Macmillan recalls two beautiful legends told of the saint (fl. A.D. 410) who gave his name to the island: "Meeting one day one of those wretched lepers, who . . . were as common in Europe in the early Christian centuries as they are now in Asia, he took him home to his own room, and began to anoint his terrible sores. Suddenly the dreadful mask of deformity fell off, and the scarred face burst out into overpowering radiance; and in the transfigured leper he beheld with inexpressible awe no other than the Lord Jesus Himself. When St. Honorat left his northern home he was accompanied by his sister, who was devotedly attached to him.

. . . The strict rules of monastic life would not allow the presence of a woman within the precincts.

. . . The gentle and beautiful girl, who, at her baptism as a Christian received the name of Margaret . . . was consequently sent to reside in the neighboring isle of Lero, where she was completely separated from her brother. . . . By her entreaties she at last prevailed on him to promise to come and



see her once a year. 'Let me know,' she said, 'at what time I may look for your coming, for that season will be to me the only season of the year.' The saint replied that he would come when the almond trees were in blossom. Whereupon the legend says the forsaken Margaret assailed all the saints with her prayers and tears, until she got her wish, that the almond trees in her island should miraculously blossom once a month; and sending each month a branch with the significant flowers on it to her brother's retreat, he dutifully came to her at once, and her heart was thus made glad by the sight of her brother no less than twelve times every year."

### THE RELIGION OF ZOROASTER.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains a valuable analysis by General Forlong of the Pahlavi Texts, Part IV, which have been added to the "Sacred Books of the East" series. From this it appears that "we may reasonably accept the well-informed and studied conclusions of Avastan scholars, beginning with Professor Haug, that the prophet lived between the twentieth and eighteenth centuries B. C., and that his principal teachings—the *Avasta* or 'Laws' of Aūhar-Mazda—were embodied with *Zand* or 'Commentaries' about the seventeenth century B. C. when the Reformed Faith took effect under King Vishtap."

The Texts under review are a "popular summary" of these teachings, from an edition of date 880 B. C., about two generations before Amos, the Hebrew. They contain a "mass of weary platitudes" and wordy casuistry; but, "There is also here in abundance the highest ethical and wise teachings by writers of marked piety, goodness and genius: men who are keen and grievously moved by the sins and sorrows, worries and miseries of their fellows, and who are profoundly anxious to alleviate these and to lead all men into paths of holiness and peace, by the doing of justice, the love of mercy, righteousness, and truth; and as they add, 'looking always to and walking humbly before their God'—Aūhar-Mazda, no mean God-idea.

### THE TRINITY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"The texts continually and piously counsel us regarding 'the peace which follows the renunciation of sin.' . . . There is scarcely a conceivable situation of life, public or strictly private, from that of the king on his throne, the judge on the bench, the maiden or wife in her chamber, the herdsman and his dog on the hillside, which is not here dwelt upon by these laborious and experienced old writers; and the burden of their teaching is the *Ashem Vohū* or 'praise of righteousness,' as that which alone exalteth the individual and the nation. Righteousness alone maketh they say 'a perfect character . . . it alone is the perfection of religion,' and is summed up in the three words which ought to be ever on our lips and in our hearts—*Hūmat*, *Hūkht*, and *Hūvarst*, GOOD THOUGHTS, GOOD WORDS AND GOOD DEEDS.

### SIN AND PUNISHMENT.

"If we would avoid sin let us begin inwardly by subduing evil thoughts, and outwardly by avoiding evil company, and all first promptings to sin. A-Niayda sees the heart and our hidden springs of action.

We are cautioned to 'beware of seductively assuming religion, coloring thought (*i. e.*, canting?), talking and reciting hypocritically of righteousness whilst adopting evil practices.'

"In hell, the souls stand so thickly about that they cannot see each other (elsewhere it is said to be 'the blackness of darkness'), and they all think they stand alone. Though there is weeping and wailing no voice is heard, but there are noxious smells, though it freezes, here, so different to our Gehenna."

### THE COW RIOTS IN INDIA.

M. R. G. W. LEITNER writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* to show that the slaughter of the cow, which is now setting Hindu and Moslem by the ears, is not required from the Moslem at his annual festival commemorative of Abraham's readiness to offer up Ishmael. The Koran only speaks of the substitution of "a noble victim," which the earliest commentators explained to mean "a ram." The feast is called in India Baqr-I'd: "The Hindustani name for goat is 'Bakra,' but the 'K' is a 'Kef,' whereas the 'K' in the Arabic word 'Baqr' or 'Bakr' is a 'qaf,' but it makes all the difference to the peace of India if the 'Bakra-I'd' is with a 'Kef' or a 'qaf.' If it be, as the vulgar calls it, and it is in general practice: 'a sacrifice of goats or = 'Bakre-ka-Id' or even 'Bakra-I'd,' the contention between Hindus and Muhammadans is at an end, but if, as mischief-makers have invented, 'Baqr-I'd' is a festival of the sacrifice of a cow, then the *Pax Britannica* may at any moment give way to a universal rising among Hindus throughout India.

### A SHEEP WOULD DO AS WELL.

"It is, therefore," continues Mr. Leitner, "the most elementary common sense and good feeling which would point out to the Muhammadans that the sacrifice of a cow is not enjoined by the text or tradition regarding the festival, but that, on the contrary, it is unusual, as it most certainly is seditious in India. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria and Persia, where a cow might be sacrificed without causing the least offense to any one, a sheep is preferred; why then should a cow be killed in India, where it is a most heinous crime in the eyes of the vast majority of the population, and when neither Scripture nor practice require it throughout the Muhammadan world?"

Dr. Leitner urges that British soldiers and officials should receive as little encouragement as possible in the consumption of beef. He adds: "I cannot understand why a country that has produced Cromwell's Ironsides should find it necessary to keep India with troops that have to be protected in any of their presumed gross appetites."



## MARY MAGDALENE'S GRAVE.

## A Visit to the Shrine of St. Baume.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* of September 15, is distinguished by several good articles, among which is a description of the St. Baume Pilgrimage in Provence, by M. Albalat. It is there, in a quaint little town situated not far from Marseilles, that Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. Fifteen thousand pilgrims visit the spot annually, and under the old *régime* scarce a king of France but came humbly to the site, which is always carefully guarded by a number of Dominicans.

The legend runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judæa in a small boat, with Lazarus, Martha, the two Marys and Salome, bringing with them the body of St. Anne, the head of St. James the Less, and a few wee bones of the innocents massacred by King Herod. But from early ages this story has been disputed, and the Abbé Duchene, one of the most erudite writers on the early Christian saints and martyrs, considers that the relics of Mary Magdalene were probably sent from Constantinople about the seventh century. A Greek breviary, however, speaks of the saint as having died at Ephesus. The pilgrimages are to a kind of grotto, which is supposed by local tradition to have been the place where Mary Magdalene spent her old age. Be that as it may, it seems that there is no more older or more picturesque place of pilgrimage in Europe. In addition, there can be seen at St Baume a forest which has practically been kept intact since the days of old Gaul. The Dominicans' convent is practically the only inn in those parts, and every visitor had to put up with the severely plain accommodation provided by a monastic cell, and simple but clean food. The convent contains about one hundred beds; the lady visitors are served by nuns, the gentlemen by monks. The convent, which looks almost as ancient as the Grotto, is situated on the edge of a vast rocky chain of hills, and almost opposite the monastery, half way up the steep incline, is the famous grotto cut into the solid rock. There a wide platform is hewn out, partly occupied at present by a second convent.

## THE GROTTTO AND THE FOREST SURROUNDING IT.

The grotto is about twenty-five yards square, eight yards high, and to all intents and purposes a chapel. The principal altar is surmounted by a fine statue, representing Mary Magdalene praying. It is strange to stand on the spot, apart from the feeling connected with the great saint to whom it is dedicated, and to think of all those who have stood in the Grotto. During the year 1332 five kings journeyed there: Philip of Valois, King of France; Alphonse IV, King of Arragon; Hugh IV, King of Cyprus; John Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, and the redoubtable Robert of Provence. Nine Popes; Petrarch, it may be, with Laura; Louis XIV, accompanied by his mother Anne of Austria, are a few of the many distinguished personages to whom St. Baume was a familiar place.

But the forest seems to be even more remarkable than the Grotto. M. Albalat declares that some of

the oaks are over fourteen hundred years old. Eleven miles from St. Baume proper is St. Maximin, boasting of a great basilica built on the plains, and surrounded by an arid waste, which recalls Palestine and the country round Bethel. It was built at the end of the thirteenth century by Charles II of Anjou to contain the relic of St. Mary Magdalene. The choir contains ninety-four stalls, each surmounted by a sculptured medallion representing an incident in the life of Mary Magdalene. But though the church itself is remarkable, the crypt, supposed to contain all that remains of the saint, is far more curious. There will be found empty spaces for the relics of the saints who are said to have accompanied her from Judæa; the ashes are waiting re-discovery.

M. Albalat strongly advises all those who wish to see a picturesque and utterly unknown corner of Provence to visit St. Baume without further delay. The spot is reached by a side line from Rognac. The visitor alights at Sensiers, situated twelve miles from the Grotto and prehistoric forest.

## EMMA SEILER, SCIENTIST AND MUSICIAN.

IN November, 1891, a marble relief-portrait of Emma Seiler was presented by her pupils and friends to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, through whom the presentation was made, also presented to the society, on the part of her son, Dr. Carl Seiler, her laryngoscope, said to be the first ever used in America. Madame Seiler, moreover, was one of the six women thus far admitted to the American Philosophical Society, and this distinction she owed to her earnest and exhaustive study of acoustics and vocal physiology, which resulted in the two works by which she is best known—"The Voice in Singing" and "The Voice in Speaking." *Werner's Magazine* for September contains a sketch of the career of this famous scientist and musician, by Mr. F. S. Law.

## EARLY LIFE.

"Emma Diruff was born in 1821 at Wurtzburg. Her father was court physician, and she grew up in close companionship with the children of the royal family. At the age of twenty she was married to Dr. Seiler, and removed with him to Langenthal, near Berne. Several years later, on the loss of his fortune, Dr. Seiler opened a private asylum for the insane, which strongly claimed her sympathies and personal aid. These were still further enlisted by a famine which, in 1847, brought the price of provisions so high that many of the poor died from actual starvation. Deeply moved by such misery and want, and her own circumstances being greatly straitened, she not only begged money and food, but instituted industrial classes, so that her pupils should be enabled to support themselves from the product of their industry. They regarded her as their benefactress, and to this day her name is known and revered among the cottagers of Langenthal.

## A STUDENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

"In 1851 her domestic misfortunes reached their climax, and she found herself obliged to leave Swit-



zerland, and support herself and her two children. She had always been interested in the voice, and she determined to fit herself for a teacher of singing. She therefore went to Dresden, and placed herself under an eminent instructor in singing, supporting herself by giving piano lessons. At the same time she studied the piano under Friedrich Wieck, the father of Madame Schumann. To her bitter disappointment she lost her voice while under instruction, and this led her to investigate the merits of the different methods of singing, in the hope that she might find some remedy for her loss. Puzzled and baffled by the contradictions and disagreements of the foremost teachers of singing, she came to the conclusion that scientific investigation alone could bring order out of the chaos, and she determined to make it her life-work to discover the correct principles of voice culture.

#### ASSISTANT TO PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ.

"After a residence of three years in Dresden, she passed a year with her sister in Breslau, and thence went to Heidelberg, seeking aid from Professor Helmholtz, who was then preparing his great work, 'Sensations in Sound.' She studied with him the laws which form the basis of musical sound, and in return, through her phenomenally delicate ear, was able to give him great assistance in verifying his experiments. At his suggestion she used the laryngoscope, just invented (1856) by Garcia, to observe the physiological processes which occur in the larynx during the production of tone.

#### HER DISCOVERIES.

"The laryngoscope of those days was but a primitive instrument, but her patience and energy were so great that she persevered in her study until she was able to see clearly the action of the vocal chords throughout the entire extent of her voice. This was a work of years. She threw light on the much vexed question of registers, showing their limits and varying formation. Her unique discovery of the mechanism of headtones—the highest tones of the female voice—is an instance of her unflagging patience. She devoted herself to the study of the dissected larynx, and was rewarded by the discovery of two small cuneiform cartilages in the vocal ligaments which produce this peculiar action.

#### "UNWOMANLY" PURSUITS.

"Madame Seiler was, therefore, the pioneer in a field which many others have since explored. She was bent upon studying the dissected larynx, and through a medical student in Heidelberg she procured a throat, which they dissected and studied together. Owing to popular prejudice and to her friends' horror at such pursuits, this could only be done in secret and at night. For the same reason she published her first book anonymously, and not until it had challenged attention and achieved success did she avow its authorship. She used to tell with great glee of her brother, a physician, who came home one day with her book, praising it highly. His mother told

him that she knew the author, whereupon he asked eagerly, 'Who is it?' When she replied, 'Your sister Emma,' he could hardly believe her, and threw the book aside impatiently, remarking that his sister would be better employed in attending to her domestic duties than in writing scientific works.

#### A SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

"Among her friends in Heidelberg were the two Bunsens, statesman and chemist, and Kirchhoff, professor of physics, who with Bunsen the chemist discovered the spectroscope. After living in Heidelberg nearly six years she removed to Leipzig for further study and to educate her children in music. Long before this she had regained her voice, and her studies in acoustics and physiology had given her the knowledge necessary to instruct without fear of injuring the voice. In 1866 she left Germany and came to America, and spent the rest of her life at Philadelphia. In 1867 she published 'The Voice in Singing,' and in 1873 'The Voice in Speaking.' In 1875, at last, she was enabled to found a school for the training of singers and teachers, but after a few years this proved too great a burden for a woman of her age, and in 1883 she sought rest and change in Europe. On her return she lived a retired life till her death in December, 1886. Her name, however, will stand for that of a woman who achieved something positive in science in the face of discouragements which might well daunt the most resolute spirit."

#### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE place of honor in Annie S. Swan's new magazine, *The Woman at Home*, is given to a sketch, with numerous portraits, of the Princess of Wales. The parts of it which will probably appeal most to the democratic sympathies of the modern woman are those which tell of the straitened circumstances in which Her Royal Highness was brought up. Looking back to the wedding time, the writer remarks: "In the papers of the period there was very little said of the Princess' early life; possibly it was not thought respectful to allude to the wife of the heir to the English throne having known what the stress of poverty meant in her youth. This bit of snobbishness might well have been done away with; if anything could have added to the heartiness of her reception, the consciousness that she had that personal knowledge of poverty which is the surest bond of brotherhood would have fastened her even more firmly to the majority of the hearts she had come to rule over. Judging from the simple manner in which she has brought up her daughters, the Princess herself is far too fine and noble a lady to have the slightest desire to ignore that period of her life when, rumor says, she and her sisters made their own dresses and trimmed their own bonnets.

#### FROM POVERTY TO ROYALTY.

'When the Princess was born, in 1844, her father was not in the direct succession to the crown of Denmark. Indeed, so far was he from close relationship



to the then king that he had to go back to common ancestry of them both in the fifteenth century.

"The Princess and her sisters were all educated at home, and seem to have led very quiet and retired lives. There is a rumor, which, however, we cannot vouch for, that during her childhood her father was so poor as to be compelled to earn money by giving drawing lessons in a little town in Germany. It is not at all unlikely to be true, for, with a very small income and a large family, Prince Christian may well have been reduced to such straits. His beautiful, amiable wife, whose quiet dignity was so much admired at her daughter's wedding, apparently has not been less loved by the simple, kindly people she has reigned over for having experienced the lot common to most of her subjects. With the recognition by the nation of the Prince's heirship to the throne, brighter, or at least easier times, must have come."

Cordial emphasis is laid on the affection which led the Prince and Princess of Wales to keep their children ever near them.

"There are those who speak of Prince George as having been a veritable pickle in those days. Very funny stories are told of his pranks, especially those played upon his grandmamma, of whom the young gentleman seems to have stood in no fear whatever, notwithstanding her august condition and titles."

#### THE TIRED SEWING GIRL.

Here is a pretty incident which will bear telling often: "Crossing the hall of Marlborough House late one afternoon just before Christmas the Princess saw a delicate-looking young girl standing there waiting. Noticing her tired expression and her modest demeanor the Princess asked her to sit down and inquired her business. She had brought some little garments for children, which the Princess had ordered to be made by the then new-fashioned sewing machine. The Princess took the girl, who was quite ignorant of who her conductor was, into her own room, examined the garments, and, praising the neatness of the work, asked who did them. The girl replied that she had made them. She had an invalid mother to support, and she hoped by becoming an expert and good worker on the new machines that she might be able to save enough from the shop, which took her away from home all day, to purchase a machine of her own, when she might be able to earn a little more than bare bread for her mother. The Princess rang the bell and ordered a basket to be brought with some wine, oranges and biscuits in it, asked the girl's address, and gave the basket to her to take home. On Christmas morning what was the girl's astonishment to receive a handsome new sewing machine with a paper attached to it bearing the words, 'A Christmas gift from Alexandra.'"

GIOSUE CARDUCCI is introduced by Mary Hargrave to the readers of *Frank Leslie's Monthly* as "the greatest poet of educated New Italy." He is "essentially a lyric poet," and possessed of a "splendid classical style."

#### CHINESE ART.

THE brightest of all the articles in the *Contemporary Review* is one by Rev. W. A. Cornaby on "Chinese Art, an Index to the National Character." There is a piquant individuality about the writer's style which is as rare as it is refreshing. We quote a few sentences: "The straight line is an abomination to the Chinese. . . . They will always substitute a curve wherever possible, or they will torture it into a zigzag. . . . They think in curves and zigzags. To the Chinese mind the straight line is suggestive of death and demons. . . . The Egyptians, and after them the Greeks, idealized the straight line. The Chinese have idealized the curve and zigzag, notably in their national emblem, the dragon.

"Chinese art is sombre, where Japanese is volatile. The latter is a necessary overflow of high child spirits; the former is a somewhat pessimistic protest against the real. . . . The characteristic of Chinese art and literature may be expressed in the one word, euphemism.

"Idealistic dreamers and coarse Coolies, or combinations of the two in varying proportion, make up the Chinese nation. . . . The scholar and the Coolie alike are idealists, each in his own way. The ideal is not real, therefore the unreal is ideal, is the syllogism at the basis of Chinese art, religion and thought generally. . . . The high classical ideal in art and literature, then, is luminous mist."

#### "A NATION OF ARTISTS."

After pages of this glittering satire, Mr. Cornaby at last reveals his objective, which is, in plain English, the conduct of the Chinese officials before and after the riots. The mandarin, "unusually gay," "proceeds to draw up an idealized account of the doings of the rioters and of their provocation. Dr. Fell, well versed in anatomy, and a lover of exact definition, may exclaim at his leisure, 'All Chinamen are liars;' but we, for once euphemistic, do but affirm them to be a nation of artists, the principles of which art may not be tabulated too rigidly, nor arranged in cruelly straight columns."

In the closing paragraph the mask of satire is almost dropped in the strenuousness of the practical demand: "The lion (with apologies to the emblems of other countries) makes a spring—in a straight line, of course. The dragon is caught! Not so. With many an intricate curve it soars on high, far above the lion's head. Emboldened by this magnificent success, the anti-foreign schemers lay their trap, carefully concealed by imperial proclamations on tissue paper, torn in some places, but easily patched up with more tissue paper, on which is written an artistically softened account of the late riots. Meanwhile . . . as, not the dragon Emperor with his smooth promises, but a certain old dragon—of the existence of which it is now the turn of China to reassure the West—seems to be the master of mobs of ten thousand barbarians, yelling for the death of two peaceable men, there is a pressing need for the speedy importation of a little



real, straight moving justice into this land of curves and zigzags."

### THE PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES OF JAPAN.

THE *Californian Illustrated Magazine*, which has naturally, in view of its geographical position, taken a special interest in things Oriental, printed a pleasant account in its October issue of "The Professional Beauties of Japan," by Helen Gregory Fleisher. This lady takes a middle ground between the detractors of the Japanese women and such boundless enthusiasts as Sir Edwin Arnold.

#### THE JAPANESE IDEAL.

"The Japanese ideal is strikingly different from ours. To the native eye, women of the Western world are very far from handsome. That golden-haired blonde loveliness that to us is the highest type of female beauty is not pleasing to the Japanese. They call those sunny locks red! Indeed, all hair save ebony black they so designate, and when we recall the fact that their artists always depict the devil with fair or red hair, we realize in what estimation they hold it!

"The rosy complexion of our blonde to them is florid and unhealthy looking, and the small waist, large bust and hips are positive deformities."

#### THE "GEISHA."

But the particular class which this writer describes are the beautiful women in the lower walks of life who form a professional cult known as *geishas*. These ladies are carefully trained to afford amusement to the rich and great, but are entirely distinct from actresses who appear on the public stage

"Besides the *odori*, or posturing, they learn to play one of the native instruments, the *samisen*, the *koto*, etc., and to sing according to the Japanese method, which is exceedingly difficult and which most foreigners wish were impossible.

"But these are not the principal points in the training of a successful *geisha*. Soft looks, fascinating manners, sweet smiles, witty answers are part of her stock in trade. Her education begins at seven years of age, or just as soon as she can be taught the figures of the dances.

"A 'number one' *geisha* must be cultivated and well read besides being able to dance and sing. Gentlemen who are giving dinner parties or entertaining guests engage two or three or more *geishas* to come and amuse the company. They sing, dance and talk, play various little games with their hands and fingers, and tell stories—anything, in fact, which seems to interest and amuse their patrons.

"From time to time, some *geisha* becomes famous all over Japan for her beauty and brilliancy, and she is as much talked about as a celebrated actress is with us. Young men rave about her and commit all sorts of extravagances for her sake."

The manner and extent of the *geisha's* toilet is given with an elaboration that makes it seem hopeless for us to attempt to do justice to it.

### ARE THE BURMESE SLOWLY DYING OUT?

A DELIGHTFUL article on a dolorous theme is that by Mr. G. H. Le Maistre in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. In bright and vivid sentences he depicts "the gradual extinction of the Burmese race." The Burman is the prince of easy-going fellows. A prolific soil needs scant exertion to produce ample supply for all his wants, and most of the work that is necessary he makes his wife do for him. Had he been left undisturbed in his charming land he might have lasted for many a generation in genial idleness. But in this crowded world the Fates are not propitious to lazy men. The downfall of King Theebaw opened this luxurious paradise to more enterprising nations. Hard-working Hindus and Chinamen came in numbers. They began to develop the latent wealth of the soil. They were encouraged by the government, for their enterprise meant the repletion of its hungry treasury. The self-indulgent and lethargic Burman has no chance with such competitors. He sinks inevitably.

Worse still, the Burmese women whom he has ever treated as his slaves, and who have the Burmese disregard of cast or race distinction, prefer for husbands the kinder and wealthier foreigner. "Only time is required for the pure Burman to disappear altogether and for his place to be taken by a race in whose veins the blood of the Chinaman and of the native of India will mingle with his own."

Railways to both empires are in contemplation, but Mr. Le Maistre urges that from India and not from China will come the population which is demanded by the enormous natural wealth and thinly-peopled regions of Burmah.

### A SIAMESE PAGEANT.

MR. DAVID KER supplies *Chambers' Journal* with a very vivid picture of the birthday celebration of the King of Siam. This is his account of the great procession: "Through the vast paved courtyard of the palace—above which its three successive roofs towered in one great blaze of green and gold—came, marching, to the music of a well-trained military band, a picked body of grenadiers in the uniform of the Siamese line—white frocks and sun helmets, and blue trousers with a white stripe down the side. Then followed the scarlet jackets, and red horsehair plumes, and fine black horses of the cavalry of the guard, succeeded by the foot guards in dark-blue coats, armed with English rifles. Behind these came the crew of the King's model yacht—about a score of bright young native sailor lads, who looked very smart and 'ship-shape' in their British man-o'-war jackets. To them succeeded—as my English host observed with a grin—a regiment of genuine *infantry*—that is, several dozen tiny Siamese children, dressed as Highland soldiers—to our no small surprise—in the gay tartan of the Clan Stewart, which set off their solemn little brown faces very picturesquely.

"And now a fresh burst of music heralded the



arrival of the native grandees, carried by white-robed slaves in carved chairs of ivory or inlaid wood, under the shade of huge many-colored umbrellas, which reminded us of those that we had seen overshadowing the black royalties of West Africa. Then followed the King's brothers, beneath still larger umbrellas fringed with gold; and finally—with a swarm of richly-dressed attendants before and around him, carrying bundles of rattans across the palms of their outstretched hands—appeared the King himself, a slim, rather good looking young man of thirty, accompanied by three of his children, among whom the four-year-old Crown Prince is conspicuous by the tiny crown of diamonds which encircles his little top-knot of fuzzy black hair. Altogether it was a famous show."

The King, on a subsequent occasion, catching sight of Mr. Ker and his wife, asked one of his courtiers who they were. "The latter answered—there being naturally no Siamese equivalent for 'newspaper correspondents'—that we were 'people who made marks on paper'—a not inapt definition of a good many authors of the present day."

#### SCHOPENHAUER.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September 1 M. Valbert presents a striking picture of Schopenhauer, both as a man and a philosopher. His great fame does not seem to have come to him till he was about sixty years of age, when he became the fashion, succeeding Hegel, who at one time had a great vogue. To Frankfort, where Schopenhauer lived during his later life, strangers came from all parts of Europe to see him, and an audience with the Apostle of Pessimism was greatly prized. The ambition of his admirers was to sit next him at dinner at the *table d'hôte* of the "Englischer Hof," the inn where he took his meals; and on his birthday he was as much fêted as a young princess, receiving bouquets of flowers, addresses and tributes in prose and verse, in which some compared him to King Arthur of the Round Table, and others proclaimed him Emperor of German Philosophy. The first time that one of his devotees kissed his hand he uttered an exclamation of surprise, but we are told that he soon became accustomed to this style of homage, and it is recorded that on being informed that a certain country gentleman proposed to build a chapel in which to keep his portrait, the philosopher simply remarked: "This is the first building consecrated to me; how many will there be in the year 2100?"

#### HAPPY WHEN MISERABLE.

Yet all his contemporaries agree in declaring that he was never happy excepting when he was miserable; but though his disciples have sometimes declared that in order to carry out his own theories he ought to have committed suicide, Schopenhauer, says M. Valbert, was always exceedingly careful of himself, and so far from wishing to destroy his connection with this world was always wondering what he could do to preserve his life. He left Naples because of the smallpox, Verona because he heard that the tobacco was poisoned, and finally abandoned Berlin

to escape from the cholera; for many years he never slept without a loaded pistol under his pillow, and he would never take lodgings higher than the first story for fear the place should catch fire; while so great was his fear of drinking out of a contaminated glass that he used to carry about with him a small leathern cup in his pocket. M. Valbert informs us significantly that his paternal grandmother was crazy, two of his uncles were lunatics, and his father had been extremely strange. The paternal Schopenhauer had a great affection for everything English, and made up his mind that his son should be born in London. With this object in view he brought his wife to England, but, as it was extremely cold and presumably foggy, he hurried her away to Dantzic, which, accordingly, was honored by the birth of the great German.

Schopenhauer greatly disliked women, whom he designated as "the animals whose ideas were short, but whose hair was long;" another time he spoke of "that sex with the little waist, narrow shoulders and large hips," yet, continues the French writer, he had till the day of his death a pronounced liking for "that sex," and actually left a sum of money in his will to a Berlin actress. "As an old man he became attached to a young French sculptress, Elizabeth Ney, who came to Frankfort and solicited the honor of taking his bust. They lodged in the same house, and used to take long walks together. "I could never have believed," wrote he to his disciple Lindner, "that there was in the whole world so charming a girl." Schopenhauer was very proud of his resemblance to Talleyrand, and liked to pose as being mysterious and incomprehensible to those who came from afar to listen to his conversation.

#### INDIAN SALT TAX AND CHOLERA.

THE salt monopoly in India, Mr. J. B. Pennington, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, declares to be a greater evil than either opium or alcohol: "A large quantity of salt is even more necessary to life in India, both for men and cattle, than it is in Europe, and we have very good reason to suspect that the want of an abundant supply of salt may be one of the main predisposing causes of the virulence of cholera and cattle disease. It is, at any rate, a very significant fact that cholera is characterized by a deficiency of salt in the blood, and if it should turn out to be a fact that the want of unlimited salt is really a cause of mortality (as I firmly believe it will), the case for the prosecution is simple enough; we destroy untold millions of the wealth of the people in order to gain an annual revenue of about eight millions X rupees."

Mr. Pennington strongly urges the value of salt as a preventive against cholera. For want of salt the blood of the people is impoverished, the cattle suffer, the soil is rendered less fertile. He demands the abolition of the tax, and "the dismissal of a whole army of preventive officials, whose lives are now spent in harassing the very poorest of their fellow-creatures." He advocates a poll-tax as its substitute.



## TWO FRENCH POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

THE oldest of the French economic reviews is the *Journal des Economistes*, founded in December, 1841. The present editor, M. de Molinari, who reviews the work of the Socialist Congress at Zürich in the September number of his magazine, is well known as a writer on political economy. He is also the author of "Religion," and "Précis d'Economie Politique et de Morale." The *Journal des Economistes* celebrated its fifty years' jubilee by publishing a complete index to its contents for the half century of its existence.

## M. Benoit Malon.

The *Revue Socialiste* appears this month with a mourning border on its cover, for the career of its illustrious chief is over. M. Benoit Malon, who has been an invalid for six months, died on September 13, at the age of fifty-three; but his illness did not cloud his great talent, and he was able to write on till the last. At the time of his death he was engaged on an important work on Socialism.

Benoit Malon, according to the obituary notice in the *Revue*, "came to Paris as a lad, and worked as a journeyman dyer. He afterward directed a co-operative grocery at Puteaux, and began his literary career by writing a few poems full of transcendental Socialism. In 1869 he underwent a term of three months' imprisonment for joining the International. At the Bâle Congress, in the same year, he openly declared himself a Communist. He also shared in the revolutionary attempts of 1867, 1868 and 1869; while the Creusot strike in 1870 again brought him into collision with the Imperial authorities, and on the memorable 4th of September he was amongst those set at liberty amid the popular clamor around the foundation of the Republic.

"Benoit Malon's career since then has been marked by political integrity and by faithfulness to principle. On January 22, 1871, he joined in the attempted insurrection, and shortly after he was elected one of the Deputies of the Seine Department in the Bordeaux Assembly, but resigned with Henri Rochefort. As a member of the Commune Malon was in favor of conciliation; and when he found that this was out of the question he kept away from the stormy and purposeless sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. When the insurrection was crushed he escaped to Switzerland, where he founded *La Revanche*, which was suppressed in 1872 by the Swiss government. The amnesty brought the exile back to Paris, and his pen was from that moment devoted to the Apostolate of scientific Socialism by legislation, and above all without revolution. His death is a manifest loss not only for the Socialist party, but for those—and they are many—outside the Socialist camp who were captivated by his theories without being his disciples. His works will remain, but so far Benoit Malon's place remains vacant. The exponents of Possibilism have been drawn off to serve in the active forces. The doctrine of evolutionary Socialism has no longer any acknowledged exponent in the France of to-day."

## UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT OXFORD.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS invests his subject with the usual interest and graphic description in his paper on "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," in the October *Harper's*. He is astonished by many queer and inconsequential customs which have come down through ages of tradition to the Oxford man. He gives the undergraduate credit for being at once the slyest and most audacious of human beings, and is particularly impressed by his universal and unlimited hospitality.

## A GREGARIOUS EATER.

"He rises at eight and goes to chapel, and from chapel to breakfast in his own room, where he gets a most substantial breakfast—I never saw such substantial breakfasts anywhere else—or, what is more likely, he breakfasts with some one else in some one else's rooms. This is a most excellent and hospitable habit, and prevails generally. So far as I could see, no one ever lunched or dined or breakfasted alone. He either was engaged somewhere else or was giving a party of his own. And it frequently happened that after we were all seated our host would remember that he should be lunching with another man, and we would all march over to the other man's rooms and be received as a matter of course. It was as if they dreaded being left alone with their thoughts. It struck me as a university for the cultivation of hospitality before anything else.

"After breakfast the undergraduate 'reads' a bit, and then lunches with another man, and reads a little more, and then goes out on the river or to the cricket field until dinner. The weather permits this out-of-door life all the year round, which is a blessing the Oxford man enjoys and which his snow-bound American cousin does not. His dinner is at seven, and if in hall it is a very picturesque meal. The big hall is rich with stained glass and full-length portraits of celebrated men whose names the students never by any possible chance know, and there are wooden carved wainscotings and heavy rafters."

## RUNNING WITH THE BOATS.

Mr. Davis is particularly impressed by the dramatic scene which is made by the men who "run with boats" in a "bumping match."

"It is like the roar of the mob in a play, unformed and uneven, and growing slowly sharper and fiercer, but still like a roar, and not measured and timed as the cheering is at home. There is something quite stern and creepy about it, this volume of angry sounds breaking in on the quiet of such a sunny afternoon, and then you see the first advance guard of the army which is making the uproar, and the prow of the first boat with the water showing white in front, and the eight broad backs lunging and bending back and forth and shooting up and down the limit of the sliding seat as they dart around the turn. You have seen men row before, but it is quite safe to say you have never seen anything like that which is coming towards you along the broad towpath. If you have



ever attended an athletic meeting you may possibly have seen as many as twenty men start together in a quarter-mile handicap race, with the whole field grouped within six yards of the line, and you may have thought it pretty as they all got off together in a bunch. But imagine, not twenty men within six yards of one another, but hundreds stretching shoulder to shoulder for half a mile along a winding road, all plunging and leaping and pushing and shoving, and shouting with the full strength of their voices, slipping down the bank and springing up again, stopping to shout at some particular man until others, not so particular, push them out of their path, and others tear on and leave them struggling in the rear and falling further and further behind their boat. Five hundred men, each in a different color, blue and bright scarlet, striped or spotted, parsons in high waistcoats and flannel trousers, elderly dons with children at home in knickerbockers, and hundreds of the uniformed bare-legged runners shooting their pistols and ringing the bells, and all crying and shouting at once: 'Magdalen! Magdalen! Well rowed, Magdalen! Pembroke! you have them, Pembroke! Balliol! well rowed, Balliol!' When the last boat has passed, the others not in the race sweep out over the river and bridge it from bank to bank, and the dusty runners on the towpath throw up their heels and dive into the stream, and cross it with six short strokes, and scramble up on their barge and shake themselves like Newfoundland dogs, causing infinite concern for their safety to their sisters, and stampeding the smartly dressed undergraduates in alarm."

#### STREET PAVING IN AMERICA.

**WILLIAM FORTUNE** writes in the October *Century* on "Street Paving in America," telling in detail of the cost and value of the various methods of paving by wood, by brick, asphalt, granite and macadam. The asphalt so rapidly coming into use for paving purposes in America "comes from the island of Trinidad, where it is found in what is known as Pitch Lake, situated about one mile from the sea, at an elevation of 138 feet, and deposits of it, which have become known as 'overflow pitch,' or 'land pitch,' are found on the land about the village of La Brea. The lake covers 115 acres. Shallow streams of water, a few feet wide, flow through the pitch, elevations and depressions of which cause the surface to be uneven. The asphalt is excavated with picks, usually to a depth of about three feet. Loaded carts may easily be driven over the surface of the lake, but the viscous quality of the asphalt is indicated by the filling up in a few hours of the pits made in the excavation of the material. Of the asphalt exported to the United States from Trinidad in 1891, 45,170 tons were taken from Pitch Lake, and 10,450 tons from land in and near La Brea. The lake asphalt is preferred, because it is believed to have better cementing qualities, and its use is now required by the paving specifications in many cities, experience with some of

the pavements in which 'land pitch' was used as the cementing material having been unsatisfactory."

#### THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE B'NE B'RITH.

**T**HE *Menorah Monthly* comes out for November in a handsome special edition to honor the golden jubilee of the great Hebrew order of B'ne B'rith. Since its foundation in 1843 this society has done an immense and constant work in the cause of charity. Its 35,000 members number many of the representative men of the United States, and its active existence has ever made for the establishment of high standards in our Hebrew element. Considered as a philanthropic organization its work is remarkable. The Hebrews have always been noted for their generous and yet discriminating relief of their



HENRY JONES, FOUNDER OF THE B'NE B'RITH.

poor. All records go to show that the fewest paupers and vagrants come from their race, and so complete and wealthy is their organization that Governor Flower, on sending a large check to aid their work, was surprised to have it returned with a courteous note explaining that the society was well off for funds. Libraries and schools, many of which are technical, and two large orphan asylums are entirely supported by the B'ne B'rith. At the jubilee meeting no less than 12,000 were gathered in the Grand Central Palace on Lexington avenue, New York City, to hear the speeches of famous Hebrew members. That such a meeting could take place with widespread sympathy on all sides, and with letters of congratulation from such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, our State Governors and others, is a pleasant reminder of a real religious freedom in this more western section of the hemisphere.



# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from "The Women of To-day" and "The Coming Tariff Legislation."

### THE WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy contributes his second paper on the wealth of New York City. He estimates the property possessions of the metropolis as follows: "The two millions of people living in New York City and practically forming the corporation (although all are not citizens) own real estate to the value of \$559,000,000; they have this property mortgaged to the amount of \$100,000,000; their credit is literally the best in the world; the expense of maintaining and constantly improving this property, including the salaries of their public servants, all interest charges and a gradual reduction of the mortgage, amounts to \$34,177,429.55." These valuations do not represent individual, but common holding, and common liabilities.

### TWO DRAMATIC REVOLUTIONS.

Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic of the London *Evening Telegram*, sees in the present condition of the dramatic stage an analogy with that of 1860, when Macready had long ago retired, Charles Kean ended his brilliant career, Gustavus Brooke met his tragic death and the campaign of Samuel Phelps at Sadler's Wells was over. "The intellectual public cold-shouldered the stage because it was so brainless." Charles Fachtus first, then Robertson, and, finally, Henry Irving arose to regenerate it. "The intellectual dramatic citadel was well won when Henry Irving was able to plant his flag on the topmost tower of the Lyceum. It had been a hard and desperate fight, but we were at last able to lay down our arms. The opportunity was always there. But here at last was the man. What he has done for the English stage no one knows better than the man who has studied the English stage."

A second revolution Mr. Scott thinks is now in progress. "In 1890," he says, "the self-respecting portion of the intellectual public began to suspect the stage because it was lending itself to the propagation of dangerous heresies and becoming a platform for the discussion of subjects that are generally in good society debated with closed doors. The trail of the Ibsen serpent has been left on the stage. It is the pessimistic craze, the fury of irreverence, the morbid love of disease in mind and nature, the arrogant determination to call a spade a spade at every turn and under any circumstances, that brings us to the dramatic revolution of the last three curious and eventful years since 1890. The fight has begun and we are in the thick of it."

### THE SALOON AS A CLUB.

Mr. Thomas Mador Gilmore concludes an article on "The Saloon as a Club" as follows: "Looking at the saloon as a fixture, therefore, is it not best that society encourage those engaged in the business to remove it from politics, and to conduct it in such a way as to improve and not degrade those who visit it? The saloon should be in every sense a club. It should offer seats, tables, papers, magazines and games to its patrons, and incidentally it should serve those who so desire with pure wine, beer or spirits. The saloon should be taxed reasonably and not exorbitantly, and licenses should be extended to all law-abiding men, but never to felons, or to men who disregard common decency. The saloon can be elevated in every respect, and to the great good of society,

but it cannot be accomplished by repressive legislation, but by the adoption of a broader policy on the part of the public in the handling of this question and by this means only."

## THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found extensive reviews of the articles by the Hon. David A. Wells, Dr. Carl Peters, Mr. Hamlin Garland, Bishop Haygood, and Mr. Charles H. Smith.

### THE NEW STAR OF 1892.

Director Holden, of the Lick Observatory, acquaints us with the following facts concerning the "Wonderful New Star of 1892:" "This star, which doubtless resembles our sun, within two days increased in brilliancy sixteenfold. Three months after its discovery it had become invisible. After another four months it reappeared, and was comparatively bright. But it was no longer a star, but a nebula! In other words, it had developed changes of light and heat which, if repeated in the case of our own sun, would mean a quick end of the human race and the utter annihilation of every vestige of animal and other life upon earth. The results derived and yet to be derived from the observations of this new star will be of the highest scientific import. Together with researches made here upon the spectra of the nebulae and of the bright-line stars, they have already raised many new scientific questions; and we think have already settled some of them. The results are of intense popular interest also, as we have seen. Our sun is a star. In studying the birth, death and resurrection of other stars we may be studying the past and future of our own sun, and hence be learning somewhat of the possible catastrophes which may overtake the earth."

### REVIVAL OF THE DRAMA.

Mr. Frederick Harrison concludes his article upon the "Revival of the Drama" with a strong plea for the endowment of theatres in the same manner that other institutions of art and learning are endowed, and declares that the drama will continually degenerate until it is elevated above the plane of "the commercial."

"Our later age has determined to deal in drama just as it deals in pork—and we see the result in the system of 'stars,' spectacular pieces and the advertising boom. It must be surely some kind of antiquated religious prejudice which has hitherto diverted from the theatre the munificent stream of public benefactions which flow so freely for other forms of art. Why do we retain for this branch of art alone the rigid idea of money down and market value for the money?"

MR. GEORGE H. SMITH, writing in the *American Journal of Politics* on the subject "Some Elementary Questions Concerning Money," considers that there are marked advantages in the double standard, chief of which is that it gives the government power, without difficulty or embarrassment, and without violating any rights, to make either coin of general circulation

Hon. James M. Beck speaks of several causes as contributing to the "tendency toward the disarmament of civilized nations. These are the rise of the spirit of democracy; the increase in the sense of the brotherhood of man by the advance of means of communication; the development of means of destruction, and 'the United States, I firmly believe, will compel peace at no distant day.'"



Mr. Edward P. Lee gives a clear account of the actual workings of Congress, the process by which bills come to a vote in either House, and the interrelations of the two legislative bodies.

#### THE ARENA.

IN his article on "The Psychology of Crime," Mr. Henry Wood says :

"The luxury and artificialism of our modern civilization, the struggle for wealth and social position, the pursuit of sensuous gratification—all of these are powerful factors which disintegrate character, obscure high ideals and bring disorder and abnormality into overt manifestation. But, perhaps, a more potent element of demoralization than any of those above enumerated is found in the deluge of delineated criminality and other morbid reading matter, in which the community mentally dwells, the malaria of which it is constantly inhaling."

Character is nothing more nor less than a habitual quality of consciousness. "The scientific way, therefore, to destroy evil is not to hold it up and analyze it in order to make it hateful, but rather to put it out of consciousness."

#### A READY FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Mr. Van Ornum thinks that financial relief cannot come through legislation, but only through the action of the business men themselves. "There is," he says, "no reason why an association of merchants, manufacturers and other business and professional men should not be able to do what an association of bankers can do. And if the issue of certificates of credit by the bankers is good as a temporary convenience, there seems to be no reason why the same thing is not equally good as a permanent arrangement, when done by the men themselves who are to use them. In fact, this furnishes a key to the solution of the whole financial question. It will place the currency beyond the power of any combination whatever to manipulate it for speculative or other purposes. It will remove all the objectionable features of the present banking system. Every man's deposit will be inviolate, remaining to his own credit in the bank until he uses it himself. No man will have occasion to discount his own note, because, if it is good, he will be able to get the currency on it without interest or discount. There can never arise any financial stringency, because the volume of the currency will always keep pace with the needs of trade. It will relieve business of the terrible incubus of interest, and will completely do away with 'wild cat' banks and banking. It will do away with the bad and uncertain features of the credit system, abolish promiscuous credits, and reduce trade practically to a cash basis, while avoiding the harsh features of a strictly cash system."

#### RESERVE THE WATER SOURCE OF THE ARID DOMAIN.

In a "Continental Issue" Mr. Richard H. Hinton enters a protest against the cession of the remaining government domains to the arid States in which they mainly lie. The ground of the writer's protest is that the chief water supply of the nation lies in the unclaimed lands of the arid States, and that to cede them would be in violation of the rights of other States. As a substitute he proposes the permanent creation of national reservations, to include in all cases the sources of interstate waters; the granting in trust to the several States of all State water sources, for storage purposes, which still remain part of the public domain; the opening of all arable lands requiring irrigation to homestead settlement only, the same to be sold to the settlers at small prices, varying slightly, according to the uses to which such land may be put.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* attains this month its two hundredth number, and its contents are worthy of the occasion. It has several first-rate articles. Mr. Auberon Herbert's satirical "Vade Mecum for Cabinet Ministers," Professor Mavor's "Setting the Poor to Work," and Mr. Crackanthorpe's "New Ways with Old Offenders," are reviewed in the department Leading Articles of the Month.

#### DR. MARTINEAU ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Mr. Kendel Harris' criticisms have led Dr. Martineau to write a second paper—of rejoinder and explanation—on the Gospel of Peter. The article concludes: "On the whole, the fresh light which the researches of the last half century have thrown upon the early life and literature of Christendom during the growth and selection of a body of sacred writings, justifies by new reasons our thankfulness for the New Testament as it is. Clear as it has become that the volume has been made up, not by supernatural dictation or even by critical discovery of authorship and testing of contents, still clearer is it that what has been let drop can claim no preference over that which has been saved; and that, in consulting and defining, from time to time, the Catholic feeling of the Christian communities, the Church authorities, in the name of the Holy Ghost, have really been prevailing led by good sense and practical piety."

#### "THE FATHER OF THE FRENCH PRESS."

Mr. James Macintyre recounts the story of Théophraste Renaudot, who in 1631 founded the first French newspaper, the weekly *Gazette de France*. This journal, strange to say, has survived all the vicissitudes of French history and is alive to-day. Mr. Macintyre is tempted into comparisons between "Old Journalism and New." "Much has been heard lately of something called the New Journalism. Its character is vague and nebulous, differently explained by different exponents, but its main features seem to be the glorification of the personal, the unveiling of all secrets and scandals of diplomacy and courts and the utilization of ingenious schemes which serve primarily as an advertisement, and subordinately as a decoy to prospective material advantage. When the last-mentioned characteristic is given full play, the literature is merely thrown in. It ought to be pointed out that to call this thing New Journalism is a misuse of words. It is not new at all. There is scarcely one of its devices which is not as old as the *Gazette de France*, and few of them reach the utility of Renaudot's schemes. . . . In court secrets Renaudot achieved feats which would raise the envy of the most advanced exponent of the pseudo New Journalism. He had among his regular contributors King Louis the Thirteenth himself; Richelieu supplied him with paragraphs; and his successor, Cardinal Mazarin, sent accounts of battles and victories which never took place."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Prestwich bewails the anomalous "position of geology" in England, with its freedom of inquiry restricted on the one side by the Uniformitarians, who assume that every position must be reduced to a fixed measure of time and speed, and on the other by the Physicists, who remind geologists that the subject is outside their sphere of inquiry.

Rev. Canon Irvine tells how with his help Thackeray took as his "study" for Colonel Newcome "Captain Light, an old officer of fine profile and a grand 'frosty pow,' who had served Her Majesty and her royal predecessors in an infantry regiment, and had lost his sight (so



he told us) from the glare of the rock of Gibraltar. Blindness had brought him to seek the shelter of Thomas Sutton's Hospital, where he lived with the respect of old and young, tended lovingly through all the hours of daylight by his daughter."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are many articles of high value and bearing noted names in the *Fortnightly*. Dr. Pearson's on "The Causes of Pessimism" and Mr. Arnold White's on the unemployed are noticed elsewhere.

#### HOW TO WRITE HISTORY.

Mr. Frederic Harrison discloses in the form of a dialogue what he conceives to be "the royal road to history." "Well, what I would advise a young man going into the historical line to bespeak is—first, indefatigable research into all the accessible materials; secondly, a sound philosophy of human evolution; thirdly, a genius for seizing on the typical movements and the great men, and lastly, the power of a true artist in grouping subjects and in describing typical men and events. All four are necessary."

The fault of Oxford is that she seems to think the first to be enough without the rest. The four qualifications were combined, or very nearly combined, by Gibbon. "History is only one department of sociology, just as natural history is the descriptive part of biology. And history will have to be brought most strictly under the guidance and inspiration of social philosophy. The day of the chronicler is past; the day of the litterateur is past. . . . The histories of the future . . . will illustrate philosophy."

#### UNIVERSITIES, NAPOLEONIC AND GERMAN.

Mr. Patrick Geddes supplies an exceedingly valuable sketch of university systems past and present. Especially interesting is his contrast of the two most potent modern systems, the Napoleonic and the German. Napoleon was "the first and still supreme educational autocrat," Wilhelm Humboldt "the first and still foremost educational statesman of the century." Napoleon planned "to make a cast-iron examination system, workable by a militarized bureaucracy, to turn out mandarins and stool-covers." His system, "introduced and organized cram," set the model to the London University. Humboldt and the Germans granted freedom to teach and to learn, laid chief stress on original research, and as a result have created a system productive of intellectual life and progress unequalled in the world. The Englishman, even when triumphantly productive, "remains always (as the German recognizes at a glance) more or less of an amateur. Our greatest scientific names, in fact, are instances of this—witness Darwin, Lyell and Murchison, or take any other line of special study, such as economics."

The ideal now striven after in England, Scotland and America, is German.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

A pathetic interest attaches to the late Mr. J. A. Symonds' "Notes of a Journey in South Italy"—a series of extracts from his last diary. Dr. McKendrick describes at length the marvelous structure and behavior of the electric fishes, and concludes that the study of these and allied phenomena may serve as guides to the invention of better electrical appliances than those we have in use. Lady Dilke treats of "The Industrial Position of Women."

#### THE NEW REVIEW.

THE October number does not excel the average. Mr. Harold Spender's plan of saving the House of Commons, which is the most important article in the *New Review*, is noticed elsewhere.

#### A NEW USE FOR THE BARREL ORGAN.

Sir Augustus Harris contributes a second group of notes and reminiscences of "Opera in England." He complains of the extreme conservatism of the British public in matters operatic: "They take with great difficulty to a new work. The fact is, that in this Protestant country the music in our churches is far beneath the music in the Catholic places of worship, where from their earliest days children hear and get accustomed to music of the highest order, and thus are more ready to grasp and understand the works of the modern schools. . . . There is a story told of the late E. T. Smith, who, when manager of Her Majesty's Opera House, used to engage barrel organs to play and popularize the tunes of an opera he was about to produce."

#### NINE DECISIVE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Spencer Walpole starts from the principle that "though the marriages of kings usually engage only a secondary attention, it may be safely stated that the decisive marriages of the world have had more influence on its fortunes than the decisive battles," and recalls the effects produced on English history by nine marriages—of Bertha, who won, and of Anne Boleyn, who lost, England for Rome, of Emma and Ethelred, of Matilda and Henry I, of Eleanor and Henry II, of Elizabeth and Henry VII, of Margaret and James IV, of Scotland, of William and Mary, of Sophia and the King of Bohemia. "English history would not have been what it is, nay, England herself would not have been what she is, if it had not been for these marriages."

#### CHOLERA AND TYPHOID.

Mr. Adophe Smith, asking "Is England prepared to resist a cholera epidemic?" makes the somewhat surprising announcement that "the drainage of the poorer property in England is fairly good, that of the slums in large cities is the best of all. Sanitary inspectors, amateur inspectors, slum explorers, philanthropists, missionaries, and many others are constantly prying into the dwellings of the poor; and, though there is much surface filth, any real organic defects are promptly detected and remedied. It is the middle-class dwellings, the houses rented at from £30 to £100 a year, that escape inspection, and that are often very badly drained." Having observed the fact—namely, that cholera follows in the wake of typhoid fever—he ventures "to surmise that, as in England we are not yet exempt from typhoid fever, we cannot consider ourselves safe from cholera. . . . There is no lack of hard drinkers in England. There is no lack, either, of misery, of overcrowding, of personal uncleanness; and these constitute the culture ground of the cholera microbe. To save ourselves from cholera we must cement a firm alliance between the social reformer and the sanitary reformer."

#### ARE WEATHER FORECASTS TRUSTWORTHY?

Mr. Robert H. Scott endeavors to correct the popular impression of the inaccuracy of weather forecasts. He quotes statistics to show that in the thirteen years, 1879–1891, the forecasts for the various districts of the United Kingdom averaged a percentage of 45.5 entire and 34.8



partial successes, against 6.6 entire and 13.1 partial failures. The least successful districts are, in order of their figures, the West of Scotland, the South of Ireland, and then the North of Ireland and the Northwest of England, ranking equally.

#### HOW TO TELL A LIFE STORY.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes out of much experience of biographers and biographies, to protest against the style of biography that takes as its model the blue-book or the funeral oration. He pleads that "biography should once more be considered as a work of art; the aim should be the revelation, and, as much as possible, the self-revelation, of a character." He observed that "letters in the main are the one essential to a thoroughly satisfactory life."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is greatly exalted over the defeat of the Home Rule bill by the Lords, but otherwise does not reach a very high pitch. Lord Ashbourne leads off with a pæan on the "Crowning Mercy." He concludes by asking, "What has been the feeling of the country on the rejection of the bill? It appears to be genuine relief. There are no signs of sorrow or indignation. It is impossible to flog up a particle of enthusiasm against the House of Lords for doing what was expected by all, and hoped for by millions. Every one feels that the Peers did their duty; and a growing majority of the people of Great Britain, and a growing minority of the inhabitants of Ireland, entirely approve their action."

#### WHICH SIDE DO YOUNG BLOODS PREFER?

"M. P.," reviewing the personal aspects of the present session of Parliament, while eulogizing the Unionist leaders, and not withholding his admiration from "this miracle of enduring vitality," as he calls Mr. Gladstone, declares: "Already, indeed, ambitious youth seems to be recoiling from Gladstonianism. Any observer in the galleries will be struck by this obvious difference between the Gladstonian and the Unionist benches. On the former he will see almost unbroken rows of elderly or middle-aged men; on the latter he will see a plentiful sprinkling of young men."

#### A VERY FLAT CHAMBER.

Mrs. Crawford delineates the persons and parties and prospects of the new French Chamber of Deputies. She opens with a very decided summary of the situation: "The new French legislature is one of very middling quality. Taking all in all, the governmental majority is perhaps the flattest ever elected since the Consulate—a government which sprung up when the guillotine had cleared away most of the heads that shed lustre on the National Assembly and Convention. Nearly every brilliant talent, of no matter what party, has been rejected by the electorate and regardless of past services."

#### AN OLD HOUSE OR A NEW?

The gem of the number is undoubtedly Mr. Alfred Austin's "The Garden That I Love." In recounting how he found his beloved garden, the poet thus breaks forth: "I do not know how people consent, save under dire compulsion, to build a house for themselves or to live in one newly built for them by others. For my part, I like to think that a long line of ancestors, either in blood or sentiment, have slept under the same roof, have trodden the same boards, have genially entertained under the same rafters, have passed through the same doors and up the same staircases, drunk out of the same cellars and eaten out of the same larders I now call mine. I like to think that I am not the first to bring life and death, sigh and

laughter, merry making and mourning, into a human habitation."

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE specific gravity of most of the articles in the *Contemporary* is decidedly high. We quote elsewhere from the Rev. Mr. Cornaby's on "Chinese Art."

#### "THE COMMUNAL CONTROL OF LAND."

Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., charges Parliament with having proceeded in regard to land, "not only on different, but inconsistent principles. For, in the first place, State arbitration has been instituted to rectify the relations of owner and occupier; in the second, tenant occupiers have been helped to become occupying owners; and in the third, local authorities have obtained certain powers to acquire and administer land."

The first arrangement ultimately results in "legislative enactments providing for land purchase." The second only turns the unearned increment into the pockets of a lawyer, instead of a number of landowners, and extends the vices of landlordism over a greater area of the population. In the third Mr. Ferguson finds the logic of the situation. "The drift of land reform" sets towards communal control. "Its strength lies in its flexibility. In one district the land system could remain entirely unchanged; in another a few allotments might be formed; in a third small holdings; while all the while private effort might be stimulated. Owners might be bought out from a city or from a countryside; for the system can be applied equally to the site of a cottage or of London, to the island of Lewis or a roadside allotment. Land commissioners would no longer be needed, and with a few minor acts the land system could be left to take care of itself."

Mr. Ferguson would not confiscate existing ground-values, but would enable the town council to retain any future building values, as well as to rate unoccupied land on its capital value.

#### A SPANISH IBSEN.

José Echegaray is presented to us by Mrs. Hannah Lynch as the Spanish dramatist of "the modern conscience, and its illimitable scope for reflection, for conflict and temptation." The way in which the sins of the fathers are visited on their children is terribly emphasized by him.

Not even Tolstoi, with all that delicacy and keenness of the Russian conscience, that profound seriousness which moves us so variously in his great books, has a nobler consciousness of the dignity of suffering and virtue than this Spanish dramatist. And not less capable is he of a jesting survey of life. Echegaray writes in no fever of passion, and wastes no talent on the niceties of art. The morality and discontent that float from the meditative North have reached him in his home of sunshine and easy emotions, and his work is pervaded nobly by its spirit. And unlike Ibsen, he illuminates thought with sane and connected action.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

"An Early Aspirant to the German Imperial Crown" is none other than the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose liberal sympathies, popularity in Germany and expected elevation to the supreme position in the general revulsion from Prussian and Austrian claims in the 'sixties are recounted by Karl Blind. It appears that the Duke once in 1860 invited Blind and other political exiles to meet him in Buckingham Palace.

Caroline Holland describes how "the banditti of Corsica" dominate the island, overruling the elections and terrorizing the people.



## ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* covers a signally wide range of interest, and contains a remarkable store of information along with a wealth of practical initiative. Mr. Arthur White's scheme for beginning "Britannic Confederation," and Dr. Leitner's article on the "Cow-killing Riots," are noticed elsewhere. So also are General Forlong's account of Zoroastrianism as set forth in the Pahlavi Texts, and Mr. Le Maistre's prophecy of the speedy extinction of the Burmese. The Marquis of Lorne contributes a note on the outlook of the British East Africa Company, in which he says: "A chartered British company means, according to the present Government interpretation, a company that the Government are chartered to encourage and desert, after hampering it to the utmost extent in their power by rendering its financial hopes ridiculous. . . . I hope it may not be necessary to repeat the little platform campaign of last winter to confirm the Government in the belief that East Africa must remain part and parcel of the British Empire."

Mr. Alexander Michie presses the point that "the offensive alliance, or whatever it may be called, between France and Russia ought in reason to be met by a corresponding defensive alliance between India and China. There are men in China who see this, as there are men in India and England who see it. . . . But we suspect that India has so far proved the more backward of the two. . . . A noteworthy reawakening of China during the past twelve months should not escape our attention, . . . and it is interesting to see that the easternmost section of the Siberian railway has been opened to traffic in the same year that witnesses the completion of the Chinese line as far as the Great Wall. The broad facts stand out clear enough that Great Britain and China are at this very moment engaged in a common effort to save a friendly kingdom from being broken up."

The greatest obstacle to the projected alliance Mr. Michie finds in the personal policy of the leading statesmen on both sides. The Chinese leaders are bent on ousting foreigners. The English leader, "strong as Samson, as desperate and as blind," is bending his might to overturn "the pillars of his own house."

"THE WOMAN AT HOME" is the title which Annie S. Swan has chosen for her new magazine. The contents mark her intention to cater for women that stay at home, rather than those whose duties or tastes take them out into wider spheres. "It is no mean ambition, no easy task to essay," says the editress, "this provision of fireside reading for the 'woman at home.' The older I grow the more fervently and keenly do I feel the power and influence of woman in her own kingdom, and I would place the home unhesitatingly before the State, because it is the nursery of souls, and from it go forth the influences which, matured, guide the destinies of nations."

This self-imposed limitation naturally forbids measuring the venture by more exacting standards. What is distinctive about the new-comer is not the presence of any totally fresh or original elements, but rather the grouping of features which are found separately in many other varieties of periodical literature, but which have not been conjoined as here. The individuality of the magazine lies in the personality of the editress. The constituency which her books have already won for her shows how widely that personality has been appreciated.

As observed elsewhere, a sketch of the Princess of Wales has the first place. A triplet of pretty stanzas by Norman Gale, a serio-comic tale of a Chinese butler by

Mrs. Sarah Grand, an exchange of confidences between Madame Patti and her interviewer, Baroness von Zedlitz—all profusely illustrated—are among the principal items of attraction.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review*, Mr. Charles Roper tells ghastly tales of the oppression East Anglian laborers suffer at the hands of gamekeepers and game-preserving magistrates. Another writer unfolds a new plan of distributing fish direct to consumers—the formation of a National Fish Supplying Company, pledged never to charge a penny more to the public than would provide for a fixed dividend and necessary reserve. Mr. Harry Davies writes on the future of Wales, and on the strength of the eminence of Welsh preaching asserts that "There is, given due advantages, enough fire and enthusiasm in the Welsh nature to set the world ablaze in all the arts and sciences." Though so enthusiastic about the Welsh, he deplores not only England's neglect of Wales, but also the exclusiveness of the Welsh and their stubborn resistance to the English language.

## THE CENTURY.

WE review in another department the paper on "Life among German Tramps," by Josiah Flynt, that on "Street Paving in America," by William Fortune, and the description of the Pratt Institute, by James R. Campbell.

A very characteristic and fascinating collection of letters are those of Walt Whitman to his mother, written in war time, and most of them from the hospitals at Washington where "old Walt" used to go around among the wounded soldiers distributing oranges, lemons, ice cream, tobacco and pipes, to his own and their great delight. The following extract is typical of the tender nurse and the rough poet's style:

"I was thinking mother if one could see the men who arrived in the first squads, of two or three hundred at a time, one wouldn't be alarmed at those terrible long lists—Still there is a sufficient sprinkling of deeply distressing cases—I find my hands full all the time, with new & old cases—poor suffering young men, I think of them, & do try mother to do what I can for them (& not think of the vexatious skeddaddlers & merely scratched ones, of whom there are too many lately come here)—"

Salvini gives the last of his biographical sketches in this number; he tells of his playing with Edwin Booth in 1886, with no attempt to hide his enthusiasm: "From California we returned to New York, where I had an offer to play for three weeks with the famous artist, Edwin Booth, to give three performances of 'Othello' a week, with Booth as Iago and me as Othello. The cities selected were New York, Philadelphia and Boston. As the managers had to hire the theatres by the week, they proposed that we should give 'Hamlet' as a fourth performance, with Booth as Hamlet and me as the Ghost. I accepted with the greatest pleasure, flattered to be associated with so distinguished and sympathetic an artist. I cannot find epithets to characterize those twelve performances! The word 'extraordinary' is not enough, nor is 'splendid'; I will call them 'unique,' for I do not believe that any similar combination has ever aroused such interest in North America. To give some idea of it, I will say that the receipts for the twelve performances were \$43,500, an average of \$3,625 a night. In Italy such receipts would be something phenomenal; in America they were very satisfactory."



## HARPER'S.

FROM the October *Harper's* we have selected Mr. Richard Harding Davis' paper on "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," and that entitled "Manifest Destiny," by Carl Schurz, to review among the Leading Articles.

The number opens with an account of a journey "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf by Caravan," by Edwin Lord Weeks, whose drawings illustrate the text. Here is a description of a house picked out as being "the best" in the Persian village where the caravan was stopping.

## A PERSIAN HOUSE.

"The araba draws up in a sea of mud opposite a square hole in a mud wall, within which there is a fragrant lake of yellow mire. On the left a door leads into a stable, and in front, across the yard, is the room which we are to occupy. It is being swept, while our baggage is carried in, piece by piece. In order to reach the door we follow along a slippery bank, sloping on the right into the miry pond, and bordered on the other side by a row of deep pits. The room is low and dark, but with a fairly clean floor, which is strangely hot, for here the family bread is baked, and the hot air rises from the furnace below through a round hole in the floor. A door opens on one side into the family living room and bedroom combined, which is dark and grewsome, but well populated. On the left, a narrow opening leads into the sleeping quarters of the four-legged occupants of this Noah's ark. A buffalo pokes his long head into our room, and leaves but little space for us to circulate among our baggage. While we are still unpacking, the cattle come home from afield, and file through our bedroom, a long and weary but orderly procession, into the buffalo's apartment."

## THE ART OF PUBLIC ENJOYMENT.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner finds, in the "Editor's Study," some sweetness and light in the thought that the great Fair has inaugurated a light and joyous tone in the amusements of the American people.

"Our common notion of a holiday is the sight of some spectacle, which usually requires tiresome hours of waiting, and there is little personal enjoyment. We are not much accustomed to holidays, and they are usually wearying to flesh and spirit. At Jackson Park the personal entertainment of the crowds was provided for. There were not only beautiful sights everywhere, which might not be repeated elsewhere, but there were means of enjoyment which are almost everywhere attainable. People lunched and dined together in the open air or in elevated and airy restaurants which commanded pleasant prospects, and generally with music, and usually good music. The hours thus spent were not merely feeding times, but full of animation and gayety. Dining or supping together in the open air, in the midst of agreeable surroundings, with music, was a new delight to thousands of untraveled visitors. And then there was a band playing every day at twelve by the Administration Building and every evening at the time of the illuminations and the kaleidoscope fantasies of the electric fountains, and everywhere in the Midway, specially devoted to popular amusements, could be heard the strange strumming and beating of barbarous instruments, the twanging of strings and the lingering beat of the darabuka drum, the waltz music of Vienna and the weird melodies of Hungary. There was, in short, an air of festivity and gayety which could not but have its effect upon the most prosaic crowd. It must, perforce, get some hints in the art of public enjoyment."

## SCRIBNER'S.

WE review elsewhere J. G. A. Creighton's article on "The Northwestern Mounted Police of Canada," and W. D. Howells' "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business."

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson publishes here, with an explanatory preface, an original account of his grandfather, Robert Stevenson, of a voyage of Sir Walter Scott's in a lighthouse yacht. The narrator speaks especially of Sir Walter's modesty:

"Of his well-known modesty as an author, I may mention his once saying to me, when we were looking over the ship's quarter, 'It was Erskine, Thomson, Rae, Skene and others who gave importance to my early writings, otherwise I should never have thought of publishing them.' On his taking the chair of the Royal Society as President I felt as if he were carrying this feeling too far when he came to speak of his knowledge on physical subjects."

It is interesting to hear what so representative an artist as Will H. Low has to say of our suprisingly fine attempts at the White City. He attaches great importance in our evolution as a nation to this World's Fair gathering of the painters and sculptors:

"Our work-a-day nation awakened, it has been frequently said, to knowledge of the existence of art as a factor in life at Philadelphia seventeen years ago, and here and now attains as it were its majority. We may leave out our exhibit in the Fine Arts building proper, with the mere registration of the fact that by general consent it holds its own as well or better than close students of our art have known that it has done for several years past. The exhibitions, or that part controlled by the Columbian Commission, is our best sign of progress, nay, of achievement. It has proved that throughout the land when occasion arises to build, to carve, or to paint, we have the men to do it. Art hath her victories no less than commerce."

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed among the "Leading Articles" Hon. Robert P. Porter's sketch of ex-Speaker Reed. Professor Nichols has an exceedingly readable article on "The Psychological Laboratory at Harvard," in which he describes the curious apparatus and work of such an institution, especially that of measuring the time taken by the human brain to recognize sounds and colors and directions, and more elaborate impressions. We are told that an average man will take one hundredth of a second to recognize the direction of a ray of light, half as much time again to recognize the direction of ordinary sounds, while it takes over two-tenths of a second to recognize a short English word, and so much as nine-tenths to answer such a question as "Who wrote Hamlet." Mr. Francis Gribble tells some thrilling tales of mountain climbing adventure, in which he is evidently deeply versed.

"It may be said that the principal danger of climbing rock mountains is the danger of falling off them. For the art consists largely in traversing the faces of precipices by means of narrow and imperfect ledges, which afford more facilities for falling off than will readily be believed by any one who has not tried to stand on them. The climbers, of course, are always securely roped together in such places, and the theory is that two of them shall always be so firmly anchored that they can instantly check any slip that the third may make. But that is not always feasible. The following is a description of the 'Mauvais Pas' given by a traveler who traversed it a little afterwards:

"'Here,' he writes, 'we must get round past a perpendicular ledge by creeping out on an overhanging rock.'



and then turning sharp round, with head and arms on one side of the rock, while the legs are still on the other; then we must at once cling to a hardly visible fissure, and draw round the rest of the body, gently, cautiously, little by little, and hang there by the points of our fingers until our toes find their way to a second fissure lower down. I made this passage,' he adds, 'like a bale of goods at the end of a rope, without being conscious of the danger, and I really do not know how I escaped in safety.'

#### THE ATLANTIC.

WE notice elsewhere the article by A. T. Mahan, entitled "The Isthmus and Sea Power," and E. R. L. Gould's paper on "The Gothenburg System in America." Mr. James L. High tells of "The Tilden Trust and Why It Failed." He does not think that the failure to carry out Mr. Tilden's evident intentions was the inherent fault of the law courts. He lays all the blame on the testator's wording of the will.

"It has been generally understood among the legal profession that this will was drawn by Mr. Tilden himself, and that it was possibly submitted for approval to the late Mr. Charles O'Connor. Be this as it may, the failure of the Tilden Trust has added one more to the list of eminent judges and lawyers, including Lord St. Leonards and Mr. O'Connor himself, who have failed to draw their own wills in such a manner as to successfully withstand attack by their heirs at law and next of kin."

Mr. James Munroe, writing on "The Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission," scouts the idea that there was fraud in that celebrated electoral count of 1876.

"If anybody was cheated, who was it? Certainly not the Republicans; for their candidate was made President. Nor was it the Democrats; for the bill in accordance with which the electoral votes were ascertained and declared was specially their measure. A majority of the votes cast for it in both Houses were Democratic. In the Senate but one Democrat voted against it; and in the House but eighteen. The number of Democratic votes which it received in the House was so large that the bill would have passed if every Republican had voted against it."

#### THE CHATAUQUAN.

THE first of the "required readings" of the month and thereby the first article of the issue is an account of "Village Life in Norway" by Professor Boyesen. He admits that his native land has not been endowed to any large extent with the fertility which might satisfy a merely utilitarian spirit, but believes that "by common consent" it is "the most picturesque country in Europe." He states that village communities of the "rural" type are a rarity in Norway, their place being taken by villages of a "commercial" type. Those of this latter sort consist of "a single street with a score of mechanics' and tradesmen's houses, a squat little church, with a tower like a candle snuffer, and perhaps a cemetery, with decrepit wooden crosses and moss grown headstones." Then in several pages he describes the unique life of such of these villages as lie upon the coast, and are devoted to cod and herring fishings, and closes with a few reminiscences from a childhood visit to one of these communities.

We read mainly of Norway also in Bishop Vincent's article "From Bremen to Christiania," which continues the account in the September *Chatauquan* of his trip "From Buffalo to Bremen." The Bishop writes enthusiastically of the noble mountain scenery of the fiord, sailing in which the boat "plays 'hide and go seek' with

mountains, towns and islands," of the Thelemarken series of lakes, and of his visit to the famous Rjukanfos waterfall. This last is "not Niagara, but the American wonder surpasses the Norwegian cataract only in breadth. The greater descent, the hiding of the stream before the final fall, the mystery of the unexplored chamber into which the torrent pours, give an impression quite equal in most respects to that with which one looks on Niagara."

The second portion of the "required readings" is an article by President John H. Finley, of Knox College, upon "American Charity Movements," a subject upon which he is particularly well qualified to write. Mr. Finley condemns the poorhouse, the present basis of our public poor relief system, as "the dread of the independent poor, the haven of the indolent, the inferno of many a father and mother brought in old age to their [the poorhouses'] doors, the paradise of the vicious." The most important tendencies of the present day in charity movements are those towards "specialization of relief" and "increased centralization of control." With the formation of State and municipal boards and private "bureaus of charity," "associated charities," etc., the outlook is, on the whole, encouraging, and the writer believes we may be permitted to hope "that some day the pauper may not be with us."

#### THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE number opens with a paper by Cardinal Gibbons on "The Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Catholic Religion," written for the Parliament of Religions. The Cardinal outlines the services of the doctrines of the Church in enfranchising the intellect of man and satisfying his spiritual nature, but dwells more at length upon her organized benevolence. He recognizes frankly that Christian bodies outside the Catholic Church are doing much along the lines of practical humanitarian effort, and that men of different faiths can unite in relieving human suffering; "but will not our separated brethren have the candor to acknowledge that we had the first possession of the field, that these beneficial movements have been inaugurated by us, and that the other Christian communities in their noble efforts for the moral and social regeneration of mankind have in no small measure been stimulated by the example and emulation of the Catholic Church?"

#### ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED.

THE *English Illustrated* gives a fine portrait of the new Governor-General of Canada, with a brief sketch. Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. Lynn Linton indulge in strong words about the use of tobacco by women, Lady Colin advocating and Mrs. Linton shrilly denouncing it. Mr. Charles Lowe gossips about the Coburgs, and gives us portraits of the Dukes, past, present and future. The double-page engraving of the Paymaster-General and two *habitués* of Monte Carlo is very striking.

#### THE STRAND.

THE *Strand* has a somewhat belated article on White Lodge and Princess May and her family. Sherlock Holmes has duplicated himself, and now prosecutes his investigations in company with his brother; and in addition there is another story of the amateur detective type. The article on sun-dials is pleasant reading and so is the sketch of Hamo Thornycroft.



## THE IDLER.

THE *Idler* has the usual complement of fiction and amusing frivolity. Raymond Blathwayt discourses on Sir Charles Beresford, ashore and afloat. "A real hero," is Sir Charles' description of the Engineer Benbow, who did a remarkable feat of engineering under fire on the Gordon relief expedition. This is what depended on it: "If Benbow had not put that patch on the boiler,

under countless difficulties and dangers, under a hot and continued fire, we must have been lost. Wilson's party must have been lost, and as has since transpired through Father Ohrwalder and many Sheikhs from the Soudan (who were then fugitives in the Mahdi's camp), the whole of the little column at Metemmeh would have been lost, too, as the action of Wad-el-Habashi delayed the arrival of Nejunn and his army of 40,000 men."

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September contains an exceptional number of interesting articles. We have noticed elsewhere M. Raffalovich's article on "Criminal Berlin."

## THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

In the number for September 1, M. de Varigny commences what promises to be an interesting series of articles of the West Indies. The author journeyed from New York to Hayti, thence to Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingo. He gives of Bermuda and the Bahamas satisfactory accounts. In a few words he gives an account of the orchid industry in the Bermudas. The three days spent between that portion of the West Indies and New York prevents any quantity of blossoms being exported, but an enormous trade is done in bulbs; in New York five to ten dollars is often paid for a fine orchid button-hole. The soil of Bermuda seems specially adapted to the lily of the valley, whilst that of the Bahamas produces the finest bananas, oranges, citrons, tamarinds and pineapples.

## THE FRENCH ANTILLES.

In the number for September 15 M. Monchoisy deals with the French Antilles, Martinique and Guadeloupe, where apparently the whole population is given over to the production of sugar and alcohol. Nowhere in France remarks the writer of the article, will you find such religious fervor as in these two colonial islands, where the clergy are treated with extreme deference and respect; government officials walk in the religious processions, and in the villages the mayor will consult the curé before he will ask advice of headquarters. As in Ireland, the clergy seem to exercise a most salutary influence over the morals of their people; the priest is obeyed, but rather feared, for he is his own police and looks after the bodies and souls of his parishioners with an ever vigilant eye. The French Antilles keep the carnival in great state, the fêtes and masked balls beginning some six weeks before Lent, which is kept very strictly. The finest building in Guadeloupe is the cathedral, a splendid iron monument.

## MEDIÆVAL CHEMISTRY.

A really interesting article, and one which must have required an enormous amount of research, is M. Berthelot's on the "Chemistry of Antiquity and the Middle Ages." In it he shows that the science of the ancient world was ever associated with religion, were it only because its temples required a knowledge of geometry and mechanics, while the Greeks first imagined science as detached from the service of religion. Of the Middle Ages a number of manuscripts remain, giving many extraordinary recipes for the mixing and composing of chemicals. Italy seems specially rich in such lore. In the Library of St. Mark, Venice, is a volume copied about the year A. D. 1000 from an older work, and which is a veritable manual

of Byzantine chemistry, treating of various metallic alloys, the molding of bronze and the method of dyeing chemically stuffs and skins. At Lucca is another manuscript, dating from the days of Charlemagne, and containing formulæ for the coloring of mosaics, writing in gold and silver, etc. M. Berthelot has rendered himself master of his subject, and has produced a valuable addition to the history of the Middle Ages.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Jules Zeller, of the Institute, gives a stirring account of Luther's life up to middle age; and as he writes for a public which knows little and cares less for the Lutheran doctrine, he imparts his information with curious vigor and freshness. In England and America Luther is regarded either as a spiritual hero or as a lamentable apostate. M. Zeller looks at him from neither of these points of view. He describes him as some erudite person of the twentieth century may describe Wesley or General Booth. But underlying his eloquent writing is the conviction that Luther went much further than he originally intended; and he argues on this point with a clearness which is all the more telling because he does not even allude to Luther's own marriage. The monk is presented to us as filled with early fervor in the cause of reform, and as gradually stripping himself of all his early conceptions of Christianity. Even in the heat of the battle he continued to say mass, and when he was finally excommunicated he was made miserable by being unable to go to confession.

M. Zeller concludes his second article by the statement that not only the Catholic Church, but the Empire of Germany was threatened with destruction by the new wine put into old bottles. He leaves the reader with the sense that the civil power suffered as much as the ecclesiastical; but he expresses no regret. It is this singular impartiality which gives the article historical freshness. He brings out Luther's mysticism, and the ultimate tendency of his intellect to exalt faith to the exclusion of work, and says that in matters of fact and science he remained full of the prejudices of times anterior to his own. "Doctors," said Luther, "who speak of our maladies as being due to natural causes are ignoramuses who do not realize the power of the devil."

## THE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

Mme. Anna de Lamperrière gives a short vivid account of the Russian section of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. The exhibits, which have been arranged and organized by Princess Marie Wolkowsky and Mme. Alexandra Nar'schkine have been divided into two classes, the Industrial and the Artistic. The Tsarina, who took great interest in the section, contributed two large cases of Russian embroidery and real lace. In the same number M. Gavillot replies to Baron Rieg's August attack on the Judicial Reforms of Egypt.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## ELY'S "OUTLINES OF ECONOMICS."\*

NO professor of political economy in America has reached so wide a circle of readers or set to thinking those he has reached so much as Professor Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. The reason for this is not difficult to determine. More than any other prominent professor of political economy he preaches the truths which are instinctively believed by the mass of men whose instruction in political economy has come from witnessing present events rather than reading books. In economics quite as much as in religion there is always danger that men's creeds will be a generation behind their beliefs. Professor Ely has intelligently voiced the instinctive beliefs of our own times and, therefore, his work has had the vitality which has been wanting to the work of most of his professorial contemporaries.

Most of Professor Ely's work has been special—all of it, indeed, except his "Introduction to Political Economy," which was professedly written for beginners in that science. The volume before us has a wider scope. It is a survey of the entire field of political economy. In such a work there are, of course, inequalities, but the whole volume has a unity in that it everywhere teaches the doctrine which—whether we like it or not—is coming to be the predominant one in our times. Summed up in a few words it is this: The creed of individual liberty has done its work and cannot solve the problems of our day; if the public welfare is to be secured the thought and conscience of the public must be directed to that end, and the public must act unitedly through its governmental machinery to secure it.

Professor Ely sets out with a brief description of the economic development of the race. Every great step he finds to have been a step forward, and every epoch he finds to have demanded rightly new legislation for new conditions. The teaching of Adam Smith a century ago that the old restrictions imposed upon industry by the dominant class should be removed, Professor Ely believes to have been sound. What he maintains is that the badness of restrictions imposed in the interest of a class does not argue—much less prove—the badness of restrictions imposed in the interest of the public. In no way does Professor Ely make war upon Adam Smith, but rather upon those followers of Adam Smith who deduced from certain of his teachings the doctrine that individual selfishness freed from governmental interference would solve the moral problems of the race. This is not a burlesque statement of their doctrine, for many of them went so far as to maintain that laws to prevent the adulteration of goods should be removed and free competition be trusted to drive from the market all dealers who were ready to defraud buyers. The failure of free competition to prevent frauds upon consumers, Professor Ely points out, was not more marked than its failure to prevent injury to the laborers. No one insists more strenuously than Professor Ely that in the long run the profits of employers are increased when employees have the wages, the hours of work, the sanitary surroundings and the education which make them better workmen. But Professor Ely points out most clearly that while employers, as a class, gain in the long run if

this policy is everywhere pursued, individual employers cannot adopt such a policy unless their competitors in some degree conform to it. To use an illustration suggested by Professor Ely, one storekeeper cannot adopt short hours when his nineteen competitors refuse to co-operate, and indeed nineteen can hardly adopt them if one refuse. Only a small part of the advantage to the public which comes from the humane treatment of workmen returns to the individual employers who initiated it. The result of the let alone policy of the English laws at the beginning of this century was the employment of children four and five years of age to work for hours far longer than those to which society would now condemn a felon, and a neglect of their sanitary surroundings and education which dwarfed them morally, mentally and physically.

But these are not the only grounds upon which Professor Ely urges the creed that the public must not leave the industrial community free to make money how it will. He believes that the waste produced by unregulated competition is only second in importance to the moral evils involved. He gives one example after another of the enormous loss occasioned in the construction of competing natural monopolies, especially of all competing railways. He cites Stanley Jevons' judgment that were it not for the wasteful manner in which the railroads of England were built, passenger rates might to-day be a cent a mile instead of three and one-half cents. Professor Ely believes that in America, although in a somewhat different way, the construction of our railway system has been as wasteful. The longer this system remains in operation the more wasteful, he believes, does it become. When complete monopoly is established there will remain no incentive to introduce improvements from which the public would benefit. If we are to have monopoly and improvements are to go on the public must own and control.

Professor Ely would not confine the public interference to the industries which are being made monopolies, but would extend it toward those which on any account are especially harmful or especially helpful to the public. Upon the liquor question he stands with those who would suppress the barroom because it injures the public instead of serving it. On the other hand, in the interest of education he stands with those who would carry still further the aid which the public is already giving. Not only would he have the State provide for elementary education, but for higher education as well. Here again he points out the waste which has come from the establishment of colleges wherever sectarian rivalry or testator's vanity has determined. "The United States," he says, "has four times as many colleges and universities as Germany, but the latter have more students and more professors than the former." It is the duty of the State to support the higher education of its people, and the State can perform this duty far better than it can be performed by private institutions.

Professor Ely, however, does not have his entire philosophy of society embodied in the single sentence: "Let the State interfere." He points out that wherever the State has interfered in order to help private corporations there has been corruption and waste. If the public money is to be expended, he maintains, it must be expended upon wholly public enterprises. The public must receive for its money the same ownership which private

\* "Outlines of Economics" (college edition). By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. New York, Hunt & Eaton; Cincinnati, Cranston & Curts.



individuals receive for their money. When they appropriate it otherwise State interference is simply the permission of a few to put their hands into the pockets of the many.

There are, of course, chapters in the volume which are quite apart from its main teaching. There are chapters on taxation, there are chapters upon currency, there are chapters upon trades unions, etc., etc. Upon all these questions Professor Ely shows the same spirit as led him to stand for the interests of the public as against the interests of monopolies. He has not, of course, gone to the bottom of all of these questions, but he looks at them in

an open, candid way and refers the reader or student continuously to the best books, so they can carry their researches further. Everywhere Professor Ely's sympathies are with the rank and file of the people rather than with the possessing classes. At the beginning of his volume he states that moral civilization consists in enlarging the circle of brotherhood. His spirit leads him to support those measures which help to realize the ideal of brotherhood—equality of opportunities. Every student who, whether from grounds of religion or from grounds of patriotism, shares in this spirit, is certain to approve most of the teachings in this volume.

## OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

[The next issue of THE REVIEW will give especial attention to the books of the season, and numerous publications which would otherwise have been listed this month will receive notice in our December number.]

### ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Railroad Question. By William Larrabee. 12mo, pp. 488. Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Co. \$1.50.

National Consolidation of the Railways of the United States. By George H. Lewis, M.A. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Iowa the great agricultural State fondly considered by its inhabitants to be the "Massachusetts of the West," has had a very prominent position of late years in the struggle of legislation against railroad monopoly. It is therefore not at all surprising to find two of her citizens producing almost simultaneously works upon the various pressing problems connected with railroad reform. There is necessarily much common ground in the two books, both writers discussing in more or less detail the questions of discriminations and the proper principles for rate-making, the power of the railroads in corrupting politics, the Interstate Commerce Act, etc., and both agreeing that there must be a further extension of government control. Ex-Governor Larrabee has considerable to say upon the history of transportation and of railroads not only in America, but in early days and in other lands; he devotes nearly one hundred pages to a critical discussion of the literature of his subject, and writes a chapter upon "Railroads and Railroad Legislation in Iowa." The particular purpose of Mr. Lewis, (who is a member of the Des Moines bar) has been to outline the essentials of a very definite plan for railroad reform. He proposes the formation of a great national corporation, consolidating all the railroads of the country, created by Congress but managed by a combination of governmental and private control. The constitutionality of such an organization he defends by citations from court decisions and the fundamental proposition that railroad rates are in their real nature taxes. For such readers as may not be familiar with Mr. Lewis' plan, we extract from his pages the following quotation: "In the great corporation 'the national government' is represented by the president and six directors or commissioners of the company; each State contributes one commissioner, to be elected by the people, and the owners of stock choose the same number of commissioners as are elected by the States, while, at the same time, to prevent the control of this corporation from passing into the hands of a few wealthy persons and to secure the distribution of the stock as widely as possible, a limit is placed upon the amount which can be voted upon by any person or institution."

Money, Co-operative Banking and Exchange. By William H. Van Ornum. Paper, 12mo, pp. 58. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

Some months ago we noticed Mr. Van Ornum's anarchistic volume, "Why Government at All?" In the present pamphlet he brings rather severe accusations against the banking classes, expands his view that money "depends wholly for its value upon the certainty of its being honored," and gives with considerable precision his plan for a co-operative banking establishment whereby the people themselves may produce and control their medium of exchange.

Masses and Classes: A Study of Industrial Conditions in England. By Henry Tuckley. 12mo, pp. 179. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. 90 cents.

Mr. Tuckley has made personal examination of the present conditions of a number of representative English laboring

classes, paying special attention to the rate of wages they are receiving. He has written an easy-running account of his investigations, in which the personal note is prominent, though he has not omitted a considerable body of statistics. Any one interested in his fellow workman will find the volume an interesting one. The author's beliefs upon the state of workmen in England may be summarized in words taken from his introduction: "Bread winners are worse off—far worse off—there than in the United States. They have more to complain of, and more to gain by agitation and change. They are also better organized than American workmen, and seem to be under stronger leadership."

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation. Compiled by Josephine Shaw Lowell. 12mo, pp. 116. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

This number of the "Questions of the Day" series is a compilation, by Josephine Shaw Lowell, of a considerable number of records of the actual workings, in our generation, of industrial arbitration and conciliation. Data are given of the successful use of these methods in England, in the collieries of Belgium, and between the building trades in New York, in Chicago and in Boston. The reports, as our author has collected them, are highly encouraging.

Inland Waterways: Their Relation to Transportation. By Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 164. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science. \$1.

Doctor Johnson is a specialist upon the general subject of transportation, and lectures upon topics connected therewith in the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. In another part of this number we furnish our readers with an article from his pen. In view of what he terms "the renaissance of inland navigation" the monograph which finds place among the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is especially timely. It presents thoroughly the facts about the existing conditions of inland waterways in America and elsewhere, and discusses critically their economic and social significance, and the question of State vs. private control.

Practical Essays on American Government. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Prof. Hart explains that the adjective "Practical" of his title means that he aims in the clever essays of this volume at a description of actualities rather than a suggestion of ideals. All of these papers, with the exception of the one upon "The Chilian Controversy: A Study in American Diplomacy," have appeared in various periodicals within the past six years. Two of the essays refer to colonial times, discussing the "town meeting" and the "shire," as organized in Virginia; the others are studies of the present workings of our government, of the "Rise of American Cities" and of the causes of the defeat of the Confederacy. Prof. Hart's style is vigorous and clear, with a tendency toward statistics.

Misuse of Legal Tender. By Sidney Webster. Octavo, pp. 43. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Webster's essay is called forth by the present complications of the currency problem. He pleads that the only



"legal-tender dollar be that which is the standard dollar," and explains how grossly Congressional legislation has misinterpreted the purpose of "legal tender" arrangements, which were originally intended "to stop litigation and benefit a deserving defendant."

**Prosperity and Politics.** By Allen Ripley Foote. 12mo, pp. 187. Washington: The Kensington Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Mrs. Foote strongly believes that in this time of financial confusion the members of the Fifty-third Congress have a noble opportunity to prove themselves statesmen rather than politicians. For this Congress she proposes in plain and distinct utterance, a "programme of progress." It embraces: 1, the repeal of the silver purchase law; 2, repeal of the national tax on State bank circulation; 3, revision—in the direction of repeal—of the tariff laws; 4, revision—looking towards repeal—of the pension laws, and 5, revision—extension—of the civil service laws. Upon each of these topics she writes an urgent chapter appealing to patriotism and "sound economic principles."

**The Cosmopolis City Club.** By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

The original publication in the *Century Magazine* of the articles composing this volume brought to Doctor Gladden a large and encouraging correspondence relative to what is already being done and what is proposed in the reformation of municipal politics. The principal value of the not entirely fictitious account of the work of the "Cosmopolis Club" is in its stimulating suggestions upon a subject of great—perhaps at present the very greatest—importance to all unselfish citizens.

**Factors in American Civilization: Studies in Applied Sociology.** 12mo, pp. 426. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

The fourteen papers with discussions which compose this volume have, we believe, all been heretofore separately published by the Brooklyn Ethical Association. When brought together between two covers they form a convenient and valuable little library upon the American side of the great current problems of war, commerce, the position of woman, penal and charity methods, labor, history and nature in their influence upon modern civilization, etc. These topics are all ably treated and in a scientific spirit, which recognizes the law of evolution working everywhere, and which fights shy of pedantic formalism.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**The Story of Parthia.** By George Rawlinson. 12mo, pp. 452. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Professor Rawlinson's profound knowledge of the history of the great nations of antiquity located about the Eastern extremity of the Mediterranean was demanded in the volumes upon Egypt and Phœnicia of the "Story of the Nations" series. He closes this survey of Parthian history with the general statements that the Parthian nation occupied a position among old world nations somewhat analogous to that of the Turkish people to-day, and that it was the second country in importance from about 150 B.C. to 226 A.D. It is in the relation of this Eastern empire to the Roman, upon which it served as a salutary check, that a principal share of our interest is developed. A large number of the ancient coins are represented, together with other illustrations, and sufficient maps are given.

**The Court of Louis XIV.** By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In the new series of four translations from the French of Saint-Amand, the second to appear (translated, as was the initial volume, by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin) portrays the "Women of the Court of Louis XIV" as personalities and as representative of their brilliant age. M. de Saint-Amand's productions belong to that class of works which are at once fascinating literature and reliable, valuable history. We have, in connection with the word paintings of the book, pictorial portraits of Queen Marie-Thérèse, Mademoiselle de la Vallière, Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon.

**Statesmen.** By Noah Brooks. Octavo, pp. 347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

**Men of Business.** By William O. Stoddard. Octavo, pp. 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The series—"Men of Achievement"—to which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stoddard have contributed is one which strikes

home at once to the popular American heart, young or old. These two volumes, at least, are biographical, without presuming to contain biographies, and relate the story of men who have succeeded in modern life in attaining a high station mainly through their own efforts. In each case the authors have had personal relations with a considerable number of the men of whom they write. In Mr. Brooks' volume we find sketches of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Chase, Tilden, Blaine, Garfield, Cleveland and others. Mr. Stoddard has told us something of John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Tiffany, Cyrus W. Field, Depew, Armour, Pullman, Marshall Field, Leland Stanford and others, considering each man as typical of some special trait essential to business success. For example, in ex-Vice-President Morton he finds "development" prominent, in Armour, "organization," etc. Both volumes are richly furnished with portraits and other illustrations. Perhaps the most interesting of these is a likeness of Lincoln from a photograph taken at Washington in 1862 and never before engraved. Lincoln said of this photograph: "I don't know that I have any favorite portrait of myself, but I have thought that if I looked like any of the likenesses of me that have been taken, I look most like that one."

**Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier.** By Mary B. Claflin. 16mo, pp. 95. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Mrs. ex-Governor Claflin had the privilege of frequently entertaining the Quaker poet in her Boston home. She has given us some very delightful and for the most part new anecdotes about his personal likings, habits, appearances and confidences. Whittier was to so great an extent a recluse that we welcome all new light upon his private life which can be properly given. Mrs. Claflin's respect for her poet-friend was great, and she offends our scruples in no respect. This little volume is daintily finished throughout, and contains two portraits of Whittier, one nearly full length and showing him seated at a library table.

**Lord Clive.** By Col. G. B. Malleon, C.S.J. "Rulers of India" series. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

The essential facts of Lord Clive's great career as a military conqueror and an organizing, reforming statesman are clearly given by Colonel Malleon in an interesting way. He has an admiration for his hero which is of the hearty English style, though not unreasonably excessive. A map of the Indian Empire precedes the text.

**Personal Recollections of Werner von Siemens.** Translated by W. C. Coupland. Octavo, pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

A volume of recollections of considerable personal and scientific interest. Werner Siemens, besides being the head of the great house of Siemens and Halske, is a scientific discoverer of some importance. His services in developing the telegraphic system of Prussia and his discovery of the self acting dynamo will be remembered by all interested in electricity, while perhaps the most interesting portions of his autobiography are those in which he refers to the cable layings in the Mediterranean and Red seas, and between Ireland and the United States. The description of his early military career in the Prussian Artillery is well worth reading. Among other scientific enterprises during his army life, he proposed and proved practicable the defense of harbors by means of submarine mines, to be fired by electricity.

**The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S.** Edited by Henry B. Wheatley.—Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 407. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Wheatley is giving the public the first complete edition of the famous diary, and it promises to be the most serviceable and convenient edition as well. The illustrations of this second volume are photogravure portraits of the Earl of Sandwich, Mrs. Pepys (a very interesting illustration from a glazed stoneware bust now in the British Museum) and William Hewer.

#### TRAVEL AND OUT-DOOR SKETCHES.

**In the Wake of Columbus.** By Frederick A. Ober. Octavo, pp. 523. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Ober had the honor of being a "special commissioner sent by the World's Columbian Exposition to the West Indies," and the adventures connected with his travels and researches in that capacity compose this volume. Mainly a personal narrative and containing much of merely temporary interest, there is a great deal of information in the book, partly historical and partly relative to present conditions in the West Indies. Two special problems which Mr. Ober



examined with particular care were: Upon which island did Columbus first land? Where do the remains of the Admiral lie to-day? What the author has to say upon these disputed questions is of more than usual interest to all New World dwellers. As a piece of publishing art the volume is rich; the number of illustrations from photographs by Mr. Ober and sketches by H. E. Blaney exceeds two hundred. The edition *de luxe* speaks for itself.

**A Japanese Interior.** By Alice Mabel Bacon. 16mo, pp. 286. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Bacon was for some time a teacher of English in one of the distinctively conservative and Japanese schools of Tokyo. She was in this connection brought into intimate contact with some of the inner ways of Japanese life, particularly in its pleasant aspects. She had written of her experiences in letters to home friends and has now collected these epistles into a volume, which pretends to be nothing more than a "daily chronicle of events, sights and impressions." As such it is highly entertaining and helps us to a deeper understanding of our friends across the Pacific. Miss Bacon is author of "Japanese Girls and Women."

**An Embassy to Provence.** By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo, pp. 132. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

Not only to the reader who enjoys a pleasant book of travel, good humored and confiding, but to the student of literary movements Mr. Janvier's account of his embassy is interesting. This has been previously published in the *Century*, and refers to a recent visit to the old Provencal towns of Southern France and to the chief poets among the modern troubadours of the region, including Mistral, whose portrait is given.

**A Truthful Woman in Southern California.** By Kate Sanborn. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Kate Sanborn's experience in San Diego, Pasadena, Santa Barbara and other cities of Southern California is here recorded in a series of jottings, written in a lively personal style. The author has aimed at reliability, and while her enthusiasm for the region is large, she is frank in mention of its unpleasant incidentals.

**Hours in My Garden, and other Nature Sketches.** By Alexander H. Japp, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The reader will find in Mr. Japp's pages a pleasant mingling of the results of literary and scientific reading with those of large out-of-door personal observation. The spirit in which the author writes of bird and plant life, of fish, bees and waters is closely akin to that of White of Selborne, so that Mr. Japp may fairly be considered a "poet-naturalist." It is just the time of year when the books of such men make most delightful reading. This volume is adorned with more than a hundred illustrations by W. H. J. Boot, A. W. Cooper and other artists.

#### RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY.

**Unsettled Questions. Touching the Foundations of Christianity.** By J. M. P. Otis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Dr. Otis has apparently done a good deal of thinking and reading in Christian evidences, to which domain his little volume belongs. The subjects of his discussions and his own religious position may be gleaned by a quotation from the introduction: "God as the self-existent and eternal Person, who created all things, man as a created and immortal person, the Bible as God's Word inspired in the words of men, and Christ as the living Saviour of a dead world, are the fundamental facts on which Christianity is founded." The style aims at a popular yet scientific presentation.

**The Witness to Immortality in Literature, Philosophy and Life.** By George A. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. George A. Gordon is minister of the Old South Church of Boston. The scope of the book he has just written is sufficiently indicated by the title. With a personal faith in immortality (not in its conditional variety, which he strongly condemns), his aim in these pages has been to reach the heart of common men and women and inspire them by putting within their reach the noblest thoughts of our race—of its philosophers, poets, prophets, its Apostle Paul, its Messiah—regarding the great question of enduring personal life. The book is elevated not only in thought but in its vigorous and finished style.

**A Lawyer's Examination of the Bible.** By Howard H. Russell, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

Mr. Russell has, in the method of a lawyer, faced the various opponents of historic Christianity and has arrayed against them the evidence of biblical criticism, the miracles, prophecy, the results of Christian teaching, etc. He concerns himself mainly with the New Testament. Mr. Russell's argument may not convince all types of mind, but it remains, in the words of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who writes an introduction for the book, "Another of the sincere efforts which earnest men are making to confront the reason of the time with the claim of [biblical] Christianity."

**The New Redemption.** By George D. Herron. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

We had occasion in a summer number of the *REVIEW* of *REVIEWS* to call attention in this department to a number of Doctor Herron's books and to his new position as Professor of "Applied Christianity" in Iowa College. "The New Redemption" is written in the same intense spirit as his earlier works and attacks the same problem of the application of a living Christianity, in the Church or outside the Church, to the vast social need and the vast social opportunity of our day.

**Glimpses Through Life's Windows.** By the Rev. J. W. Miller. 18mo, pp. 218. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Of Dr. Miller's "The Every Day of Life" we made mention just about one year ago. Selections from that book and from his other writings have been compiled by Evalina I. Fryer into a little volume of real religious value and of very dainty appearance. The paragraphs are brief, and show a deep intellectual and spiritual insight, together with a happy faculty of anecdotal illustration. The compiler suggests that these fragments might be found serviceable in young people's meetings. Mr. Miller's portrait and autograph are given.

**Of the Imitation of Christ.** Four books. By Thomas à Kempis. New edition. 18mo, pp. 201. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have prepared a well-illustrated edition of this Christian classic, in several styles of binding, which is in every respect tasteful, and ought to satisfy all who are in search of an appropriate holiday gift of a religious nature.

**The Interwoven Gospels and Gospel Harmony.** Compiled by Rev. William Pittinger. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

A new and enlarged edition of a work which presents in a novel and particularly convenient form "the four histories of Jesus Christ blended into a complete and continuous narrative in the words of the Gospels, with a complete interleaved harmony." It follows the revised version of 1881 and is equipped with maps.

**A History of the Preparation of the World for Christ.** By David R. Breed, D.D. Octavo, pp. 483. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

This is an enlarged and partially rewritten edition of a work of standard value to all Christian workers, and to others desiring a religious comprehension of the large subject which Dr. Breed has studied and expounded in the spirit of a scholarly historian and a reverent believer in the Gospel. The text has an adequate accompaniment of maps and other illustrations.

**Foreign Missions After a Century.** By Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Dennis is connected with the American Presbyterian Mission of Beirut, Syria. The lectures composing this volume were delivered last spring as the first course of a "Students' Lectureship on Missions" established at the Princeton Theological Seminary. They picture with care the present needs, difficulties, successes and prospects of the Protestant mission fields of to-day.

**A Sketch of the History of the Apostolic Church.** By Oliver J. Thatcher. 16mo, pp. 312. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Thatcher (who is connected with Chicago University) has given the public a very readable account of the rapid expansion of the Christian Church in the Apostolic age, which



age, he finds, practically closes with the death of Paul. A very considerable portion of the book turns naturally about the labors of this Apostle and follows rather closely the New Testament narrative. Mr. Thatcher has not rested content with a bare statement of facts, but has made an examination of the causes which gave rise to the marvelous extension of Christianity, to its escape from the bonds of Judaism, and to its inevitable (to the author's mind, disastrous) fusion with Greek philosophy.

*The Pilgrim in Old England.* By Amory H. Bradford. D.D. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, \$2.

An able study, partly of the history, but mainly of the present status, of the Congregational ("Independent") Church in England. The many differences between the English and American bodies of the same name will interest many readers, and the discussions of the relation of Independency to the Church of England and the probability of a disestablishment at some future day bear upon topics in which most thinking men are more or less concerned.

#### FICTION.

*Ivar the Viking.* By Paul du Chaillu. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

M. du Chaillu calls this piece of fiction a "romantic history," and in it his aim has been to picture faithfully the actual life of the old Norse Vikings about the beginning of the fourth century, A. D. His belief that these hardy ocean-rovers and not their kinsmen, the Angles and Saxons, were the ancestors of modern Englishmen was fully presented in "The Viking Age," and he recurs to a discussion of that point in the introduction to "Ivar the Viking." The purely story element is perhaps rather slight in this volume, but there is a vast amount of most interesting information regarding the social structure of the early Norse communities, about sports, war, dress, love, marriage, education, seamanship, religious beliefs and habits of thought.

*Out of the Sunset Sea.* By Albion W. Tourgée. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: Merrill & Baker. \$1.75.

Mr. Tourgée's new novel is an historical romance of the days of Columbus, and especially of his voyage of discovery, supposed to be told a half century after the eventful year by an English gentleman who had been a companion sailor of the Admiral. The author's style has many brilliant qualities, and his reconstruction of the characters, habits and events lying within the scope of the narrative is very carefully made. A large number of historic personages besides Columbus himself are introduced. The excellent illustrations are by Aimée Tourgée.

*Irish Idylls.* By Jane Barlow. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

These sketches give one such an overpowering sense of reality that a reader hardly knows whether to call them fiction or not. The book is not a novel, yet the same characters appear and reappear in the successive chapters. The dismalness of the Irish peasant life is impressed very strongly upon our minds, and the nature and human nature which obtain midst the "boglands of Connaught" seem to be close to us as we read. Dialect is freely and effectually used and all the dominant traits of Irish character are faithfully portrayed as they appear in the daily history of a typical village.

*The Home; or, Life in Sweden.* By Fredrika Bremer. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 334-342. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Fredrika Bremer has been called the "Jane Austen of Sweden," and at a time when interest is so strong in the domestic novels of the early part of our century, there will doubtless be a large demand for the popular "The Home, or Life in Sweden." This exceedingly attractive two volume "Fredrika" edition belongs to a little group which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have ventured to call "Representative Novels." The translation is that of Miss Mary Hewitt, whose name was so intimately associated with Miss Bremer's at the height of that novelist's fame, a half century or more ago. The work is just in time for the holiday season.

*Independence: A Story of the American Revolution.* By John R. Musick. The Columbian Novels, Vol. IX. 12mo, pp. 480. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

After more than a year's steady production in his series of Columbian Novels, Mr. Musick may perhaps be glad, as his readers are sorry, that only three more volumes remain to

complete the narrative. In Volume IX the author has had the difficulty of a particularly hackneyed subject, but he has retold in a fresh way, interweaving history and romance, the old story of Concord, Long Island, Trenton, Wyoming, Saratoga and Yorktown. It was certainly an original idea to introduce a Hessian soldier as one of the characters of the story in order to show that his countrymen, whom a shallow patriotism has taught our school boys to despise, were perhaps after all not entirely villainous. The illustrations are numerous and as spirited as usual.

*Drolls from Shadowland.* By J. H. Pearce. 16mo, pp. 166. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

In these semi-mythical little sketches a moral usually lurks, yet there is an artistic simplicity and directness which might remind some readers of Hawthorne's "Ethan Brand." Some chapters are plainly allegorical, some few are written partly in Cornish dialect. The frontispiece, representing "the man who could talk with the birds," gives a pleasant introduction to these odd bits of fiction.

*Chinese Nights' Entertainment.* By Adele M. Fielde. Octavo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons. \$1.75.

The author believes that these folk-tales are now for the first time rendered into English. It has been her good fortune to hear them related in a Chinese vernacular by persons ignorant of the art of reading, so that they are certainly from the original sources in popular tradition. In themselves they are highly interesting and often amusing, and the two dozen illustrations which have been prepared by Chinese artists under the author's supervision are a very important addition to the tales. The novelty of the volume, which belongs to the "Fairy Tales of the Nations" series, is sure to attract many readers.

#### ATHLETICS.

*Walter Camp's Book of College Sports.* By Walter Camp. Octavo, pp. 329. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

At this time of year, when every college and university and secondary school has a small host of young men desirous of winning a place in the athletic life of the student world, this volume of the well-known Yale expert and trainer will be particularly welcome. By a perusal of the chapter upon "Football in America" the general public may prepare itself for an intelligent enjoyment of the great games of the season in various parts of the country. The other departments of athletics of which Mr. Camp treats in these pages are "Rowing," "Baseball" and the various sports of the "Track," and his advice is of such a nature as to be of profit to a beginner, as well as to those of some training. There are many full-page and lesser illustrations, and the book has an appropriate covering of buckram.

*Indian Clubs.* By G. T. B. Cobbett and A. F. Jenkin. 16mo, pp. 115. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

An elaborately technical and abundantly illustrated manual by two English students of the gymnastic arts.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

*The Public School System of the United States.* By Dr. J. M. Rice. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

The educational public is already familiar with the series of courageous and instructive articles which Dr. J. M. Rice recently contributed to the columns of the *Forum*, as the result of a special, detailed research into the workings of our public school system in many important cities from Boston to St. Paul and St. Louis. These articles have now been gathered into a volume. It will be remembered that Dr. Rice brought very grave charges against the narrow and mechanical spirit—anti-scientific—in which much of our school instruction is conducted. In the spring of this year he made a second trip of five weeks, again going as far west as the twin cities near Lake Itasca, for the sake of proving that an enlarged curriculum, if properly managed, does not lessen the pupil's progress in the old fundamental "three R's." In the latter part of the volume he gives us his evidence upon this point in the shape of a series of school essays, with a few accompanying illustrations, from pupils in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, La Porte and the Cook County (Illinois) Normal. Dr. Rice's investigations may be somewhat disillusionary as to the actual status of our pedagogical system, but they are important to every public-spirited man.



**Apperception : A Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy.** By Dr. Karl Lange. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

A considerable number of members of the "Herbart Club" have translated, under the editorial guidance of President De Garmo, "A Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy," by Dr. Karl Lange, who is one of the prominent German Herbartians. The word "apperception," which our educational friends are using so constantly to-day, is about equivalent to mental assimilation, and one part of this little volume gives us a history of the term as explained by Leibnitz, Kant, Herbart, Lazarus, Steinhal and Wundt. The translation makes a worthy addition to Heath's "Pedagogical Library."

**Outlines of Pedagogics.** By Prof. W. Rein. 12mo, pp. 211. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. \$1.25.

No one of the many movements of our time is more marked than the growth among teachers of a sense of professional needs and aims. C. C. and Ida J. Van Liew, who have translated the systematic "Outlines" of Professor Rein, of the University of Jena, state in their preface that it is the aim of the work "to furnish a brief introduction to the Herbartian pedagogics, upon whose principles it is based." The fact that several of the chapters refer directly to the German system of schools will not lessen their real value, as a basis of comparison at least, for American students of educational practice and theory.

**The Educational Labors of Henry Barnard.** By Will S. Monroe. 16mo, pp. 35. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

**History of the Philosophy of Pedagogics.** By Charles Wesley Bennett. 16mo, pp. 43. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

To his straightforward sketch of the life work of Henry Barnard, Mr. Monroe has appended a considerable bibliography. Dr. Bennett has confined himself to an examination of the more important educational systems from the time of the Reformation down to Pestalozzi and Froebel. These two volumes are uniformly and stoutly bound, and both are illustrated pleasantly.

**The History of Educational Journalism in the State of New York.** By C. W. Bardeen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 45. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

This paper by Mr. Bardeen was read last summer before the "Department of Educational Publications" in connection with the educational congresses of the World's Fair. It gives a brief summary of all important journals of education in the Empire State from "The Academician" of 1818 to "The School Review," edited by President Schurman, of Cornell, which has not yet reached its first anniversary. Portraits of a number of educators are given.

**Inductive Psychology : An Introduction to the Study of Mental Phenomena.** By E. A. Kirkpatrick. 16mo, pp. 104. Winona, Minn. : Published by the Author. 50 cents.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has had the honor of holding a fellowship at Clark University, is at present instructor in psychology in the State Normal School at Winona, Minn. His little treatise is suggestive and scientific, though written very simply and intended for beginners, especially those in his own classes.

**The Development of the Athenian Constitution.** By George W. Botsford, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 249. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

So far these "Studies in Classical Philology" from the university above Lake Cayuga have not been numerous, but they have illustrated the best methods of modern scholarship. Dr. Botsford has treated his subject in a broad, though thoroughly scientific spirit, and his study will be of interest not only to students of Greek history and literature as such, but to all concerned with the development of the early state, its relation to family organization and kindred topics.

**The Beginner's Greek Composition.** Based mainly upon Xenophon's *Anabasis*.—Book I. By William C. Collar and M. Grant Daniell. 16mo, pp. 201. Boston : Ginn & Co. 95 cents.

These one hundred exercises are based upon Xenophon's *Anabasis*, principally the first book, and a large number of them are designed for oral translation. The authors have taken care that the tasks of composition should have the

merit of continuity, and they have throughout given suggestions as to the Latin constructions corresponding to the desired Greek renderings. The goal of the student is supposed to be college admission.

**Livy.**—Books XXI and XXII. Edited, with notes, by J. B. Greenough and Tracy Peck. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

The eminent Latin teachers who have edited these two books of Livy have aimed, as in their edition of the First and Second Books, to satisfy the real needs of college students, and especially to aid in the formation of a habit of reading Latin as Latin. The extensive commentary, arranged as footnotes, is directed to this purpose.

**Methods of Teaching Modern Languages.** Papers on the Value and on Methods of Modern Language Instruction. 12mo, pp. 185. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

With the exception of Mr. W. Stuart Maczowan, of Cheltenham College, England, the thirteen men who contribute articles to this collection are teachers of modern languages in our American higher schools—Normals, colleges, universities, etc. These papers are not now for the first time published, but Messrs. Heath & Co. have rendered a service by bringing them together, and the volume serves as evidence of the great and intelligent interest still continuing regarding the value and the method of modern language teaching for true educational purposes. There is, of course, not a little diversity here upon the subject of the "natural method."

**Der Lehrer.** Designed for Imparting a Practical Knowledge of Conversational German. By W. Irving Colby. 12mo, pp. 222. Syracuse, N. Y. : Published by the author. \$1.25.

Professor Colby has had a large success in various parts of the country as a teacher of conversational German according to the "natural method." Mr. Colby claims that with the aid of a competent teacher one may master his book (which is a revised edition of the earlier *Natürliche methodé*) "in five weeks, after which he should be able to transact business with Germans who cannot speak English, or pursue the study by himself." The information and stories about continental lands, which form a considerable part of the basis for conversation, are enlivened by a number of good full-page illustrations.

**Collar's Shorter Eysenbach : A Practical German Grammar.** By William C. Collar, A.M. 12mo, pp. 257. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Collar's revision of Eysenbach's German grammar has been a boon to many teachers, but there seemed need for a book of somewhat smaller dimensions. Mrs. Clara S. Curtis has prepared such a revision, retaining all the essential characteristics of the former volume, and omitting the less important matter in exercises, vocabularies, etc.

**Longman's German Grammar.** Complete. By J. Ulrich Ransom. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A neat-appearing German grammar, simple and progressive, containing the usual paradigms, English and German sentences for translation, with vocabularies. It seems intended as an aid in acquiring the reading power only.

**Petite Histoire de la Littérature Française.** By Delphine Duval. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.20.

Professor Duval has written this short history entirely in French, which will greatly enhance its value for most readers. She has not pretended to any great originality, but has founded her account upon the researches and criticisms of Sainte-Beuve, Schérer, Taine and other masters of the subject. Works written in Latin or Provençal have not been considered to belong to "French literature," which has been so interpreted, however, as to include the productions of publicists, moralists, philosophers, historians and critics. For the most part the treatment is biographical, and the earlier epochs have comparatively more attention than our own, works of which are so easily accessible, though the account is brought down to include Sarcey.

**Manuel de la Littérature Française.** By A. de Rougemont, A.M. 12mo, pp. 403. New York : William R. Jenkins.

"This is above all a working manual or handbook of French literature." In accordance with this statement the



author has given (in French) brief biographical and critical comment, questions, and selections from the standard French writers from Malherbe to Daudet. Considerable portions are given of Molière's "L'Avare," Corneille's "Polyeucte" and Racine's "Athalie."

**An Introduction to the French Language.** Being a Practical Grammar with Exercises. By Alphonse N. Van Daell. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Mr. Van Daell's work is the result of several years' thought and teaching. It includes reading exercises, themes for translation into French, grammar and grammatical practice, and extensive vocabularies.

**Livre de Lecture et de Conversation.** By C. Fontaine, B.L. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Ginn & Co. 95 cents.

Professor Fontaine states that he is "ni un partisan enthousiaste ni un détracteur acharné de la méthode naturelle." Although his present book is written entirely in French, it contains from the start grammatical and reading lessons, as well as questions upon which to base conversational exercises.

**Episodes from François le Champi.** By George Sand. Edited, with notes, by C. Sankey. 16mo, pp. 142. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

A series of "Episodes from Modern French Authors," edited by Mr. W. E. Russell, of an English college, is being published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. These selections from "François le Champi" are united by an "argument" in English when necessary, so that the continuity is unbroken.

**Practical Elements of Elocution.** By Robert I. Fulton, A.M., and Thomas C. Trueblood, A.M. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

This book appears to the uninitiated to be an admirably logical and scientific treatise covering the whole ground of elocutionary instruction. The authors state that it is the summary of fifteen years' experience in teaching and study of the subject and is, as a whole, an attempt to harmonize the older systems of Rush and others with the newer theories of Delsarte. In an appendix of some thirty pages Dr. James W. Bashford, the president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, gives an analysis and defense of the art of oratory. The text is supplied with considerable illustration.

**Outlines of Rhetoric.** By John F. Genung. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Genung's able work in his chosen field of rhetoric is well-known to his fellow teachers. This new text-book from his pen is fresh and stimulating and covers both the essentials of theory in the form of rules with exposition, and extensive, progressive work in practical construction. In an appendix there is given a valuable glossary of some thirty pages of "words, synonyms, idioms and phrases which are in frequent misuse or concerning which some peculiarity needs to be pointed out."

**Advanced Lessons in English.** By Mary F. Hyde. 12mo, pp. 206. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Eminently simple and practical and intended for pupils of high schools, advanced grammar grades, etc. It belongs to Miss Hyde's "Language Series."

**The Absolute Participle in Middle and Modern English.** By Charles Hunter Ross. Paper, 12mo, pp. 64. Baltimore: Modern Language Association of America.

A dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy, following the most recent methods of philological research in English. This pamphlet is a reprint from one of the publications of the Modern Language Association of America.

**Heroes.** By Edna Dean Proctor. A Critique. By A. P. Marble. Paper, 12mo, pp. 18. Worcester, Mass.: A. P. Marble.

A critical analysis of one of Edna Dean Proctor's poems, by the superintendent of the Worcester, Mass., schools.

**The True Grandeur of Nations.** By Charles Sumner. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Teachers in several branches, civics and rhetoric especially, will find this classic oration of Sumner's of service in the classroom. It is excellently printed in neat, convenient form, and for private reading may be carried in the coat pocket.

**Biography: The Phillips Exeter Lectures.** By Phillips Brooks, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. Boston: Ginn & Co. 12 cents.

We remember very distinctly picking up by chance a volume of lectures from a friend's table a number of years ago and from it reading for the first time this address of Phillips Brooks upon Biography. It is the noblest kind of utterance, full of the best spirit of humanity, and it ought to reach, as matter and as style, the understanding of every pupil in our schools.

**Handy Helps in the History and Literature of the United States.** By Annie E. Wilson. 12mo, pp. 48. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. 35 cents.

The most important events in U. S. history from 1497 to 1893 are arranged in one column, with contemporaneous items of foreign history in a parallel column. Cabinet members are also given, and lists of American writers with principal works are inserted for every administration.

**Commercial Law: An Elementary Text-Book for Commercial Classes.** By J. E. C. Munro, LL.M. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. J. E. C. Munro, an English barrister, has prepared an elementary work upon commercial law, in which he has aimed at brief and simple statement. He discusses, from the standpoint of English statutes, "Mercantile Persons and Mercantile Property," "Contracts," "The Leading Commercial Contracts," "Bankruptcy," and "The Application of Law." A brief glossary is appended, and questions given upon the various subjects explained.

**High School Laboratory Manual of Physics.** By D. G. Hays, C. D. Lowry and A. C. Rishel. 12mo, pp. 154. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The 113 "exercises" in practical experimentation of this manual cover sufficient laboratory work to fit a student for the Harvard entrance requirements in physics. The right-hand pages are left blank for the pupils' notes.

**The Elements of Solid Geometry.** By Arthur L. Baker. 12mo, pp. 136. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

The particular merits of this geometry, according to its author, are "improved notation," "improved diagrams," "clear statements," "generalized conceptions," and "condensation." The typography and binding are excellent.

**Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.** By Sir Henry Roscoe and Joseph Lunt. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The one hundred and thirty-seven experiments of this chemistry, with the necessary correlated matter, give detailed instruction about a comparatively small number of non-metallic elements. More than a hundred illustrations are incorporated into the text.

**A General Outline of Civil Government in the United States.** By Clinton D. Higby, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 133. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 30 cents.

It seems a pity to one who has had any practical experience in teaching civics that there should be a demand for a text-book so small as Dr. Higby's. But granting such demand, his "Outlines" seem serviceable and he has given references to more extended works on national, State and local governmental subjects.

**The Limited Speller.** By Henry R. Sanford. 12mo, pp. 104. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 35 cents.

"Comprising an alphabetical list of words which are in common use, but are frequently misspelled, together with hints on teaching and studying spelling."

**A Text-Book of Domestic Economy.—Part I.** By F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

This is a text-book written in the spirit of the best modern technical instruction in the affairs of the household, and paying particular attention to physiology, the hygiene of cooking, clothing, etc. It is fully illustrated.

**Arithmetic by Grades for Inductive Teaching, Drilling and Testing.—Book I.** 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 20 cents.

**The Economic System of Penmanship.** In three numbers. By T. J. McConnon, Ph.D. New York: Potter & Putnam.



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## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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 Instantaneous Photographs. G. Oppenheim.  
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### American Journal of Politics.—New York. October.

Some Elementary Questions Concerning Money. G. H. Smith.  
 Ultimate Solution of the Negro Problem. W. A. Curtis.  
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 Should War be Abolished? W. H. Jeffrey.

### Andover Review.—Boston. September-October.

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### Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) September.

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### Antiquary.—London. October.

Notes on Archæology in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. J. Ward.  
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### The Arena.—Boston. October.

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### Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking. October.

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 The Spoliation of Landlords and Tenants in Behar: the Cadas-tral Corvée.

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### Atalanta.—London. October.

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### Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. October.

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 What is Philosophy? J. G. Schurman.  
 A Half-Century of Italian History.—I. Alex. Oldrini.  
 What is Left to Explore. Cyrus C. Adams.  
 Washington Irving. W. W. Gist.  
 Artificial Reproduction of the Diamond. Leo Dex.  
 From Bremen to Christiania. John H. Vincent.  
 Landsdowne House. Eugene L. Didier.  
 What Makes a Baptist? H. L. Wayland.  
 Value of Maize as Human Food. I. I. Murphy.  
 Machinery at the World's Fair. Albert Waters.  
 Columnar Truths in Scripture. Joseph Cook.  
 Child Laborers and their Protection in Germany. W. Stieda.  
 The Southern Negro Women. Olive R. Jefferson.  
 The Story of Some Rejected Manuscripts. Charles Robinson.

**Christian Thought.**—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) October.

The Bible and Higher Criticism. Howard Osgood.  
 Higher Criticism Under Review. A Symposium.  
 Christ at the Bar of Higher Criticism. D. J. Burrell.  
 Auguste Comte and Positivism. David H. Greer.  
 The Age Needing a Larger Conception of Christ. G. R. Pike.  
 Protestantism in North America. W. H. Roberts.

**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—London. October.

The History of the Church Missionary Society. Rev. C. Hole.  
 The Depressed Classes in India. Rev. A. F. Painter.  
 Recollections of a Bengal Missionary. Rev. A. P. Neele.  
 In the Far West of China. D. A. Callum and Rev. O. M. Jackson.

**Contemporary Review.**—London. October.

A Story of Crooked Finance: Imperial Subvention in Relief of Local Rates.  
 An Early Aspirant to the German Imperial Crown: Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Banditti of Corsica. Caroline Holland.  
 The Drift of Land Reform. R. Munro Ferguson.  
 Serpent-Worship in Ancient and Modern Egypt. Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
 The Message of Israel. Julia Wedgwood.  
 The Holy City of Phrygia: Hierapolis. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
 José Echegaray, Spanish Dramatist. Hannah Lynch.  
 The All-Sufficiency of Natural Selection. Conclusion. Prof. A. Weismann.  
 A Note on Panmixia. George J. Romanes.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. October.

What Men Call Instinct.  
 Happy Pairs at Dunmow.  
 Camp Life in Cashmere.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—New York. October.

Some Rejected Princesses. Eleanor Lewis.  
 Private Schools for Boys. Price Collier.  
 Old Newport. Osmond Tiffany.  
 The Papyrus Plant. Georg Ebers.  
 How to Avoid Taking Cold. Charles E. Hough.  
 Notes of Ancient Rome. Rodolfo Lanciani.  
 Canoeing in America. Lee J. Vance.  
 Rome the Capital of a New Republic. F. Marion Crawford.  
 Mary of Modena. Edgar Fawcett.  
 Curious Bread-eaters of the Deep. Charles B. Hudson.

**Demorest's Family Magazine.**—New York. October.

Silver from Mine to Mint. Anna Jaffray.  
 Familiar Talks on the Different Schools of Art.—VI. A. Field.  
 Siam's Capital. Jackson Stone.

**The Dial.**—Chicago.

September 15.

Books of the Coming Year.  
 A French View of American Copyright.  
 Ibsen's Treatment of Self-Illusion. H. H. Boyesen.

October 1.

The Literary West.  
 Economic and Statistical Studies at Chicago. J. J. Halsey.  
 Literary Tributes to the World's Fair.

**Economic Journal.**—London. September.

Report of Annual Meeting: Ethics and Economics. G. J. Goschen.  
 The Agricultural Problem. W. E. Bear.  
 Labor Federation.—II. Clem Edwards.  
 Some Controverted Points in the Administration of Poor Relief. C. S. Loch.  
 The Rise of the English Post Office. A. M. Ogilvie.  
 Fashion. Caroline A. Foley.  
 The Suspended Rupee and the Policy of Contraction. Dana Horton.  
 The Indian Currency Committee's Report. F. C. Harrison.  
 "Syndicats Agricoles." H. W. Wolff.  
 A French Co-operative Society at Villaines. Leslie F. Scott.  
 Fiscal Reform in Holland. Professor H. B. Greven.  
 French Protection and Swiss Retaliation. E. Castelot.

**Education.**—Boston. October.

The Study of Pedagogics. Thomas M. Balliet.  
 How Home and School Help or Hinder Each Other. W. M. Thayer.  
 Suggestions to Herbartian Teachers. C. B. Gilbert.  
 Education vs. the Gold Fever. Estella V. Sutton.  
 Psychology and Ethics in the High School. Colin S. Buell.  
 What My Pupils Read. M. B. C. True.

**Educational Review.**—New York. October.

Mental Defect and Disorder. Josiah Royce.  
 Different Methods of Admission to College. Lucy M. Salmon.  
 Grammar School Physics. Edwin H. Hall.  
 Recent School Legislation in the United States. W. B. Shaw.  
 A Foreigner's Impressions of the Chicago Educational Congresses. Gabriel Compayré.  
 Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition. R. Waterman, Jr.  
 The Teaching of English Literature in Schools. J. Wells.  
 The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. W. O. Sproull.  
 Entrance Examinations in English at Stanford. H. B. Lathrop.

**Educational Review.**—London. September.

Religious Education: Ways and Means. Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones.  
 The Cambridge Historical Tripos. Oscar Browning.  
 The Crisis at Westminster School. John Gibson.  
 The Cambridge Summer Meeting. Arthur Berry.  
 Westfield College. Illustrated.  
 Francis K. Shenton. Maude Egerton King.



**The Engineering Magazine.**—New York. October.

The Real Currency of Commerce. George S. Coe.  
Lack of Originality in Architecture. Russell Sturgis.  
Machine Shop Instruction in Schools. Joseph Torrey.  
The Art of Topographic Mapping. Arthur Winslow.  
Recent Progress in Siam. J. B. Breuer.  
Effect of Subsidies on Shipping. Thomas Rhodes.  
Science and Sport in Model Yachting. Frederick R. Burton.  
The Camel as a Freight Carrier. Edmund Mitchell.  
The Field of Domestic Engineering. Leicester Allen

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London. October.

The Coburgers and the English Court. C. Lowe.  
Ranelagh Gardens. Austin Dobson.  
The Race for Wealth in America. Edgar Fawcett.  
The Wax Effigies in Westminster Abbey. A. G. Bradley.  
A Naturalist in a Swiss Forest. C. Parkinson.  
Should Women Smoke? Lady Colin Campbell and Mrs. Lynn Linton.  
Canada and Her New Governor. P. A. Hurd.

**Expositor.**—London. October.

Aristion, the Author of the Last Twelve Verses of Mark. F. C. Conybeare.  
Was There a Golden Calf at Dan? Archdeacon Farrar.  
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity. Professor A. B. Bruce.  
The Church and the Empire in the First Century. Professor W. M. Ramsay.

**Expository Times.**—London. October.

"In Many Parts and in Many Fashions." Bishop B. F. Westcott.  
Alexander Vinet. Vernon Bartlett.  
The Kingdom of God in the Teaching of Christ. Prof. H. H. Wendt.  
Wendt on the Self-Witness of Jesus. Prof. James Orr.

**Fortnightly Review.**—London. October.

The Causes of Pessimism. Dr. C. H. Pearson.  
The Unemployed. Arnold White.  
Atoms and Sunbeams. Sir Robert Ball.  
The Royal Road to History. Frederic Harrison.  
The Balance of Trade. Gen. Sir G. Chesney.  
The Industrial Position of Women. Lady Dilke.  
The Pomaks of Rhodope. J. D. Bourchier.  
University Systems. Prof. Patrick Geddes.  
Electric Fishes. Dr. McKendrick.  
Notes of a Journey in South Italy. J. A. Symonds.  
The Silver Question. Dana Horton.  
Rehabilitation of Silver. A. G. Schiff.

**The Forum.**—New York. October.

The Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies. David A. Wells.  
Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites. Dr. Carl Peters.  
Literary Emancipation of the West. Hamlin Garland.  
The Black Shadow in the South. A. G. Heygood.  
Have American Negroes too Much Liberty? C. H. Smith.  
The Revival of the Drama. Frederick Harrison.  
Medical Etiquette, Quacks, and Secret Remedies. E. Hart.  
Public Business and the Right to Steal. Isaac L. Rice.  
The Wonderful New Star of 1892. Edward S. Holden.  
Cheaper Living and the Rise of Wages. Carroll D. Wright.  
Can Chemical Analysis Convict Poisoners? R. O. Doremus.  
Rise and Doom of the Socialist Party. F. B. Tracy.  
The True Significance of the Western Unrest. Charles S. Glead.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—London. October.

The Crime of the Templars. James E. Crombie.  
The "Demon" Star: Algol. J. Ellard Gore.  
Life in Modern Egypt. C. B. Roylance Kent.  
Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786). Rev. Dr. Joseph Strauss.  
The Parish Church of the House of Commons—St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mary L. Sinclair.  
The Massacre of Chicago. James Milne.  
Some Curiosities of Geology. G. W. Bulman.  
The Stock Exchange and the Public. H. J. Jennings.

**Geographical Journal.**—London. September.

Journeys in French Indo-China. Concluded. Hon. G. N. Curzon.  
The Zoutpansberg Goldfields in the South African Republic. Fred Jappe.  
The Stairs Expedition to Katangaland. J. A. Maloney.

**Godey's.**—New York. October.

The Real Tom Brownson. Complete Novel. Sophie Frances Baker.  
The Clocks of Paris. Eleanor E. Greatorex.

**Good Words.**—London. October.

"Lead, Kindly Light," and Cardinal Newman. Rev. T. V. Tymms.

Flodden or Braxton? W. Scott Dalglish.  
Mars as a World. Geoffrey Winterwood.  
Reminiscences of Frederika Bremer. Andrée Hope.  
Winchester Cathedral. Canon Benham.

**Great Thoughts.**—London. October.

Interviews with the Earl of Winchelsea, David Christie Murray and Rev. H. Russell-Wakefield. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.  
W. E. Henley, the Poet-Editor. With Portrait.  
John Ruskin on Education. Wm. Jolly.  
Christian Socialism. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

**The Green Bag.**—Boston. September.

Jasper Yeates. B. C. Atlea.  
Trial and Condemnation of Jesus as a Legal Question. E. W. Hatch.  
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—III. S. S. P. Patteson.  
Cross-examination as an Art. A. Oakley Hall.

**Harper's Magazine.**—New York. October.

From Trebizond to Tabreez. Edwin L. Weeks.  
Our National Game Bird. Charles D. Lanier.  
A French Town in Summer. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.  
The Childhood of Jesus. Henry Van Dyke.  
Lispenard Meadows. Thomas A. Janvier.  
Riders of Syria. Col. T. A. Dodge.  
Undergraduate Life at Oxford. Richard Harding Davis.  
On Witchcraft Superstition in Norfolk. Charles Roper.

**Harvard Graduates' Magazine.**—Boston. September.

College Athletics. F. A. Walker.  
The Winter at the American School, Athens. J. R. Wheeler.  
Problems of a Physiological Education. G. W. Fitz.  
Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair. E. Cummings.  
Phillips Brooks House. E. H. Abbot.

**Homiletic Review.**—New York. October.

The Minister's Literary Culture. T. H. Pattison.  
The Model Church. W. F. Crafts.  
What is True Preaching? W. C. Newell.  
Homiletical Suggestions. Philip Schaff.  
The Chronology of the Kings of Babylon and Persia. W. H. Ward.

**International Journal of Ethics.**—Philadelphia. October.

My Station and Its Duties. Henry Sidgwick.  
What Justifies Private Property? W. L. Sheldon.  
Effects of His Occupation Upon the Physician. J. S. Billings.  
The Knowledge of Good and Evil. Josiah Royce.  
A Phase of Modern Epicureanism. C. M. Williams.

**Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.**—Chicago. August.

Reconnaissance of Pacific Extension, Great Northern Railway.  
Reduction Formula for Stadia Leveling. J. L. Van Ornum.  
Freezing of Water in a Submerged Pipe. Dexter Brackett.  
Management of Modern Steam Plants. R. Birkholz.  
Electrical Street Railways. C. F. Uebelacker.  
Preliminary Surveys for a Railway Line. James Ritchie.  
The Chicago Railway Problem. Thomas Appleton.

**Journal of Political Economy.**—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Scotch Banking. J. Shield Nicholson.  
Has the Standard Gold Dollar Appreciated? Simon Newcomb.  
Economic Condition of Spain in the Sixteenth Century. B. Moses.  
Silver Debate of 1890. Robert F. Hoxie.

**Knowledge.**—London. October.

The Life History of a Solar Eclipse. E. Walter Maunder.  
Whalebone and Whalebone Whales. R. Lydekker.  
Galls and Their Occupants.—IV. E. A. Butler.  
What is the Sun's Photosphere? A. C. Ranyard.

**Leisure Hour.**—London. October.

The Doctors of Bolt Court: Dr. Samuel Johnson. W. J. Gordon.  
The Way of the World at Sea: The Arrival. W. J. Gordon.  
Quiet Corners in Oxford: St. John's Library.  
Microscopic Sea-Life.—IV. The Marine Aquarium.  
The Protection of Our Sea Fisheries. F. G. Affalo.  
A Heroine of Nice: Catarina Segurana.

**Lend a Hand.**—Boston. September.

Training of Indians. Mary E. Dewey.  
Relation of Hospitals to Public Health. J. S. Billings.



Why Help People Who have Failed? W. F. Spaulding.  
 Andover House, Boston.  
 Domestic Virtues and Devotion to the Workshops.  
 Fundamental Principles of Criminology. Arthur Macdonald.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

The Hepburn Line. A Complete Novel. Mary J. Holmes.  
 Two Belligerent Southrons. Florence Waller.  
 An Hour at Sir Frederick Leighton's. Virginia Butler.  
 Necromancy Unveiled. A. Herrmann.  
 Confessions of an Assistant Magician. Addie Herrmann.

Longman's Magazine.—London. October

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century: Drake's Voyage  
 Round the World. J. A. Froude.  
 Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son on Medicine as a Career.  
 Sir Wm. B. Dalby.  
 A Winter at Davos. C. W. Kennedy.

Lucifer.—London. September 15.

The Foundation of Christian Mysticism. Continued. Franz  
 Hartmann.  
 The Mummy. John M. Pryse.  
 Elementals. Continued. H. P. Blavatsky.  
 Reincarnation a Scientific Necessity. Thos. Williams.  
 The Law of Analogy. Sarah Corbett.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. October.

Lord Armstrong and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Frederick Dol-  
 man.  
 Modern Billiards.  
 Our Volunteers: The London Irish.  
 Young England at School: Marlborough.—II. W. C. Sargent.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October

Fundamental Principles of Christian Worship. C. S. Albert.  
 The Source of Authority in Religion. David H. Bauslin.  
 The Mission of Educated Men. S. G. Valentine.  
 Source of Authority in Christian Belief. E. F. Bartholomew.  
 Spenser on Baptism.  
 The Star, Wormwood. W. H. Wynn.  
 Relations of the Bible to Scientific Methods. S. C. Wells.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Robert P. Porter.  
 The Psychological Laboratory at Harvard. Herbert Nichols.  
 Mountaineering Adventure. Francis Gribble.  
 The Earl of Dunraven. C. K. Cooke.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. October.

The Great War: Franco-German War. Frederick Greenwood.  
 Fowling on Longshore. "A Son of the Marshes."  
 Samuel Daniel  
 The Late Epidemic.  
 Parliament and the Government of India.

Magazine of American History.—New York. September

Robert Carter of Virginia. Kate Mason Rowland.  
 Greenway Court. Walker Y. Page.  
 The Huguenot Refugees of New Paltz. Edmund Eltinge.  
 Episcopal Church and Soldiers' Monument, Georgetown, S. C.  
 Yucatan Since the Conquest. Alice D. Le Plongeon.  
 Some of Washington's Kin. Mary S. Payne.  
 Diary of Col. Elisha Porter, of Hadley, Mass.  
 Hannah's Cowpens, a Battle Field of the Revolution.  
 Henry Hudson, the Navigator. Mary L. D. Ferris.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. October.

The Order's Golden Jubilee.  
 The Sabbath in Judaism. B. Felsenthal.  
 The Mother of Religions on the Social Question. H. Berko-  
 witz.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. October.

The West Central African Mission in 1893.  
 What Has the American Board Done for Western India?

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. October.

Christian Work in Moslem Cities. J. F. Riggs.  
 Attitude of Moslem Mind toward Christianity.  
 Missions in Turkey. H. N. Barnum.  
 The Year in Japan. G. W. Knox.  
 The Church of Abyssinia. G. H. Schodde.  
 The Evangelization of Arabia. S. M. Zwemer.  
 Evangelical Russia. P. Z. Easton.  
 D. L. Moody and His Work. A. J. Gordon.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.

The Present State of Mathematics. Felix Klein.  
 Correlation of Mental and Physical Powers. J. Venn.  
 Dr. Weissmann on Heredity and Progress. C. Lloyd Morgan.  
 Agnosticism. William Maccall.

Automatism and Spontaneity. Edmund Montgomery.  
 Nervous Centre of Flight in Cleoptera. Alfred Binet.  
 Heredity versus Evolution. Theodore Gilman.  
 Sebastian Castellion and Religious Toleration. T. Stanton.  
 German Universities at the World's Fair. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. October.

The Temperance Question and the Present Parliament. Rev.  
 J. Halpin.  
 The Saints and the Animal Creation. J. B. Jaggard.  
 Roma la Santa. Rev. H. Thurston.  
 Père Léon Ducoudroy. A. M. Clarke.

Monthly Packet.—London. October.

Making Verses. Peter Piper.  
 Nursery Rhymes, or Survivals. Selina Gaye.  
 Thinkers of the Middle Ages. M. Bramston.  
 The Winchester Celebration.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.  
 John Sherman. F. A. Munsey.  
 The Men who Make the New York Sun. E. J. Edwards.  
 A Famous Illustrator of Dickens. George Holme.  
 The Heroines of French History. R. H. Titherington.  
 Jewish Charities of New York. Dr. Gustav Gotthelil

Music.—Chicago. August.

Music and Its Processes. R. R. Manners.  
 Value and Application of the Minor Mode. E. von Adelung.  
 The Musical Journalist. G. B. Armstrong.  
 Plan to Secure State Aid for Music. Louis Lombard.

The National Magazine.—New York. Sept.-Oct.

Administration of George Clinton—1743-1753. J. M. Gitterman.  
 The British Attack on Washington—1814. R. S. Rogers.  
 The Site of Fort La Tour. W. F. Ganong.  
 The Historical Novel and American History. Leonard Ir-  
 ving.  
 The Story of Newark. F. W. Ricord.

National Review.—London. October.

The Crowning Mercy: The Home Rule Bill. Lord Ashbourne.  
 Biography. Leslie Stephen.  
 Is Golf a First-class Game? Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.  
 The New Chamber of Deputies. Mrs. Crawford.  
 Via Media: Ritualism. Rev. G. J. Cowley-Brown.  
 A Fortnight in Finland. J. D. Rees.  
 The Session.—I. Its Personal Aspects. M. P.—II. Its Barren  
 Labors. Sir George Baden-Powell.  
 A Missing Page in Alpine History. Richard Edgecombe.  
 The Garden That I Love. Alfred Austin.

Natural Science.—London. October.

Effect of the Glacial Period on the Fauna and Flora of the  
 British Isles.  
 Recent Researches on the Habits of Ants, Wasps and Bees.  
 The Recent Plague of Wasps. Oswald H. Latter.  
 The Digits in a Bird's Wing: A Study of the Origin and Mul-  
 tiplication of Errors. C. Herbert Hurst.  
 The Problem of Variation. T. Cunningham.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

Howells' Boston. Sylvester Baxter.  
 Experiences During Many Years. B. P. Shillaber.  
 Williams College. Leverett W. Spring.  
 The Regicides in New England. F. H. Cogswell.  
 Colonial Neighbors. Georgiana M. Clapham.  
 Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago. H. J. Perry.  
 History of the Freedom of the Seas. J. G. Whiteley.

New Review.—London. October.

The Liberal Party and the Claims of Wales. S. T. Evans.  
 Are We Prepared to Resist a Cholera Epidemic? Adolphe  
 Smith.  
 William Cobbett.—I. Leslie Stephen.  
 Town or Country? Mrs. Lynn Linton.  
 Some Decisive Marriages of English History. Spencer Wal-  
 pole.  
 The Increase of Cancer. H. P. Dunn.  
 Can the House of Commons be Saved? Harold Spender.  
 Weather Forecasts. Robert H. Scott.  
 European Culture and Asiatic Criticism. Prof. Vambéry.  
 How to Popularize a Free Library. Peter Cowell.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. October.

The Local Government Bill, 1893. Rev. Dr. T. W. Belcher.  
 The Recovery of Lachish. Rev. Thomas Harrison.  
 St. Helena. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.  
 The "No Less Female:" Sisters of Great Men. P. W. Roose.  
 A Visit to the Queen of Madagascar. Concluded. Archdeacon  
 Chiswell.  
 Galileo's Daughter: Sister Marie Celeste. Helen Zimmern.



**Nineteenth Century.**—London. October.

A Cabinet Minister's Vade Mecum. Hon. Auberon Herbert.  
 "Setting the Poor on Work." Prof. James Mavor.  
 Through the Khyber Pass. Spenser Wilkinson.  
 Dr. Pearson on the Modern Drama. Henry Arthur Jones.  
 The Position of Geology. Prof. Prestwich.  
 The Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum. Hon. Reginald Lister.  
 The Transformation of Japan. Concluded. Countess of Jersey.  
 A Study for Colonel Newcome. Rev. Canon Irvine.  
 Théophraste Renaudot: Old Journalism and New. James Macintyre.  
 The Parsees. Miss Cornelia Sorabji.  
 New Ways with Old Offenders. Montague Crackanthorpe.  
 The Gospel of Peter. Rev. James Martineau.  
 Tennyson as the Poet of Evolution. Theodore Watts.

**North American Review.**—New York. October.

The Business Outlook. A Symposium.  
 Can Europe Afford Her Armies? C. W. Dilke.  
 The Wealth of New York.—II. Thomas F. Gilroy.  
 The Battleship of the Future. Admiral Colomb.  
 British Women and Local Government. Earl of Meath.  
 The Tyranny of the Kitchen. Catherine Selden.  
 American Life and Physical Development. Cyrus Edson.  
 Women and the World. Bertha Monroe Rickoff.  
 An Episcopal View of Heaven. Reginald H. Howe.  
 The Southern Confederacy and the Pope. John Bigelow.  
 Two Dramatic Revolutions. Clement Scott.  
 Latest Aspects of Imperial Federation. Marquis of Lorne.  
 The Coming Tariff Legislation. A Symposium.

**Our Day.**—Chicago.

September.

The Divine Programme on the Dark Continent. Joseph Cook.  
 Papal Encyclical on American Schools.  
 Hymns of Foreign Missions. James H. Ross.  
 Satelli and the Public Schools. Joseph Cook.

October.

The Chicago Congress on Africa. Frederick P. Noble.  
 The Congo Free State as a Factor in the Redemption of Africa.  
 A Scientific Socialism in London. Frances E. Willard.  
 Perverted Christianity in South America. J. P. Newman.  
 Esoteric Buddhism in England and America.  
 What is Sunday Worth to Labor? Joseph Cook.

**Outing.**—New York. October.

Sketching Among the Sioux.  
 Boars and Boar Hunting. G. A. Stockwell.  
 Ouananiche Fishing. Eugene McCarthy.  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel.  
 A Deer Hunt in Old Virginia. Alex. Hunter.  
 The National Guard of Pennsylvania and Its Antecedents.

**Overland Monthly.**—San Francisco. October.

Camping in Mendocine. C. S. Greene.  
 The Acted Shakespearean Drama. John Murray.  
 The Longest Jetty in the World. A. H. Sydenham.  
 Tamerlane the Great. Edward S. Holden.  
 The Wheel in California. M. Cerf.  
 The Reformatory Movement in California. A. Drahts.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—London. October.

Sarawak. M. Griffith.  
 The Black Art.—III. James Mew.  
 The Follies of Fashion. Mrs. Parr.  
 Russian Jewry. Hall Caine.  
 Chicago. Lloyd Bryce.  
 Bimetallism:  
 The Case for Gold. Sir John Lubbock.  
 The Case for Silver. Vicary Gibbs.

**Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. October.

Electricity at the World's Fair.—I. C. M. Lungren.  
 The Duty of the State to the Insane. A. Macfarlane.  
 The Lip and Ear Ornaments of the Botocodus. J. C. Bran-  
 ner.  
 Criminal Festivals. M. Guillaume Ferrero.  
 The Ural Cossacks and their Fisheries. N. Borodine.  
 The Progress of Psychology. James McK. Cattell.  
 A Characteristic Southwestern Plant Group. H. L. Clarke.  
 Household Arts at the World's Fair. F. A. Fernald.  
 The Problem of Colored Audition. M. Alfred Binet.  
 Some Characteristics of Northwestern Indians.

**The Philosophical Review.**—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Metaphysics and Psychology. John Watson.  
 The Ethical Implications of Determinism. Eliza Richie.  
 The Truth of Empiricism. James Seth.  
 German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

**The Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago.

September.

Amateur and Professional. A. Scott.  
 Posing and Illumination  
 Film in Relation to Amateur Photography. G. D. Milburn.  
 Coarse-Grained Negatives and How to Prevent Them. M. A.  
 Seed.  
 The Camera and the Pulpit. A. W. Patten.  
 Carbon Printing. W. A. Cooper.  
 Recent Improvement in Photographic Lenses. W. K. Burton.  
 Composite Heliography. F. E. Ives.

October.

Combined Fixing and Toning Solutions.  
 Retouching. E. C. Morgan.  
 Winter Photography in the Alps. Elizabeth Main.  
 Recent Improvements in Photographic Lenses. W. K. Bur-  
 ton.  
 Amateur Photography. Catherine Weed Ward.  
 Photography as Applied to Surgery. A. S. Murray.  
 Fine Line Screen Plates and Their Use. M. Wolfe.

**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. October.

A Phase of William Blake's Romanticism. Lucy A. Paton.  
 The Supernatural in Shakespeare. Annie R. Wall.  
 Walt Whitman's "Artistic Atheism." H. L. Traubel.  
 Dramatic Motive in Browning's "Strafford." Charlotte  
 Porter.

**Presbyterian and Reformed Review.**—Philadelphia. October.

Dr. Briggs' Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. W. H.  
 Green.  
 Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scandinavia. C. E. Lindbegg.  
 The Westminster Doctrine of Holy Scripture. B. B. War-  
 field.  
 A Critical Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch. W. S. Watson.  
 Public and Private Epistles of the New Testament. D.  
 Moore.  
 Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. W. Caven.  
 Synod of the Reformed Church in America. T. W. Cham-  
 bers.  
 Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. J. I.  
 Good.

**Presbyterian Quarterly.**—Richmond, Va. October.

Illogical Methods in Biblical Criticism.  
 Importance of the Tenet of Jure Divino Presbyterian Polity.  
 Sanctification the Necessary Quality of Ju tification.  
 God's Method in Divine Revelation.  
 The Church and Schools and Colleges.

**Quiver.**—London. October.

New Lights on the Sacred Story. Illustrated. Rev. R. Payne  
 Smith.  
 Interview with Archdeacon Sinclair. Illustrated. R. Blath-  
 wayt.  
 The Beauties of Childhood in Lowly Places. Illustrated.  
 Mabel E. Wotton.

**Review of the Churches.**—London. September.

The Reunion of the Churches: Official Reports of the Sep-  
 tember Conference. Illustrated.  
 Chautauqua. Bishop Vincent.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. October.

Mineral Springs of Virginia. A. N. Bell.  
 Water Filtration and Cholera. R. Koch.  
 Pestilential Conditions. A. N. Bell.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. September.

The Siamese Frontier. With Map. Coutts Trotter.  
 The New May of Persia. Jas. Burgess.  
 The Arid Lands of the United States.  
 The Andes of Western Colombia.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. October.

The Northwestern Mounted Police of Canada. J. G. A.  
 Creighton.  
 The Mystery of the Red Fox. Joel Chandler Harris.  
 The Man of Letters as a Man of Business. W. D. Howells.  
 Glimpses of the French Illustrators.—I. F. N. Doubleday.  
 Historic Houses of Washington. Teunis S. Hamlin.  
 Scott's Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht.  
 The Art of the White City. Will H. Low.

**The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. October.

Truth Department.—II. John B. Carey.  
 Stenography in the Imperial Japanese Diet. W. C. Sakai.  
 Alphonse Desjardins. Portrait and Fac-simile Notes.  
 Uses of the Phonograph.



**Strand Magazine.**—London. September.

White Lodge. Mary Spencer-Warren.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—IX. H. W. Lucy.  
Sun Dials.—II. Warrington Hogg.

**Social Economist.**—New York. October.

Path to Safe Banking and Currency. George Gunton.  
Is There a New South? A. D. Mayo.  
With and Without a Government Bank. Van Buren Denslow.  
Our Social Instincts. E. P. Powell.  
The Economic Woman. Wilbur Aldrich.  
Specialization of Labor Functions. Kemper Bocock.

**Sunday at Home.**—London. October.

In the Downs. Rev. T. S. Treanor.  
The French in London. Mrs. Brewer.  
District Visiting.  
The English Bible. J. Taylor Kay.

**Sunday Magazine.**—London. October.

The Coast of Syria. William Wright.  
The World's Babies. Rev. A. R. Buckland.  
Two Stinging Caterpillars. Bernard Jones.  
Types of Stundists.  
Some Ancient Sepulchre Cross Slabs. Kate E. Styan.  
Jubilee Remembrances of People I have Met. Concluded.  
Newman Hall.

**Temple Bar.**—London. October.

"Lamb's Duchess:" Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle.  
Village and Villagers in Russia. Fred. Whishaw.  
The Poems of Robert Bridges. J. C. Bailey.  
Walt Whitman.

**Theosophist.**—London. September.

Old Diary Leaves.—XVIII. H. S. Olcott.  
Esoteric Teaching. A. P. Sinnett.  
India and Her Theosophists. William Q. Judge.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia. October.

Army or School? Major George W. Baird.  
The Loss of the "Victoria." G. Phipps Hornby.  
The Lieutenant.  
The Fight Between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." S. D. Greene.

**University Extension.**—Philadelphia. September.

The University Extension Syllabus. Edward T. Devine.  
The Traveling Library. F. W. Shepardson.  
The Cambridge Summer Meeting of 1893. George F. James.  
The Edinburgh Summer Meeting.

**United Service Magazine.**—London. October.

Two Maritime Expeditions: Syracuse and the Battle of the Nile.  
The Volunteers at Aldershot. Col. Howard Vincent.  
The Public Schools Battalion of 1893. Capt. Dyas.  
The Times and the Volunteers. Major E. Balfour.  
The United Service Institution Prize Essay: a Reply.  
Autumn Manœuvres in the Rhineland. Major F. Trench.  
The Loss of the "Victoria;" and the Manœuvring Powers of Steamships.  
The Naval Manœuvres. Capt. O. Churchill.  
The Home Campaign of 1893. C. Williams.  
Military Reorganization in New South Wales. F. Williams.

**Westminster Review.**—London. July.

Love and Marriage.  
How the Game Laws Work. Charles Roper.  
The Future of Wales. Harry Davies.  
John Gay. George A. Aitken.  
The Tyranny of Socialism.  
The Unity of Thought and Action: Their Evolution.  
A Plan of Distributing Fish to Consumers.  
Party Government. F. V. Fisher.  
Human Armor: A Retrospect. Florence Peacock.  
A Plea for the Farmer. W. F. G.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Alte und Neue Welt.**—Einsiedeln.

Heft 12.

The Pfeifer Festival at Rappoltsweiler. Paul Friedrich.  
Night Flowers. Karl Bleibtreu.  
The Wedding of Princess May and the Duke of York. A. Heine.

Heft 1.

The Evolution of the Telautograph. M. Wildermann.  
Tübingen and Its Environs. A. vom Rhein.  
The Agricultural Movement in Middle Europe. P. Freidank.

**Chorgesang.**—Leipzig.

September 1.

F. X. Arens. With Portrait.  
Choruses: "Untreue," by M. Hiedler; "Der Wanderbursch," by Wilh. Sturm; "Gott grüsse Dich," by A. Weber.

September 15.

Alexander Siloti. With Portrait.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "I weiss net, wie's kommet," by J. Pache; and "Abschied der Zugvögel," by Reinhold.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig.

September 2.

Julius Müllensiefen. With Portrait.

September 9.

The World's Fair: A Retrospect. Paul von Szczepanski.  
Parroquets. Christian Schwarzkopf.

September 16.]

Letters from Sumatra. Gertrud Danne.  
Amateur Photography. Dr. A. Miethe.

September 24.

The Berlin Labor Colony. Paul Lindenberg.  
The Eastern Travels of the Tzarevitch.

September 30.

The Largest Organ in Germany, St. Nicholas Church, Hamburg.  
A Visit to Theodor Storm. Carl Hunnius.

**Deutscher Hausschatz.**—Regensburg. Heft 17.

Travels in the Alps. H. Kerner.  
Cholera and the Hamburg Epidemic. Dr. A. Schmid.

**Deutsche Revue.**—Breslau.

September.

King Charles of Roumania.—XX.  
Lothar Bucher.—IV. Heinrich von Pöschinger.

Dental Hygiene. Karl Röse.  
The Nature and Basis of Prejudice. Jürgen Bona Meyer.  
Sixteen Years in Leopold von Ranke's Workshop.—XIV. T. Wiedemann.

Correspondence of Joseph von Görres.—II. J. von Gruner.  
The Germans at the World's Fair. E. A. Schneider.

October.

King Charles of Roumania.—XXI.

Lothar Bucher.—V.

Inter-Confessional Parallels in the Church History of the Nineteenth Century.

Persia in European Politics. Gen. Sir F. Goldsmid.

Is the Kant-Laplace Theory of the Universe Compatible with Modern Science?

British and German Universities. Alexander Tille.

Unpublished Letters to George Andreas Reimer.—I. G. Hirzel.  
Goethe and Frederica. H. Kruse.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin.

Giuseppe Giochini Belli. Paul Heyse.

The Aborigines of Ceylon. Ernst Haeckel.

The Persecutions of Christians by the Roman Emperors. L. Friedlaender.

Girgenti and Palermo. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.

The Poor in Art: Fritz von Uhde's Scriptural Pictures. Herman Grimm.

Political Correspondence.

**Die Gartenlaube.**—Leipzig. Heft 10.

The Observatory on Mont Blanc. H. Gauss.

Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Germany at the World's Fair. R. Cronan.

Instantaneous Photography at the Manœuvres.

**Die Gesellschaft.**—Leipzig. September.

The Workingman's Sense of Beauty. J. Sabin.

Poems by Karl Strecker and Others.

Karl Strecker. With Portrait. Hans Merian.

The Bastille. Ottokar Stauff von der March.

Giordano Bruno. Karl Bleibtreu.

The Hostile Brothers: German Authors and Journalists.

A Visit to the Secessionists in Munich. Oskar Panizza.

**Konservative Monatsschrift.**—Leipzig.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters.—II.  
Otto Kraus.

The Extradition of Political Criminals. K. von Bruch.

Reform of the Lunacy Laws. F. von Oertzen.

Letters from the World's Fair.

The Trojan Question. Ernst Böttcher.



**Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.**

September 2.

Hypnotism and Suggestion in Vienna. W. Preyer.  
Nietzsche. Kurt Eisner.  
The French Theatre of This Century. Henri Becque

September 9.

The French Theatre. Continued. Henri Becque.  
Fatalism.

September 16.

Dresden Life. Wolfgang Kirchback.  
Fatalism.—II.  
The French Theatre. Continued. Henri Becque.

September 23.

Goethe's Outward Appearance. K. J. Schröer.  
Are Ibsen's Plots and Characters Norwegian? Professor N. Hertzberg.

**Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.**

No. 49.

Guy de Maupassant. Paul Ernst.  
The German "Gymasiast" of To-day. E. Erdmann.

No. 50.

The Labor Movement in Sweden. Hjalmar Branting.

No. 51.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Edw. Aveling.  
The Hygienic Conditions of the Baking Trade.

No. 52.

The Elections to the Prussian Landtag and Social Democracy.  
The French Elections.  
The Passing of the Swiss Factory Act. Dionys Zinner.

**Nord und Süd.—Breslau. September.**

William Steinway. With Portrait. Otto Floersheim.  
Leaves from the "Werther" Circle. Concluded. Eugen Wolff.  
The Church under Napoleon I. H. A. Taine.  
Musical Festival Days in Gotha. Paul Lindau.

**Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September.**

The Army of Social Democrats. Vivus.  
German and English National Economics.  
Leipzig University in the Past. Dr. Bruno Stübel.  
The Mimes of Herondas. Professor Adolf Bauer.  
The Style of the Period of the Migrations of the Nations. Prof. J. Strzygoroski.

The Folk-Song of Israel in the Mouths of the Prophets. Karl Budde.

A German Knight of Malta in the Sixteenth Century. Dr. M. Wagner.

Germanic Prehistoric History.  
Political Correspondence: The French Elections, the Silver Crisis, the New Taxes, the Customs War.

**Sphinx.—London. September.**

Theosophy at the Parliament of Religions. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.  
The Influence of Psychic Factors in Occultism. Dr. C. du Prel.  
Prof. Kraft-Ebing's Experiments. C. de Puységur.  
Victoria Chaplain Woodhull and Her Visions. Thomassin.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. September 14.**

Albert Ritschl's Teachings on the Godhead of Christ.—I. T. Granderath.

Nietzsche and Incorporated Science. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.  
The False Baldwin of Flanders.—I. L. Schmitt.  
Private Property in Land in the Middle Ages. H. Pesch.  
Pascal's Last Years.—II. W. Kreiten.

**Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.**

A Boating Regatta in Hamburg. F. Vezin.  
Thorn.  
Mme. Récamier. With Portrait.  
Linz, the Pearl of the Danube. F. Zöhrer.  
Rudolf von Gottschall.

**Universum.—Dresden.**

Heft 1.

Sea and Land. Dr. H. J. Klein.  
Marie Reisenhofer, Actress. With Portrait. L. Pietsch.

Heft 2.

Fiume and Abbazia. Illustrated. Dr. H. Noé.  
The Old and New Dukes of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. With Portrait.

**Unsere Zeit.—Berlin.**

Heft 14.

Modern Painting. Emil Peschkau.  
Handwriting in Court. H. Langenbruch.  
Why Germany Must Have Colonies. Dr. R. Jannasch.  
Imperial Finance Reform. Eugen Ludwig.

Heft 1.

Artificial Flowers and Their Manufacture. E. Bely.  
A New Telegraph: The Telautograph. Leo Silberstein.  
German Social Democracy. Dr. Kalthoff.  
South German Castles.

**Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. September.**

Murillo. H. Knackfuss.  
How Berlin Grows! Hanns von Zobeltitz.  
Anna Schramm, Actress. With Portraits. Julius Hart.  
Louis XVII of France. T. H. Pantenius.  
Chicago's High Houses. Paul von Szczepanski.  
Cloudland. Dr. Klein.

**Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.**

The Children of Venice. Waldemar Kaden.  
The Secret of Immunity in Disease. Dr. M. Alsberg.  
Fire Brigades Past and Present. Paul Lindenburg.  
Wagner's Victory in France. Felix Vogt.  
Innsbrück. Johannes Proelss.  
Electric Light on the Stage. F. Gross.  
Walking Sticks. Richard March.

**Die Waffen Nieder!—Dresden. September.**

The Sport of War. Moritz Adler.  
Federation and Peace. Marchese Pandolfi.

**Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. October.**

Fritz von Uhde. F. H. Meissner.  
Otto Ludwig. With Portrait. Ludwig Geiger.  
Reminiscences of Persia. H. Brugsch.  
Letters of Friedrich Bodenstedt to His Wife. With Portrait.

**Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. September.**

The Overrating of the Drama. Vivus.  
Rudyard Kipling. Marie Herzfeld.  
The Dramatic Censorship. E. Wengraf.  
Eduard Devrient in Karlsruhe. H. Sittenberger.

**THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.**

**Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. September.**

The Hygiene of Food and Lodging. Louis Wuarin.  
Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia.—III. Dr. F. Machon.

September 25.

Drumont and the Maligning of the Jews. Charles Albert.  
Buddhism. Continued. Emile Cère.

**Journal des Economistes.—Paris. September.**

The Socialist Congress at Zurich. G. de Molinari.  
The French Elections and Political Economy. E. Lamé-Fleury.  
The Parliamentary Work of the Chamber of Deputies (1892-93).  
How Many 5-Franc Pieces Remain to Us? A. de Foville.  
Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.  
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Science from May 15 to August 10, 1893.  
The Annual Meeting of the Cobden Club.  
Anti-Semitism and Jew-Baiting in Switzerland. Paul Muller.  
Do Economic and Moral Laws Authorize a Nation to Alienate Its Colonies for Money?

**Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. September 1.**

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question.—V. S. Ximènes.  
The Contemporary Literary and Historic Movement. Eugène Asse.

**Réforme Sociale.—Paris. September 16.**

Moral Philosophy and Social Reform. J. Gardair.  
Germany in the Middle Ages. Clément Juglar.  
Annual Meeting of the Belgian Society for the Study of Social Economics.  
The Tradition of "Patronage." Alexis Delaire.  
Statistics of Landed Property in Galicia. Ernest Dubois.  
The Distribution of Price. Léon Ollé Lapruno.

**Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.**

September 1.

Thomas Corneille. G. Timmory.  
Mlle. Montensier, a Theatre Directress. M. Pascal.

September 15.

Theatrical Folk Lore. Lazo Kostitch.  
Thomas Corneille. Concluded. G. Timmory.



## Revue Bleue.—Paris.

September 2.

The Press in England. Max Leclerc.  
Three Days at Chicago. Concluded. M. Bouchor.

September 9.

Literary Reminiscences: An Editor Sixty Years Ago. P. Audébrand.  
Education and Solidarity. Charles Recolin.

September 16.

An Indian Journalist: Behramji Malabari. Silvani Levi.  
The Rejection of Home Rule. F. Amouretti.

September 23.

Behramji Malabari. Concluded.  
Advertisement in the United States. Léo Claretie.

September 30.

The Great American Republic. B. Buisson.  
Hector Malot. J. Levallois.

## Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

September 1.

The Italians of To-day. R. Bazin.  
The West Indies.—I. Bermuda and the Bahamas. C. de Varigny.  
A Modern Prophet, Lawrence Oliphant. Pierre Mille.  
The Police, Vice and Crime of Berlin. A. Raffalovich.  
The Fables of the Middle Ages and the Origin of Modern Fairy Tales.  
Schopenhauer. The Man and the Philosopher. G. Valbert.

September 15.

Selections from the Memoirs of the Chancellor Pasquier.  
Ancient and Mediæval Chemistry.—I. M. Berthelot.  
International Critics and Criticism: George Brandès. J. Thorel.  
The Physiology of the Sexes. A. Fouillée.  
The French Antilles in 1893. M. Monchoisy.  
The English Reviews. T. Wyzewa.

## Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

September 1.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria. Ernest Tissot.  
The International Social Congress at Zurich.  
Victor Hugo's Posthumous Poems—"Toute la Lyre." With Portrait.  
Letters of George Sand. With Portrait.

September 15.

Byzantine Art and Its Influence on the West. Prof. L. Magne.  
Letters of George Sand. Continued. With Portraits.  
Reform of French Orthography. M. Gréard.  
Cardinal Richelieu. Pierre Bertrand.  
Maritime Progress, 1892-93. Ernest Lalanne.

## Revue de Famille.—Paris.

September 1.

Woman: The Mother. Jules Simon.  
Two Fancy-Dress Fêtes at the Court of Prussia, 1-36.  
The Drama During the Romantic Period. Germain Bapst.  
The Peace Movement in Europe. Baroness Bertha von Suttner.  
The French and the Kanakas. Paul Mimande.

September 16.

Patriotism. Alfred Mézières.  
The Ems Dispatch. Jean Heimweh.  
The Bishops of the Eighteenth Century. Francisque Bouillier.  
A Journey in the West Highlands of Scotland. Henri Potez.  
French Art Before Louis XIV. Gustave Larroumet.

## Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

September 1.

The Buffer State on the Upper Mekong. With Map. A. de Pourvoirville.  
The Railways of Central America. With Map.  
The Chinese in the United States.  
The Wine Industry of Australia. A. A. Fauvel.

September 15.

The Trans-Siberian Railway and the River Navigation of Siberia.  
The Situation at Tonkin.

## Revue Générale.—Brussels. September.

The Revision of the Constitution. Charles Woeste.  
Jean Lemaire and the Renaissance. Concluded. Georges Doutrepont.  
The Hôtel de Rambouillet. Concluded. Etienne Marcel.  
Lausanne. Charles Buet.  
The Tradition of "Patronage." A. Delaire.  
Janssen and the History of the German People. H. Francotte.

## Revue Philosophique.—Paris. September.

The Sensation of Pleasure. Bourdon.  
Vibratory Theory and Organic Laws of Sensibility. Dr. Pioger.  
Repetition and Time. L. Weber.  
Philosophic Misery in Spain. J. M. Guardia.

## Revue des Revues.—Paris. September.

Are We All Ill? Present Day Pessimism. Guillaume Ferrero.  
The New Schools of Poetry in France. George Lefèvre.

## Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 2.

The Banziris of French West Africa. With Maps. F. J. Clozel.

September 9.

The Domain of Mechanical Science. Saint-Loup.  
The Fight Against Alcoholism in Europe. J. Bergeron.

September 16.

Theatres from the Point of View of Optics. R. de Saussure.  
The Miracles of St. Vincent Ferrier. A. Corre and L. Laurent.

September 24.

Tuberculosis and Marriage.  
Theatres from the Point of View of Optics. Continued.

September 30.

The Defects of the Human Intelligence. G. Ferreoro.  
The Climate of Brazil. O. d'Aranjo.

## Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

The Decentralizing Action of Socialism. G. Ghisler.  
The Law of Sociability. Dr. J. Pioger.  
The International Socialist Congress at Zürich. V. Jaclard.  
The Nature and Exercise of the Military Profession. Hamon.  
Direct Legislation by the People. Charles Burckli.  
Schopenhauer and Proudhon as Moralists. Frablan.

## Université Catholique.—Lyons. September 15.

The Gospel According to St. Peter. E. Jacquier.  
Taine and Renan as Historians. Continued. P. Ragey.  
Janssen. Continued. Pastor.  
Abbé Guétal: An Artist Priest. Continued. A. Devaux.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

## La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

September 2.

The Pope's Letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux.  
Democracy, Ideal and Real.  
The Migrations of the Hittites. Conclusion.  
The Copernican System in the Days of Galileo and at the Present Time.

September 16.

The Actions and Instincts of Animals.  
The Chicago Columbian Exhibition.  
The Twenty-third Birthday of the Third Rome.

## La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

September 1.

Reminiscences of Guido del Duca. F. Torraca.  
A Census of Professions. Carlo F. Ferraris.  
Paltonism in the Poems of Lorenzo de' Medici. Conclusion. N. Scarano.  
The Last Duke of Lucca. Conclusion. Giovanni Sforza.  
The New Fragment of the Apocalypse of St. Peter. A. Chiappelli.

September 15.

H. A. Taine. Conclusion. G. Barzellotti.  
The Senate Question in the Revision of the Belgian Constitution.  
The Blockade of Siamese Ports and Pacific Blockades. O. Da Vella.  
The Jews in Venice and Her Colonies. L. A. Schiavi.

## La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

September 1.

The Life of Père Lacordaire (1845-1848).  
On the Rio della Plata. Continuation. A. Scalabrini.  
The Catholics at the Ballot Box. R. Ricci.  
The Religious Problem at the Present Time. Archbishop Tagliaferri.

September 16.

Electoral Reform in Belgium. A. Brunialti.  
From a Window Over the Bosphorus. Vico d'Arisbo.  
Morals in the Theatre. G. Bognetti.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AA.	Art Amateur.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GB.	Green Bag.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
				YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.

## Afghanistan: Facts about the Afghan Treaty, AQ.

## Africa:

- The Chicago Congress on Africa, F. P. Noble, OD.
- Congo Free State in the Redemption of Africa, OD.
- Divine Programme of the Dark Continent, Joseph Cook, OD, Sept.
- Prospects of Africa's Settlement by Whites, Carl Peters, F.
- The Art of the White City, Will H. Low, Scrib.
- The Zoutspanberg Gold Fields in South Africa, GJ, Sept.
- The Stairs Expedition to Katangaland, GJ, Sept.
- Marquis of Lorne and Imperial British East Africa Co., AQ.
- Agnosticism, William Maccall, Mon.

## Agriculture:

- The Agricultural Problem, W. E. Bear, EconJ, Sept.
- A Plea for the Farmer, WR.

## Alaska: Down the Yukon, Wm. Ogilvie, CanM.

## Anarchists, Judge Gary and the, M. M. Trumbull, A.

## Andes of Western Colombia, ScotGM, Sept.

## Annam or Cochinchina: History of Tchampa, AQ, July.

## Archæology:

- Ancient Sepulchre Cross Slabs, SunM.
- Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum, NC.
- Architecture: Lack of Originality in Architecture, EngM.
- Armies: Can Europe Afford her Armies? C. W. Dilke, NAR.

## Armor: Human Armor, Florence Peacock, WR.

## Artists, Modern, and their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.

## Asia: From Trebizond to Tabreez, E. L. Weeks, Harp.

## Asiatic Criticism of European Culture, Prof. Vambéry, NewR.

## Astronomy:

- Atoms and Sunbeams, Sir R. Ball, FR.
- The Life History of a Solar Eclipse, E. W. Maunder, K.
- What is the Sun's Photosphere? A. C. Ranyard, K.
- Mars as a World, G. Winterwood, GW.
- The "Demon" Star: Algol, J. E. Gore, GM.
- The Wonderful New Star of 1892, E. S. Holden, F.

## Athletics: College Athletics, F. A. Walker, HGM, Sept.

## Audition, Colored, The Problem of, M. Alfred Binet, PS.

## Australia:

## The Australian Crisis, Bank.

## Australia for Anglo-Indians, J. L. Parsons, AQ.

## Authors, A Group of Army, C. C. Bateman, CalM.

## Automatism and Spontaneity, E. Montgomery, Mon.

## Babylon and Persia, Chronology of the Kings of, W. H. Ward, HomR.

## Baptism, Spenser on, LuthQ.

## Baptist? What Makes a, H. L. Wayland, Chaut.

## Bee-Hive Huts, S. Baring-Gould, CJ.



- Béranger, C. Coquelin, CM.  
 Besant, Walter, A Character Sketch, John Underhill, RR.  
 Bible and Biblical Criticism :  
   Illogical Methods in Biblical Criticism, PQ.  
   The English Bible, J. T. Kay, SunH.  
   The Message of Israel, Julia Wedgewood, CR.  
   The Bible and Higher Criticism, H. Osgood, CT.  
   Higher Criticism Under Review, CT.  
   Christ at the Bar of Higher Criticism, D. J. Burrell, CT.  
   Westminster Doctrine of Holy Scripture, B. B. Warfield, PRR.  
   Dr. Briggs' Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch, PRR.  
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   Public and Private Epistles of the New Testament, PRR.  
   Relation of the Bible to Scientific Methods, LuthQ.  
 Bibliography, German Kantian, Erich Adickes, PR, Sept.  
 Bicycling :  
   The Wheel in California, M. Cerf, OM.  
   Lenz's World Tour A wheel, O.  
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 Bremer, Fredrika, A. Hope, GW.  
 Bricks, The Manufacture of, G. H. Schumann, CasM.  
 Bulgaria : The Pomaks of Rhodope, J. D. Bourchier, FR.  
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 Business Outlook, The, NAR.  
 California :  
   Camping in Mendocino, C. S. Greene, OM.  
   The Reformatory Movement in California, A. Drahts, OM.  
   The Wheel in California, M. Cerf, OM.  
   Around the Garden of the Gods, J. J. Peatfield, CalIM.  
   California as a Health Resort, P. C. Remondine, CalIM.  
   The Fra Diavolo of El Dorado (Joaquin Murieta), N. Boyce, CalIM.  
 Camel as a Freight Carrier, The, E. Mitchell, EngM.  
 Camera and the Pulpit, The, A. W. Patten, PB, Sept.  
 Canada, Northwestern Mounted Police of, J. G. A. Creighton, Scrib.  
 Canada and Her New Governor, P. A. Hurd, EI.  
 Cancer : The Increase of Cancer, H. P. Dunn, New R.  
 Canoeing in America, L. J. Vance, Cos.  
 Carter, Robert, of Virginia, Kate M. Rowland, MAH, Sept.  
 Cashmere Camp Life, C.  
 Charities, Jewish, of New York, Gustav Gottheil, MM.  
 Charity Movements, American, J. H. Finley, Chaut.  
 Chautauqua, Bishop Vincent on, RC, Sept.  
 Chicago, Lloyd Bryce, PMM.  
 Chicago, The Massacre of, James Milne, GM.  
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 China : The Alliance of China and India, A. Michie, AQ.  
 Cholera : Plague on a Pleasure Boat, J. S. Stevenson, CM.  
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 Christ, The Age Needing a Larger Conception of, G. R. Pike, CT.  
 Church, The Civic, RR.  
 Church of the Future : Conference at Lucerne, RC, Sept.  
 Church, The Model, W. F. Crafts, HomR.  
 Churches :  
   Winchester Cathedral, Canon Benham, GW.  
   St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mary L. Sinclair, GM.  
 Clinton, George, Administration of—1743-1753, NatM.  
 Cobbett, William, Leslie Stephenson, NewR.  
 Coburg Family and the English Court, C. Lowe, EI.  
 Coburg-Gotha, Duke Ernst of, Karl Blind, CR.  
 Colleges :  
   Williams College, L. W. Spring, NEM.  
   Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago, H. J. Perry, NEM.  
   Different Methods of Admission to College, EdRA.  
   Entrance Examinations in English at Stanford, EdRA.  
   Marlborough College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.  
   College Athletics, F. A. Walker, HGM, Sept.  
   Harvard Exhibit at the World's Fair, E. Cummings, HGM, Sept.  
 Commerce, The Real Currency of, G. S. Coe, EngM.  
 Congress at Work, Edward P. Lee, AJP.  
 Constitutions, First State, W. C. Morey, AAPs, Sept.  
 Consumption : A Hopeful Outlook, John Ferguson, CanM.  
 Co-operative Society at Villaines, A. French, EconJ, Sept.  
 Cork Forests of Spain and Portugal, BTJ, Sept.  
 Corsica : The Banditti of Corsica, Caroline Holland, CR.  
 Cossacks, Ural, and Their Fisheries, N. Borodine, PS.  
 Cowpens, Hannah's, A Battlefield of the Revolution, MAH, Sept.  
 Copyright, A French View of American, D, Sept. 16.  
 Crime : New Ways With Old Offenders, M. Crackanthorpe, NC.  
 Crime, the Psychology of, Henry Wood, A.  
 Criminal Festivals, M. Guillaume Ferrero, PS.  
 Criminology, Fundamental Principles of, Arthur Macdonald, LAH, Sept.  
 Cross-examination as an Art, A. Oakley Hall, GB, Sept.  
 Deerhound in America, The, G. Macdougall, CalIM.  
 Determinism, Ethical Implications of, Eliza Ritchie, PR, Sept.  
 Diamond, Artificial Reproduction of the, Leo Dex, Chaut.  
 Drawing for Beginners—III, AA.  
 Dress : The Follies of Fashion, Mrs. Parr, PMM.  
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 Echegaray, José, Hannah Lynch on, CR.  
 Economical and Statistical Studies at Chicago, D, Oct. 1.  
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 Egypt :  
   Life in Modern Egypt, C. B. Roylance Kent, GM.  
   The Pyramids, C. W. Wood, Arg.  
 Electricity at the World's Fair—I, C. M. Lungren, PS.  
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 Engine Speed, The Limitation of, C. T. Porter, CasM.  
 Engines, Modern Gas and Oil—VIII, Albert Spies, CasM.  
 Engineering, The Field for Domestic, L. Allen, EngM.  
 Engineering : Reduction Formula for Stadia Leveling, JAES, Aug.  
 Epicureanism, A Phase of Modern, C. M. Williams, IJE.  
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 Fashion and Economics, Caroline A. Foley, EconJ, Sept.  
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 Filtration, Water, and the Cholera, R. Koch, San.  
 Finance :  
   Bullion Notes and an Elastic Currency, J. R. Commons, AAPs, Sept.  
   The Evils of an Appreciating Currency, Edward B. Howell, RR.  
   Downfall of Certain Financial Fallacies, D. A. Wells, F.  
   With and without a Government Bank, Van Buren Denslow, SEcon.  
   Path to Safe Banking and Currency, George Gunton, SEcon.  
   Elementary Questions Concerning Money, G. H. Smith, AJP.  
   The Gospel of Bimetallism, F. J. Scott, AJP.  
   Silver or Fiat Money, A. J. Warner, A.  
   A Ready Financial Relief, W. H. Van Ornum, A.  
   The Case for Gold, Sir J. Lubbock, PMM.  
   The Case for Silver, Vicary Gibbs, PMM.  
   The Silver Question, CJ; FR.  
   The Rehabilitation of Silver, A. G. Schiff, FR.  
   The Balance of Trade, G. Chesney, FR.  
   The Stock Exchange and the Public, H. J. Jennings, GM.  
 Finland : A Fortnight in Finland, J. D. Rees, NatR.  
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   The Protection of Our Sea Fisheries, F. G. Aflalo, LH.  
   A Plan of Distributing Fish to Consumers, WR.  
   Electric Fishes, Dr. McKendrick, FR.  
   With a Fishing Tug on Lake Superior, H. J. Woodside, CanM.  
   Ural Cossacks and Their Fisheries, N. Borodine, PS.  
   Ouananiche Fishing, Eugene McCarthy, O.  
   Curious Breadwinners of the Deep, C. B. Hudson, Cos.  
   Flodden or Braxton ? W. S. Dagleish, GW.  
 France :  
   The New Chamber of Deputies, Mrs. Crawford, NatR.  
   French Protection and Swiss Retaliation, EconJ, Sept.  
   "Syndicate Agricoles," H. W. Wolff, EconJ, Sept.  
   A French Town in Summer, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.  
   Franco-German War, F. Greenwood, Mac.  
   French in London, Mrs. Brewer, SunH.  
 Fruit-Growing in the Annapolis Valley, J. W. Longley, CanM.  
 Galilee's Daughter, St. Maria Celeste, Helen Zimmern, NH.  
 Game-Laws, Working of, Charles Rohrer, WR.  
 Geology : Position of Geology, Professor Prestwich, NC.  
 Germany : Life Among German Tramps, Josiah Flynt, CM.  
 Germany, Sunday in, G. M. Wicher, AR.  
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 Greece : The Archaic Statues of the Acropolis Museum, NC.  
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 Harvard and Vacation Fifty Years Ago, H. J. Perry, NEM.  
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 Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission, The, James Monroe, AM.  
 Health, A National Department of, W. W. Willoughby, AAPs, Sept.  
 Heaven, An Episcopal View of, Reginald H. Howe, NAR.  
 Helena, St., S. Baring-Gould, NH.  
 Heredity vs. Evolution, Theodore Gilman, Mon.  
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 Heroines of French History, R. H. Titherington, MM.  
 Hierapolis : The Holy City of Phrygia, W. M. Ramsay, CR.  
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   Boars and Boar-Hunting, G. A. Stockwell, O.  
   A Deer-Hunt in Old Virginia, Alex. Hunter, O.  
   The Mystery of the Red Fox, Joel Chandler Harris, Scrib.  
   Our National Game-Bird, Charles D. Lanier, Harp.



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 Thirty Years of Shikar, E. Braddon, Black.  
 The Parsees, Miss C. Sorabji, NC.  
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 Indo-China, Journeys in French, G. N. Curzon, GJ, Sept.  
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 Italy : Notes of a Journey in South Italy, J. A. Symonds, FR.  
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 Jetties : The Longest Jetty in the World, A. H. Sydenham, OM.  
 Jewish Charities of New York, Gustav Gottheil, MM.  
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 Truth About the Jews in Spain, M. P. Villamil, CW.  
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 Journalism : The Men Who Make the New York Sun, E. J. Edwards, MM.  
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 Labor :  
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 Specialization of Labor Functions, K. Bockock, SEcon.  
 Land Reform, R. M. Ferguson, CR.  
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 How to Popularize a Free Library, Peter Corvell, NewR.  
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 English Seamen of the Sixteenth Century, J. A. Froude, Long.  
 Necromancy Unveiled, A. Herrmann, Lipp.  
 Negroes : Have American Negroes Too Much Liberty ? C. H. Smith, F.  
 Negro Problem, Ultimate Solution of the, W. A. Curtis, AJP.  
 Negro Women, Southern, Olive R. Jefferson, Chaut.  
 Newark, The Story of, F. W. Ricord, NatM.  
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 New York, The Wealth of—II, Thomas F. Gilroy, NAR.  
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 Persia : The New Map of Persia, J. Burgess, ScotGM, Sept.  
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 Scandinavia, Recent Dogmatic Thought in, C. E. Lindberg, PRR.  
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   The Way of the World at Sea, W. J. Gordon, LH.  
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   Effect of Subsidies on Shipping, Thomas Rhodes, EngM.  
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   A Siamese Pageant, David Kerr, CJ.  
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   True Significance of the Western Unrest, C. S. Gleed, F.  
   Christian Socialism, S. E. Keeble, GT.  
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   The Gothenburg System in America, E. R. L. Gould, AM.  
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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*From Photo. by Valentine & Son, of Edinburgh.*

NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS GRANDCHILD DOROTHY DREW.

Taken at Hawarden, October 13, 1893.



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1893.

No. 6

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*An Eventful  
Season.*

The autumn has been almost bewildering in the variety of its significant events, and our American newspapers have not had need to manufacture sensations for dearth of live and stirring news. The World's Fair, which gained mightily in hold upon the nation through its concluding weeks, was coming to its final moment in an exceeding blaze of triumphant glory when Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, was assassinated—a tragedy which immediately led to something like an epidemic of attempts by “cranks” upon the lives of officials or prominent personages in various places throughout the country. Elections in an odd year have seldom been so bitterly contested, or so important, by reason of the principles involved and the possible effects of their outcome. The final adjournment of the extra session of Congress came after such a stubborn and prolonged fight against the inevitable as the United States Senate had never known before; and the whole country was shaken by the tremendous proportions and fierce intensity of the combat for and against the continued purchase of silver for monetary purposes by the government. Meanwhile, the continued severity of the business depression had been exemplified almost daily by some fresh instance of a commercial or financial downfall under striking or sensational circumstances. Then came the wholly extraordinary announcements of the administration's decision to overthrow the existing government of Hawaii, and to restore to power the Queen who was deposed by a successful revolution last January; and certainly there was nothing tame in such a proposal as that, nor was there anything commonplace or merely routine in any of the proceedings. On the contrary, the “Hawaiian business” took on forms almost sensational enough to satisfy the most exacting of modern managing editors. Then the country had its attention incidentally occupied with the fitting out at New York, by agents of the Brazilian government, of a fleet of extemporized war ships; and these American-built vessels, equipped with the latest inventions that American ingenuity could devise, and officered and entirely manned with volunteer American crews, actually set sail in November for

South American waters, to conquer the revolted Brazilian navy under Admiral Mello. And to these sufficient provocatives there might be added sundry other matters that have played their part in keeping the public mind well on the *qui vive*, and in preventing the waters of the common consciousness from growing stagnant.



HON. A. S. WILLIS, MINISTER TO HAWAII.

*Oh, for a  
Cable to  
Honolulu!*

Perhaps all parties involved in any manner in the Hawaiian complication will agree with us in wishing that the proposed cable between San Francisco and Honolulu were laid and in working order. Much of the practical difficulty in the way of a final solution of the issues that have been pending for nearly a year has been due to the lack of frequent and rapid communication. This lack has made it necessary to accord an unusually wide range of discretion to those who represent us there. Minister Stevens and our naval officers at the time of the revolution last January could





HON. JAMES H. BLOUNT, EX-MINISTER TO HAWAII.

not telegraph for immediate and specific instructions, and they were obliged to act upon their own judgments in the light of their previous general advices from Washington. Their course was in most respects sustained by the Harrison administration; but when Mr. Cleveland came into office he sent Mr. Blount of Georgia to Hawaii clothed with paramount authority, as it seems, to do in the name of the United States anything he thought best. The constitution and laws of this country do not provide in any precise way for such office as Mr. Blount held, and his going to Honolulu and taking down the American flag was at least fully as anomalous a proceeding as had been Mr. Stevens' in setting up an American protectorate and raising the American flag on the Islands. Neither of these history-making acts could possibly have occurred at the volition of an American Minister or of a citizen sent on a mission of investigation by the President, if there had been such a thing as a telegraph line connecting the Islands with the mainland. Without the advice or consent of Congress a protectorate was established by a resident Minister, and without the advice or consent of Congress that protectorate was disestablished by mandate of Mr. Blount, who was afterwards made Minister in Mr. Stevens' place, but who seems at the time of his decision about the flag to have held no well-defined office. He had gone to the Islands to obtain information in order that the present administration might have further enlightenment for its guidance. Some weeks ago he returned, and resigned his post as Minister to Hawaii. It was made known also that he had rendered to the President a written report embodying his opinions about affairs in

Hawaii. The President thereupon appointed and sent out a new minister to Hawaii,—Mr. Willis, of Kentucky. After Mr. Willis had departed there was given to the public a report from the Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, to the President dealing in a most unexpected way with the Hawaiian question. This letter was dated October 18, but it was not published until November 10. It made the grave charge that the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani had been brought about by an American conspiracy, in which Minister Stevens and our naval officers were leading participants, and that it could not have succeeded without the presence of the marines which were landed from the American man-of-war "Boston." Mr. Gresham concludes that our government must now undo a great wrong by restoring the Queen to her lost throne.

*Mr. Gresham's  
Hawaiian  
Policy.*

It is not strange that this letter should have created a blaze of excitement. Mr. Blount's report had not been published, and Mr. Gresham's statement did not include any evidence for this new version of the facts. It could only be known that he had adopted his views from Mr. Blount. But even then the testimony of one ex-Minister was squarely in conflict with that of another ex-Minister. Mr. Stevens' reports of the Hawaiian Revolution are on file in the State Department, and were given to the public long ago; moreover, he at once replied to Mr. Gresham in a statement explicitly denying the charges. Inasmuch as the Stevens statement of the facts has had wide acceptance and much corroboration, it is not strange that Mr. Gresham's theory, that the revolution was a conspiracy in which our own Minister and our own naval forces were wickedly involved, was more generally criticised than adopted. The plan of withholding Mr. Blount's report until the reassembling of Congress was finally abandoned, and the document appeared in the newspapers on the morning of November 21. But its contents were less important than the country had been taught to expect. The report is not impartial in its method or manner, and reads like a special plea. It may mean much or little, according to the sympathies of the reader.

*The Mission  
of Mr. Willis.*

After the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter it was reported as a fact by the press that Minister Willis had gone to Hawaii with authority to inform the Provisional Government that the United States would definitely reject Hawaii's overtures for annexation, and also clothed with full power to restore Queen Liliuokalani, by force if necessary. Meanwhile, the administration had recalled Admiral Skerrett from command of our ships in Hawaiian waters, on the alleged ground that he was unduly friendly to the existing government, and had placed Admiral Irwin in command. Whether or not Mr. Willis had been expected at once to restore the old order of things, he certainly took no such immediate action; for ships sailing a few days



after his arrival brought to San Francisco the news of his courteous reception by President Dole, and of the continued prestige and vigor of the Provisional Government.

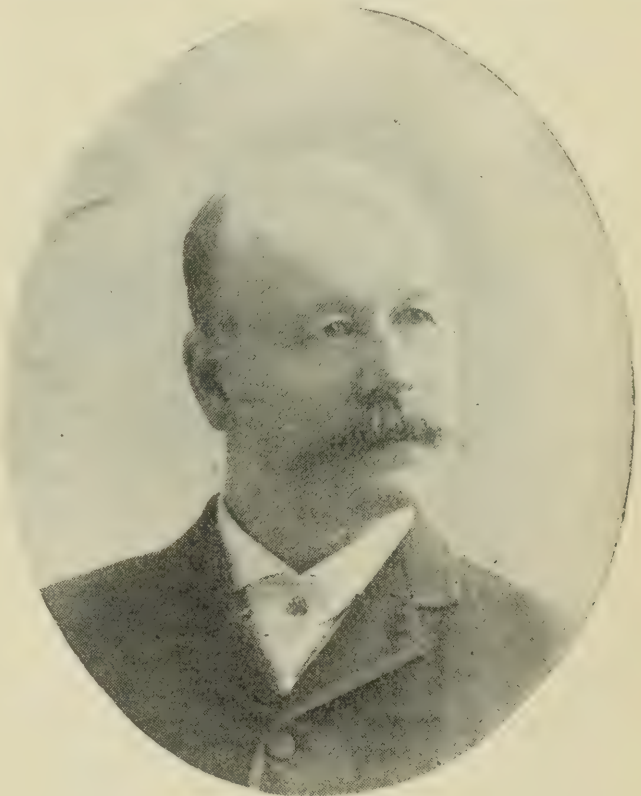
*The Future  
of the Islands.*

Now that the Cleveland administration has hesitated so long to exhibit a definite attitude towards Hawaii, it is only to be hoped that nothing precipitate or violent will be done. It seemed to us, at the time of it, that the revolution in Hawaii was righteous and commendable from every point of view, and we cannot change this opinion without weighty evidence. Moreover, we believe that responsibility ought to go with power; and inasmuch as America intends in fact to be the arbiter of the destinies of the Sandwich Islands, America ought not to shirk the responsibility of giving the Islands a good and stable government, under the American flag. It is, however, a question upon which men may honestly differ. The REVIEW believed that prompt annexation, months ago, was the thing to be desired. Certainly for Hawaii it would be infinite gain to come under our flag; and for us it would seem both an advantage and a duty to accept Hawaii's request for some form of political union with the United States. It is not necessary here to amplify the arguments. Unless one is familiar with the part that America has played in those Islands during nearly all of this century, and in sympathy with the noble work of education and Christianization accomplished there by American missionaries, one cannot see the situation as it appears from our standpoint.

*The Elections  
and  
Tariff Revision.*

Congress is on the eve of reassembling for the regular December session. Only 31 days will have elapsed from the conclusion of the extra session to the resumption of business on Monday, December 4. Meanwhile Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, together with a group of his Democratic colleagues, and with the presumable co-operation of Secretary Carlisle and the President, has been hard at work upon a tariff and revenue bill. It is said that the new measure is to include an income tax, is to increase the internal revenue taxes, and is to overhaul and reduce very materially the protective schedules of the existing McKinley tariff. If the State elections in November had confirmed the popular decision of 1892, there can be little doubt as to the comparative ease with which a revised tariff and revenue measure might be carried through both Houses in the coming session. The elections of 1892, like those of 1890, pointed clearly at a preponderant sentiment against the Republican tariff of three years ago. But now the pendulum seems to have swung as strongly the other way. Ohio made the tariff the one conspicuous issue, with Mr. McKinley as Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Neal, author of the anti-protection plank in the last National Democratic platform, heading the ticket of his party. Mr.

McKinley was elected by a majority exceeding 81,000, although in the presidential contest a year ago the Republicans carried Ohio by barely 1,000. This is indicative of a remarkable revulsion of feeling on the tariff question. In Massachusetts, where the same issue was kept well at the front, Mr. Greenhalge, the Republican candidate, was elected Governor by a large majority, although the State had seemed to have gone over either to the Democratic or the "doubtful" list. In Iowa, also, the Republicans were successful to an



HON. F. T. GREENHALGE, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF  
MASSACHUSETTS.

extent for which the country at large was not at all prepared; and it would seem that the tariff was an influential factor in the campaign in that State. The abandonment of prohibition as a party tenet did not result in any such net loss as had seemed likely, and perhaps the return of German and other voters who had been disaffected by the prohibition attitude of the party counted against the defections to the third-party prohibitionist camp. Mr. Jackson was elected Governor by a good majority. The criticisms of his personal record, so widely published and commented upon in the press, to which allusion was also made in these columns last month, were evidently not regarded by the Iowa voters as of essential importance. Iowa has been in the habit of electing only good men to high office, and it is but fair to assume that his fellow-citizens knew Mr. Jackson to be worthy to fill the position to which by so considerable a vote they had elevated him. We are glad to be informed from Iowa that this magazine was in error last month in stating that Mr. Jackson's disbarment as a pension attorney had not





HON. F. D. JACKSON, GOV.-ELECT OF IOWA.

been revoked. The paragraph was written upon what seemed to be authoritative reports. Outside of Iowa the interesting fact is the recovery of a strong ascendancy by the Hawkeye Republicans on the strength of national issues. Pennsylvania voted its traditional tariff principles with an unwonted emphasis. In short, there was as distinct a Republican wave all along shore this year as last year there was a Democratic wave.

*The Tariff  
Still a  
Party Football.*

This popular reaction can but affect seriously the deliberations of Congress. The hard times have been attributed in large part to uncertainty about the tariff; and many workingmen who in 1890 and again in 1892 voted against "McKinleyism," are now suspecting that it was those very votes that precipitated the panic, stopped the factories and threw them out of employment. So they are ready to try the experiment of voting the other way. The moral of it all is that the tariff should not be the football of party politics. Once adopted, a tariff measure ought by general consent to remain on the statute books for a period of years. The business of the country can survive any policy from the highest protection to absolute free trade, if only it can have some assurance of a consistent maintenance of the policy when once declared. It would be well if business men would agree to drop their controversial theories on the subject of tariffs, and do everything in their power to induce Congress to deal with the question on its practical merits. The present Congress will be greatly tempted to pass a

political rather than a business tariff bill. At the end of the session the members of the House must go home and face the Congressional campaign of 1894; and the tariff bids fair for a year to come to be more than ever a strictly party issue. This is unfortunate for the country.

*Honest Government  
as a  
Winning Issue.*

In the State of New York there was a mighty uprising against the machine politicians who had obtained control of the Democratic organization, and who had affronted the self-respect of the State by nominating for a vacant Judgeship on the bench of Appeals the man whose trickery had availed two years ago to give his party control of the State Senate, in the face of a contrary vote at the polls. The better class of Democrats voted largely with the Republicans or else abstained altogether, and the result was that Maynard was defeated by crushing majorities. The most absorbing municipal contest of the season was the struggle of Brooklyn to rid itself of the corrupt and shameless "boss" rule under which it has writhed for several years. The effort was thoroughly successful, in spite of the many false registrations, illegal naturalizations and other forms of offense against an honest vote by means of which the desperate ringsters tried to save themselves. All honor is due the fine civic spirit of the men who rose superior to mere party ties and worked together for the redemption of their city. Some extreme cases of conspiracy against the election laws are to be fully investigated and prosecuted. Treason, in the old-fashioned meaning of the word, is a crime that is practically obsolete. The real treason to-day in this republic is the crime that men commit when they try to interfere in any way with an honest vote of the legally qualified voters. Our laws are not severe enough in their punishment of such wrongs. It might be well, for instance, to abolish capital punishment for murder, but to attach the death penalty to crimes subversive of the foundation principles of our form of government. This is merely a suggestion.

*Decency  
Triumphs  
in New Jersey.*

New Jersey as well as New York has had a notable fight for purer and more decent government, and has won a memorable victory. Strange as it may seem, that State had fallen into the clutches of a body of race-track gamblers who had secured scandalous legislation in their own interest and had trampled rough-shod upon every tradition of morality and respectability. The uprising against these thugs and criminals has been effective at every point. Such victories as these in New Jersey and New York are encouraging because they show that there is moral health in the community and that in real emergencies the appeal to public sentiment can be made successfully. The downfall of the Brooklyn ring, and the rout of the New Jersey conspirators are of ill omen to Tammany Hall. Its turn will surely come.



*Chicago  
and  
Judge Gary.*

Chicago also vindicated a principle and showed capacity for intelligent popular action in that it refused to drive Judge Gary from the bench he has honored for so many years. Governor Altgeld some months ago, in pardoning the anarchists whom Gary had sentenced, poured out the vials of his denunciation on the head of the venerable Judge; and though Gary like himself is a Democrat, he succeeded in preventing Gary's renomination by his own party. The Republicans, however, nominated Gary, and were supported by a large body of Democrats. His election was won by a splendid majority. In other respects the result of the campaign in Chicago is gratifying to the friends of good order and reputable government. Chicago emerges from the World's Fair experience with higher ideals and nobler ambitions; and the election returns were in their way an evidence of maturer civic life and improved popular judgment.

*Woman Suffrage  
in Colorado  
and Elsewhere.*

But as a fact of permanent importance nothing else in the elections was more noteworthy than the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of Colorado extending the right of suffrage to women on equal terms with men. The women of Colorado are, to an unusual extent, readers and thinkers, who show an intelligent interest in public and social affairs. The actual working of woman suffrage in Colorado will not fail to attract the attention of the world. Mean-



THE LATE MRS. LUCY STONE.

while the news from England is to the effect that the bill pending in Parliament to establish local elective governments, somewhat on our township and village plan, in the minor divisions of Great Britain, may very possibly be so amended as to give women the

same electoral status as men. In the British colonies the woman suffrage movement is making progress, and upon the whole there is now a comparatively encouraging outlook for a cause that had until lately seemed somewhat to languish. The death of Mrs.



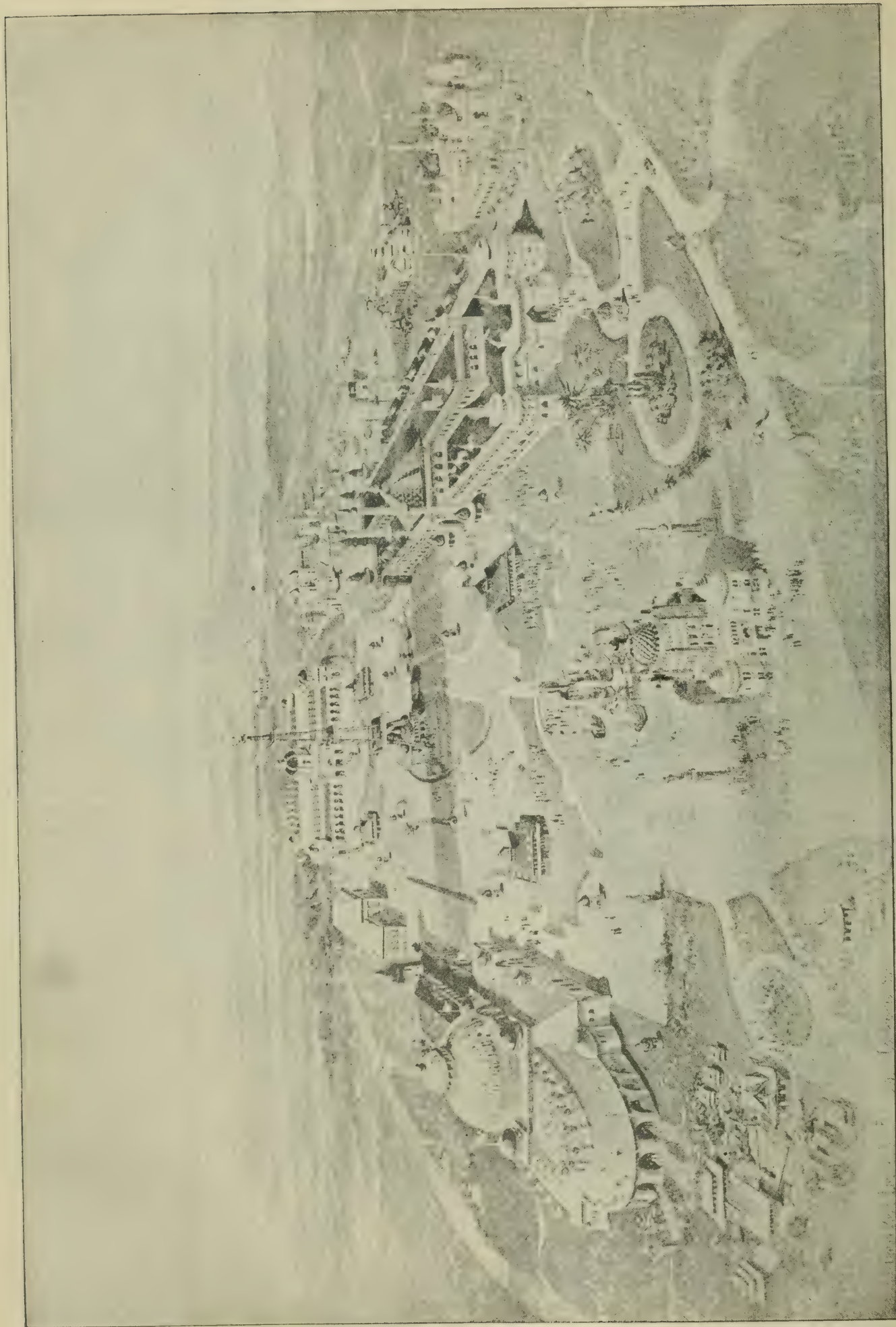
JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY, OF CHICAGO.

Lucy Stone has cost the suffrage movement one of its ablest and noblest leaders. She spent her life in the attempt to secure practical recognition of what she considered to be woman's inherent right to participate in a government that professes to be based upon the consent of the governed.

*The Prohibition  
Outlook.*

It is too early to predict anything as to the effect that the elections in Iowa, Dakota and Kansas may have, directly or indirectly, upon the maintenance of prohibition. It is quite possible that the Iowa law will remain unaltered, although there is some reason to think that it may be modified in such a way as to allow communities in which prohibition has never been enforced to regulate, control and tax the traffic that actually exists. A determined contest in the Iowa legislature at the coming session is to be expected as a matter of course. The victory of the Republicans over the Populists in Kansas would appear to involve no prospect of any change in the prohibitory régime. Speaking in general, the temperance question was less conspicuous in State politics this year than usual. In South Carolina Governor Tilman's State Dispensary system seems to grow in favor, while in several northern States and cities much interest has been manifested in the so-called Gothenburg plan. In England the "Direct Veto"—i. e., Local Option—is the desired goal of the temperance party.





GENERAL VIEW OF THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.



*The Abandonment of Silver Purchases.* The final vote, after the interminable silver debate, which had occupied the United States Senate through many tedious weeks, was reached on October 30. The Voorhees bill, repealing the silver purchase clauses of the so-called Sherman act of 1890, was passed by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two. If ten Senators who were paired are assigned to their respective positions, the final attitude of the Senate appears to have been forty-eight in favor of repeal and thirty-seven against it. Twenty-six of the forty-eight were Republicans and twenty-two were Democrats. Nearly all of these "repealers" were representatives of States lying east of the Missouri river and north of Mason and Dixon's line. The thirty-seven opposing Senators included twenty-two Democrats, twelve Republicans and three Populists. Excepting Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the twelve Republicans represented silver-producing States; and the twenty-two Democrats were nearly all Southern men. So distinct a sectional cleavage on the monetary issue is to be regretted. While the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has held that the repeal of the silver purchase law was an advisable step, we do not at all believe that the currency of the country is now left in a satisfactory condition, or that the bimetallic cause should be abandoned. It is evident that the inordinate delay of the final vote affected the fall trade of the country very detrimentally. President Cleveland's firm attitude, and his absolute refusal at any point to encourage any compromise, had much to do in securing the final result. After the first sharp drop, the changed policy seemed to have no particular effect upon the market price of silver.

*A Closing Episode at the Fair.* The last ceremony that was witnessed on the World's Fair grounds was on the morning of November 1, when the old Liberty Bell, beginning its return journey to its place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was brought to the side of the new Columbian Liberty Bell. It seems that Mayor Harrison had made his very last public utterance some two days before, when he bade the new bell Godspeed in its mission of liberty, peace and good will throughout the earth. The bells were draped as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Harrison. Present were the white-bordered flag of Human Freedom and the official flag of the Exhibition, which are to accompany the Columbian Liberty Bell on its travels. Mr. McDowell, whose idea is carried out in this



THE LIBERTY BELLS, FAIR GROUNDS, NOVEMBER 1.

bell, declares that it "is typical of the new America, —the America of the World's Columbian Exposition, the America of the World's Parliament of Religions, and the America of the white-bordered flag of peace." He further declares:

The next great mission of the Columbian Liberty Bell is to be at Runnymede, on Magna Charta Day, on June 15 next, that it may there be the central feature in the proposed celebration by all of the English-speaking race of the greatest liberty event in the history of the race, the birth of English-speaking freedom at Runnymede in 1215. This celebration will be the first practical step forward in undoing the blunders of the third George and in bringing together heart to heart, hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder the English-speaking world, that militarism may be obliterated from the planet, that even the preparation for war shall cease, and that between nations differences shall be settled without thought of bloodshed as they are between the States of the Union through the Supreme Court of the United States.

*California's "Midwinter" Exposition.* San Francisco is full of life and stir in preparation for the "California Midwinter International Exposition," which is to open on January 1, and to continue six months. The great Pacific Coast is an empire all of itself, full of a unique and endless charm, and its Fair,—which of course makes no pretence to the magnitude and almost indescribable grandeur of the "White City,"—will be as fascinating as California itself is. This Fair will epitomize the character and products of the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers," reflecting somewhat of all its strange and novel phases. It will be Mexican-Spanish, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and above all intensely Californian and American. California itself is, of course, a vastly greater show than any Fair its enterprising people



can ever devise. But the "Mid-winter Exposition" will help to give definite form to many a man's vague plans of visiting the Pacific Coast, and that, perhaps, will be its greatest service to the country. Everybody in the East intends some time to make a trip to California, but the distance is formidable, and old men are dying every day who had meant ever since 1849 to see the Golden Gate some time or other but had never got started. The fact of the Mid-winter Fair should transform general intentions into specific plans. Patriotism, if nothing else, should impel every American who can possibly afford it to see for himself the wonders that lie upon the western margin of his glorious country. The General Manager of the Fair is Mr. M. H. de Young, whose name is everywhere synonymous with San Francisco journalism, politics and business enterprise. All success to the "California Mid-winter!"

*The Naval  
War in  
Brazil.*

The war in Brazil, like the complications in Hawaii, was involved in a large cloud of contradictory rumor at the time when this was written. President Peixoto had shown an unexpected command both of money and of ideas in the measures taken by him to improvise a new navy to cope with the one that had rebelled against his government. Little did we imagine when the splendid Brazilian war ship "Aquidaban" lay at anchor in the



BRAZILIAN SHIP "NICTTHEROY," FORMERLY AMERICAN "EL CID."

river at New York at the time of the naval parade some six or seven months ago that within the year there would be armed and equipped at the New York docks, and sent forth with American officers and crews, a naval flotilla designed to meet and destroy the "Aquidaban." There is reason to think it probable that these very Brazilian marines who paraded the streets of New York so jauntily last April will in December meet in a deadly fight at sea somewhere off the Brazilian coast a lot of "Yankee" mercenaries in the employ of President Peixoto. It was very interesting to note the rapidity and inventive skill with which the fast merchant ship "El

Cid" was made over into the Brazilian dynamite cruiser "Nicttheroy;" and the transformation of half a dozen other commercial vessels into floating engines of war was indeed an object lesson. It helped to give one an idea of what this country might do for its own purposes under the spur of a great necessity, such as the outbreak of war with a European naval power. But certainly it must have been distasteful to not a few thoughtful Americans to reflect that their fellow countrymen were to participate, merely for pay or the love of adventure, in the civil warfare of a foreign state. Our government has refused to recognize the belligerent



BRAZILIAN MARINES IN NEW YORK LAST APRIL.



rights of Admiral Mello, and that doughty leader's cause seems to be growing more forlorn. A considerable sensation was created in Europe, as well as in North and South America, by the report, late in November, that Mello had proclaimed the grandson of the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro as Emperor of Brazil, and that the war henceforth was to take the form of a struggle for and against a restoration of monarchical government. But the report was generally denied by Mello's friends, and seemed to lack inherent probability.

*The  
Matabele  
War.*

In South Africa the forces at the front have proved too strong for the statesmen at the capitals. If the will either of Lobengula or of Mr. Cecil Rhodes could have prevailed there would have been no war in Matabeleland. But neither the aged King nor the brilliant Imperialist statesman could control the forces which have plunged Central South Africa into war. On October 2 a telegram arrived announcing that the Matabele had fired on the British police near Fort Victoria and then departed, 7,000 strong, towards the northeast. Sir Henry Loch, High Commissioner at the Cape, was convinced by this act that the Matabele were bent on war, and charged Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of Mashonaland, to take all necessary measures for protecting British lives and interests in that region. Dr. Jameson immediately decided to take the offensive. On October 5, one or two hundred miles away to the southwest, a patrol of Bechuanaland police was fired upon by Matabele warriors, who retreated under a return fusillade. Major Goold Adams, the chief of this police, was accordingly instructed by Sir Henry Loch to proceed against Lobengula from the south. On the 14th he was reinforced by 1,700 well-armed Bamangwato troops, commanded by their King Khama, who is the most distinguished trophy of Christian missions to be found in Africa. On the 15th a skirmish took place between Dr. Jameson's scouts, in which one of his men was wounded and twenty-two of the Matabele killed. This was the prelude to two small battles on the 16th. The British column from Victoria attacked and defeated the Matabele at Mdaima's mountain, a spot midway between Salisbury and Buluwayo. At the same time, and at only a little distance away, the enemy was beaten and driven back by

the column from Fort Salisbury. One hundred Matabele were slain, and one British officer. The two columns immediately afterwards effected a junction, and advanced together through the enemy's country.

*The Forces  
and Routes  
of Invasion.*

The plan of invasion appears to be easily intelligible. On the west, Dr. Jameson, having successfully combined the troops from Forts Salisbury, Charter and Victoria, marched some 1,400 strong eastward, towards Buluwayo. On the South, Major Adams united the column from Fort Tuli, consisting of 300 volunteers and Khama's 1,700 men, with 500 of his own police, and moved northwards on the capitol. These two little armies intended to meet on the road and then to strike at the king's kraal. Some difficult mountains, with dangerous passes, intervene. Before the junction took place, when the Chartered Company's troops were about 35 miles from Buluwayo, their laager was attacked by a Matabele impi 5,000 strong, who are said to have been commanded by the king in person. They attacked in the gray dawn, hoping to effect a surprise. But the Chartered Company's men being not regular troops, but old frontiersmen, famil-







SIR HENRY LOCH.



MR. CECIL RHODES.

iar with savage warfare, were on the alert and met the storming horde of Matabele with a mitraille of lead. Not a black was able to come within 100 yards of the laager, and the Maxim gun and the repeating rifle mowed the Matabele down as the reaping machine levels the standing grain. Again and again the valiant natives rallied and charged, but always with the same result. The fire-zone stretching 500 yards in all directions round the wagons was as a chasm which no native could cross. At last they broke and fled leaving 500 dead on the field. Then with a cheer the mounted men, revolver in hand, spurred fast after the flying Matabele, converting the fight into a rout. Shortly afterward Buluwayo was occupied and the immediate objective of the campaign was secured.

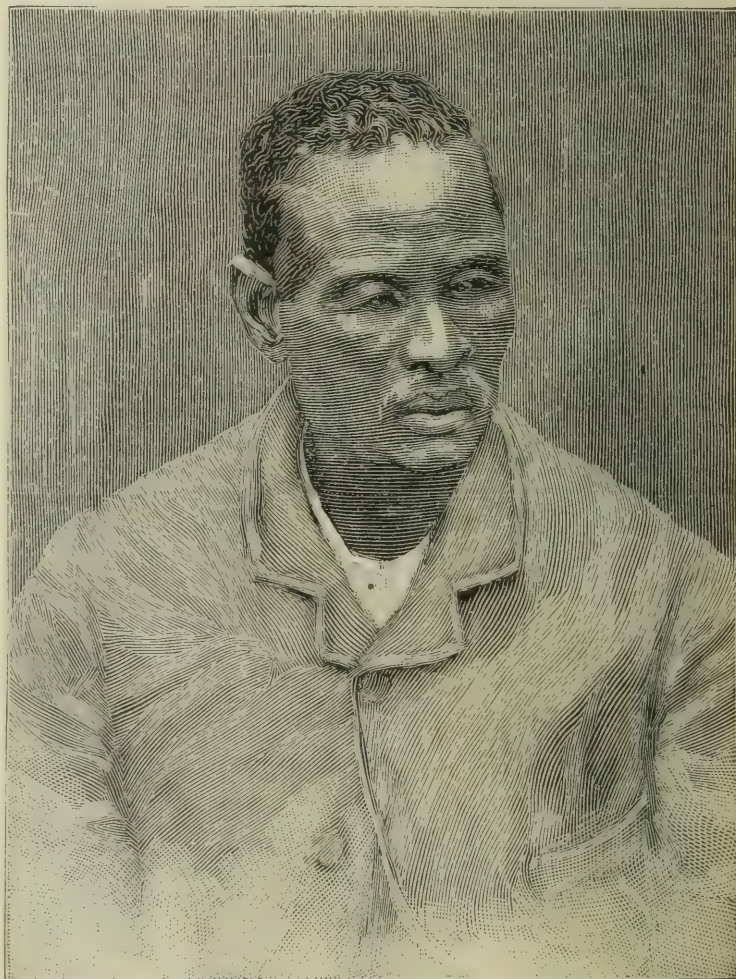
*What Will  
the End Be?*

So far each side has done its best, and done as might have been expected. Lobengula having had his hand forced by the young warriors who wished to blood their spears, has fought with the valor of his tribe. On the other hand, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who would gladly have co-operated with Lobengula in preventing an outbreak of hostilities, no sooner found himself forced into the field than he organized a campaign which displayed signally his supreme executive ability and his marvelous knowledge of men and of things. The result has justified both his reluctance to engage in war and his ability when driven into action to strike with effect. But although he has beaten Lobengula and seized his kraal, the end is not yet. Lobengula at the moment of writing is still at large. The majority of the Matabele impis are still at large, and what is most serious of all, the rainy season is at hand, which will render it almost impossible to hold the position at present occupied. Matabeleland is the size of the German Empire. There must at the lowest computation be 10,000 armed men still under Lobengula's orders. There are no roads in the country. The tracks are impassable in the rainy season. It is diffi-

cult to see what can be done if Lobengula does not make peace save retreat and begin again next year.

Face to face with this peril, the press of London, with an amplitude almost inconceivable, is fooling round with the most fatuous suggestions and the most idiotic of scares. Instead of thanking Heaven every morning and night, as they well might do, that there was at the front in South Africa the ablest and most powerful statesman of British birth to be found anywhere on the surface of the planet, they have worked themselves up into a frenzy of indignation as to whether

Mr. Rhodes should have too much say in disposing of the future of Matabeleland. There is only one man who may be strong enough to settle the Matabele question without the outlay of millions and the sacrifice of many lives. That man is Cecil Rhodes. His own interests are bound up absolutely with the cessation of the war and the establishment of tranquility.



MR. RHODES' ALLY. KHAMA, CHIEF OF THE BAMANGWATO.



He is at the front. He knows his facts. He knows his men. Yet to judge from the clamor in certain English journals the supreme object of many imbeciles is to cripple and shackle and generally impair the capacity of Cecil Rhodes.

*Dispute in  
the Coal  
Trade.*

The dispute in the English coal trade, which has paralyzed the industry of the Midlands for over three months, continues to add its quota to the elements of distress which render the English winter outlook both sad and sombre. Last month for the first time an attempt was made at mediation. The mayors of the leading towns within the area of the dispute succeeded in bringing masters and men face to face, with the result that the forty per cent. reduction dwindled at once to fifteen per cent. The mayors proposed as a compromise that, inasmuch as the price of coal had risen owing to the dispute, the pits should be opened at the old rate of wages, but that at the beginning of December the men should accept a reduction of ten per cent. It was further suggested that a board of conciliation should be established. The mayors' proposal was rejected by a majority of both sides. In certain districts the pits were opened at the old rate, by which means the area in dispute contracted, until, of the 270,000 men reduced to idleness at the beginning, 70,000 resumed work, leaving 200,000 still at play. Each side protests that it has no option but to go on fighting, the one for fifteen per cent. reduction and the other for the maintenance of the old rate of wage.

*The Point in  
Dispute.*

Apart from the widespread suffering which it occasions, the dispute is not one which calls for much remark. An attempt has been made in certain quarters, notably by the London *Daily Chronicle* and those public bodies which take their cue from the columns of this energetic newspaper, to represent the demand of the miners that the old rate of wage should remain untouched, as if it were the formula of some great advance in the labor movement. It is nothing of the kind. The real question at issue, which is far more important than what is called a living wage, or the question of the standard of measurement which should be used in apportioning the share of profits to which labor is entitled, is the question whether or not a strike against arbitration should receive the support of the public. The miners may be perfectly right in desiring that their wages should be measured by a particular yardstick, but that question is one of mere detail. It is not even a question of a living wage. It is quite obvious that the miners might conceivably earn much less when paid at the higher rate of wage than they would earn at a lower rate per ton if they were able at the same time to invest more of their surplus labor in wage-paid work. At present it seems to be the accepted notion of many of the leaders and advisers of the working man that the shortest cut to the millennium is by artificially increasing to the uttermost the numbers of hours and days in which men are unemployed.

*A Question  
of Measure  
Stick.*

It is a curiously inverted political economy which foams at the mouth at the suggestion that the miner might be better off if he were paid thirty shillings a week under one system than if he were only paid twenty shillings a week under another system. What the miners are contending for is, not that the weekly earnings shall reach a certain figure, but simply that for each ton that is hewn they shall be paid a certain number of shillings and pence. Six working days a week at five shillings a day would certainly be better for them than ten shillings a day if they could only obtain two day's work in the week. Of course, the miners have a perfect right to stand out for any scale of payment they prefer; the absurdity comes in when they insist that by demanding one particular artificial method of apportioning the value of their labor, therefore they are heroically inaugurating the millennium. They may be right or they may be wrong; but if they were as right as they claim to be, it would not compensate for, much less excuse, the injury which they have inflicted upon the cause of labor by their refusal to arbitrate.

*Arbitration  
Fianlly  
Accepted.*

It is said by some who seem to have a very imperfect idea of the machinery of arbitration which has long been in practical operation in the north of England, that the miners would not arbitrate because the arbitrator would have based his awards solely upon the selling price of coal. That is a mistake. It was perfectly possible for the miners to have accepted arbitration on the distinct understanding that the arbitrator must take into consideration other questions than the selling price of coal. If the owners had insisted upon narrowing the basis of arbitration, or upon forcing the men to accept a basis which they considered unjust, they might have struck without putting themselves in the wrong before the world. Unfortunately for their own interests, they struck against arbitration pure and simple. They would not listen to it, and they brought upon themselves and their class not merely a widespread suffering, but the slur which rightly falls upon those who betray a cause with which the permanent interests of their order and of humanity are vitally bound up. At length, however, the Federated Coalowners proposed to meet the miners' representatives, in order to "discuss the whole question without prejudice to the position of either party at an earlier date," and the miners decided to accept the offer. Meanwhile, the Government felt itself compelled to intervene upon the understanding that British commercial interests were seriously injured by the coal war; and Mr. Gladstone's arrangement that Lord Rosebery should hear and settle the dispute bade fair, as this number of the REVIEW went to press, to end the strife.

*What of Home  
Rule Next  
Year?*

The miners' question has had the freer access to the public ear, because of the political lull which parts the summer and autumn sessions of Parliament. But the lull has not been unbroken. The anniversary of the death of



Parnell gave Mr. John Redmond occasion to make a speech not exactly fitted to deepen public repose. Much that he said was doubtless both irritating and disappointing to men on the English side of the Channel, who had worked hard for years in the Irish cause. But no feeling of this kind should obscure perception of the main merit of his speech,—its demand for a definite Home Rule policy for the future. It is idle to imagine that while the Irish party holds

in its hands the life of the Ministry, the question of Home Rule can be "hung up" for an undefined period. It is still more absurd to suppose that the whole of the next session can be sacrificed to another Home Rule bill, to be cast out in its turn by an overwhelming majority in the Lords. The problem before

Ministers is so to arrange matters next year as to convince Ireland that Home Rule is not relegated to a back seat, and at the same time to carry through measures which have been long promised to Great Britain. The Government should bring in a measure authorizing the formation of an Irish National Convention at Dublin for a thorough discussion of the provisions of the next Home Rule bill. Such a convention would be in accord with colonial precedent. It would enable Ireland to formulate and articulate precisely what she wants. It would be an instructive and educative experiment in Irish self-government. And while not relieving the Imperial Parliament of the responsibility of revision, and finally of legislation, it would make that task immeasurably lighter. All that is necessary is a very short series of provisions to the effect that the convention consist of all the Irish members of the House of Commons, that it assemble in the next recess, that it consider the various Home Rule bills that have been brought forward, that it draft a measure embodying its own conclusions on the subject, and that it present this by Christmas, 1894, as a report to the Imperial Parliament and as a basis for a bill to be introduced in the following year. The passing of such a simple measure need not long occupy the House of Commons, and would then leave it free to attend to arrears of British legislation. The Lords would throw out such a bill? That is a pastime they need not be indulged in. What is to hinder the thing being done, not by bill, but by resolution? The Commons could surely constitute all its Irish members a National Committee to consider and report any measure referred to it. But whatever may be the intentions



MR. J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.

of Government, the sooner they are made known the better. Only frankness will dispel such charges of "promiscuous mystification" as Mr. Goschen brought forward at West Hartlepool. The opposite pole in the Irish difficulty was prominently advertised by the meeting in Belfast of the Ulster Defense Union, which claims to have a membership of over 170,000 adult males. Lord Salisbury's references to the Irish question in his speech at Ormskirk during the previous week were scarcely of a kind to promote its pacific settlement. They markedly contrast with his statesmanlike insistence on the absolute necessity of maintaining command of the seas. The progress of the Parish Councils bill in public favor is attested by the express indorsement of it in principle by Lord Salisbury on the one hand and by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the other—the official leaders of the only two organizations whose opposition might have been feared. Conservative and clerical criticisms are directed only to details of the measure.

*The Franco-Russian  
Friendship.*

Though the war cloud lowers over Africa, the European firmament is for the time unusually serene. The storm-centre has been transformed into its opposite. France has risen into an ecstasy of peace. The visit of the Russian fleet, which was anticipated with grave international anxiety, not merely passed off without one untoward incident—it proved to be one of the most rapturous demonstrations of international amity which this generation has seen. Admiral Avellan left Toulon on October 29. During the fortnight of his visit to France, and pre-eminently during the nine days (16th to 24th) spent in Paris, he and his officers were accorded one long—almost overwhelming—triumph of welcome. The great heads of State, from the President downwards, fêted them; *Te Deums* were sung in the churches on their arrival; the provincial municipalities sent representatives; the people turned out everywhere in enormous crowds to greet them; gifts of all kinds poured in upon them,—in Paris alone they received presents estimated at a value of 2,500,000 francs. The whole nation gave itself up to transports of joy. Phlegmatic Englishmen doubtless felt inclined to laugh as they read of French officers carrying the Russian guests on their shoulders, of French ladies pressing forward to kiss them in the open streets, and of the other hundred and one ebullitions of unconventional emotion. But the significance of the event is much more than humorous. It showed once more the pacific purpose of the Czar, whose restraining influence was strong not merely on his officers, but on their guests. It showed that France, when put upon her honor, could repress her bellicose impulses. A zealot who did so far forget himself as to cry "Down with Germany!" was actually mobbed by the French crowd. Best of all, it has restored France to good humor with herself, which is a necessary step to getting into good humor with the rest of the world. She feels no longer isolated and depressed. Her sullen brooding over past woes—a mood which is



dangerously near to spasms of revenge—seems to have gone, and the opposite extreme, of an overweening self-elation, is not likely to menace peace so long as she keeps her hand in the firm grasp of the war-hating Alexander. It is evident that for his part he has no desire to discourage the fervid overtures of French friendship. He would be a fool if he had. Already it has eased his straitened finances, and a great military power like Russia, that may at any moment be forced into war, cannot afford to refuse the chance of having for an ally a nation with an army of many millions—especially when the chance is flung effusively into his lap for nothing. The death of Marshal MacMahon during the Russian visit to Paris may be taken as a sort of weird omen of peace. The name of the honest old soldier will ever be associated with the names of Malakoff and Sedan. If the antagonisms of the Crimea have now been replaced by the enthusiasm of friendship, who dare say that the bitter animosities of 1870-71 will never be buried?

*Italian and German Affairs.* While the Russian fleet lay at Toulon, the British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, spent a few days at Taranto, and a few at Spezzia. The English officers received a very kindly Italian welcome at both ports, but great care was taken to avoid anything like a counter demonstration to what was going on in France at the time. Nevertheless, the synchronism was not without significance. There was another, and this not a festal coincidence. MacMahon died during the Russian visit to his country. The death of Lord Vivian, British Am-

bassador at Rome, occurred while the British fleet was passing from the one to the other port of welcome. In the honors which attended his funeral, the Italian government showed its warm appreciation, not only of the merits of the deceased nobleman, but of the friendship of England. In a peculiarly trying time the visit of the fleet seems to have cheered up Italy a little. She has been seriously embarrassed in



KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

(From a photograph by Otto Mayer, Dresden).

her finances. But for the help of the German government in procuring for her a new loan of ten million dollars, she would not, it is said, have been able to pay the January interest on her existing debt. Signor Giolitti has announced among other measures to meet the strain, a graduated income tax. Germany herself will be put to it to find ways and means to raise the fifteen to twenty extra million dollars required under the new Army bill. The elections to the local German Parliaments have shown a steady increase of Socialism. The Emperor has spoken at one or two public ceremonials, but has mercifully refrained from any loud shouting. His most important function has been to lead in the celebration of the military jubilee of the King of Saxony. As an instance of the rapidity with which old wounds can heal, it is interesting to remember that in 1866 King Albert, then Crown Prince, fought at Sadowa against the Prussians.

*Universal  
Suffrage  
for Austria.*

But the member of the Triple Alliance which has most astonished the world during the weeks just gone is Austria. At the opening of the Reichstag in Vienna on October 10, Count Taaffe introduced a bill which proposes the establishment of what is practically universal suffrage throughout the Cisleithan empire. The grounds adduced for this strikingly new departure were mainly two. First, the struggles and rivalries between the various national groups in the existing Parliamentary system have resulted in complete



THE GERMAN EMPEROR. A RECENT PORTRAIT.



chaos. Some change must be made. Second, the Socialist Labor movement has been rapidly extending, and becoming more and more menacing. A vast extension of the franchise would, it was expected prevent resort to unconstitutional and revolutionary methods. Out of the representatives of the working classes, bent as they are on social reform and caring little for the local and racial particularisms of the present middle-class electorate, there would, it was hoped, be formed a party large enough to make Parliament workable. So the House of the Hapsburgs, despite all its reactionary tradition, practically goes down on its knees before the working man, and prays him to save it and the nation from the curse of



COUNT TAAFFE.

quarreling races and a paralyzed Parliament. That this bill embodies the Emperor's wishes cannot well be doubted, for the consternation and antagonism which the new measure roused among all parties in the Reichsrath—including the Liberals—were so threatening that its withdrawal was generally announced, but an audience with the Emperor strengthened Count Taaffe, and determined him to proceed with it. Then the Parliamentary parties which had previously refused to work together now united under a common impulse of self-preservation. The Liberals joined hands with their bitterest foes, and Count Taaffe was compelled to resign. But if on the one hand the Emperor, and, on the other, the working-classes are bent on the establishment of universal suffrage, the change cannot be long delayed.

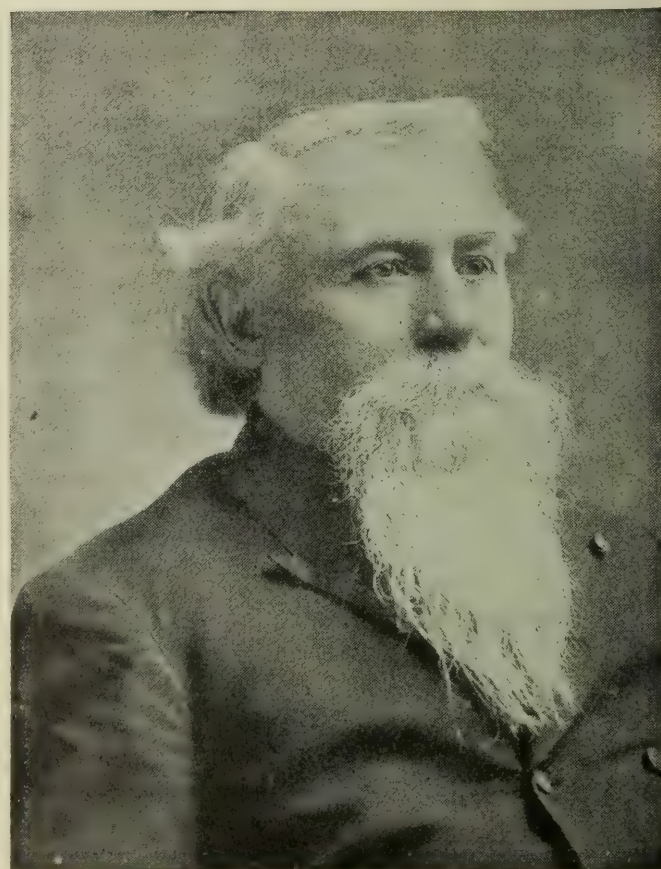
*Some Names  
in the  
Obituary List.*

Within a few weeks a number of distinguished men have passed away. In France, Mr. Tiraud, formerly Prime Minister, follows Marshal MacMahon. The British diplomatic service suffers even more from the loss of Sir Robert Morier at St. Petersburg than that of Lord Vivian at Rome. Canada sends tidings of the death of Sir John Abbott, the ex-Premier, a man of ability



THE LATE REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

and high reputation. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, whose gallantry and patriotism as ruler of Bulgaria so endeared him to the people of that little country until Russian intrigue drove him into retirement, is named in the month's obituary list. In this country, besides Francis Parkman and Carter Harrison, note should be made of the death of the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, a good man, of a varied and



THE LATE HON. JEREMIAH H. RUSK.





THE LATE FRANCIS PARKMAN.

*Death of a Great American Writer.* Francis Parkman, whose death has come a year after the leisurely and fastidious completion of the series of historical works to which he gave nearly half a century of devoted labor, was not only one of our greatest historical scholars and authorities, but also one of our most brilliant men of letters. For Mr. Parkman's work was, all of it,—like Hawthorne's or Washington Irving's,—literature in a high sense of the word. As time goes by, cheaper editions will make his noble and charming histories more commonly known, and they will be read by young Americans for generations to come. He is the one great authority upon the long struggle between Frenchmen and Englishmen for control of North America; and his accounts of explorers, of Indians, of battles, and of scenes in the wilderness, are as fascinating



THE NEW STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, IN BROOKLYN.

as they are accurate. Few readers of his graphic pages would ever guess how toilsomely and with what conscientious fidelity he gathered and weighed his facts, preserving for our instruction and benefit very much that otherwise would have been lost beyond all recovery.

highly useful career. Hon. Jeremiah H. Rusk, who served ably and popularly as Secretary of Agriculture in President Harrison's administration, and who had formerly been Governor of Wisconsin, died at his home in that State on November 21. He was a man of the people, somewhat of the Lincoln type, and had made an enviable record as a courageous and conscientious public servant. Of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as constituted in 1889, Windom, Blaine and Rusk have passed away.

## ON MR. PARTRIDGE'S STATUE OF HAMILTON.

What courage speaks from that untroubled brow !  
 With what imperial gesture of the hands  
 To front some public wrong dauntless he stands  
 And shames the age that dares no more avow  
 Its birthright in his fame ; our age, who bow  
 While Greed and Folly crowned bind harsher bands  
 Than tyrant ever forged, and the commands  
 Of sacred Law unblushing disallow.

Ye lips that fain would speak ! again unfold  
 To calm the tumult of a civil strife,  
 O eyes that see ! discern some purer gold  
 Of virtue, for the baser wealth is rife.  
 Thou healing touch whose power was felt of old !  
 Give now a soul where once thou gavest life.

—GEORGE MEASON WHICHER.



## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



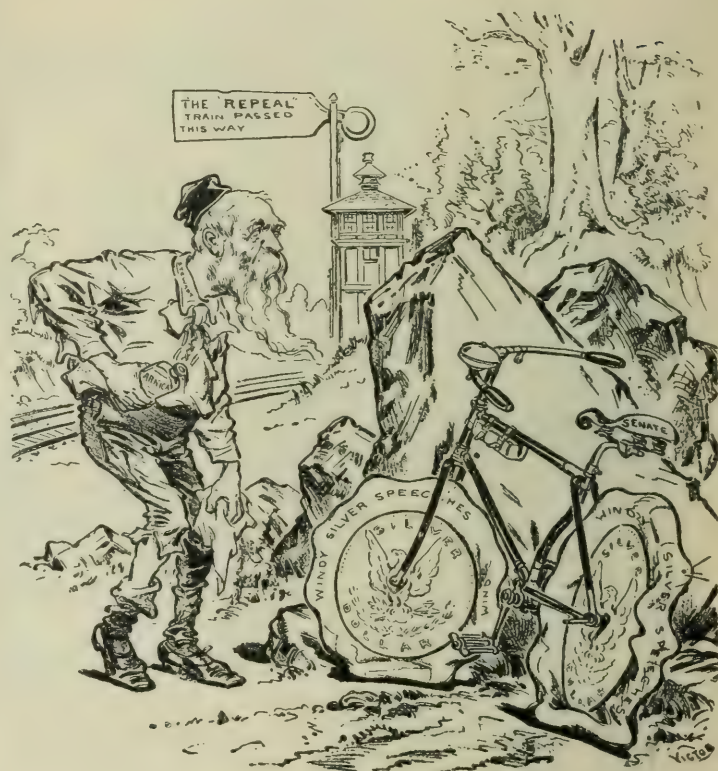
UNCLE SAM'S DISMAL SWAMP.

It will have to be drained to get rid of the noxious miasmas that arise from it.—From *Puck*, November 15.



THE ADMINISTRATION TYPEWRITER.

GROVER: "Blame the thing—I can't make it work!"—From *Judge*, November 11.



"BUSTED."

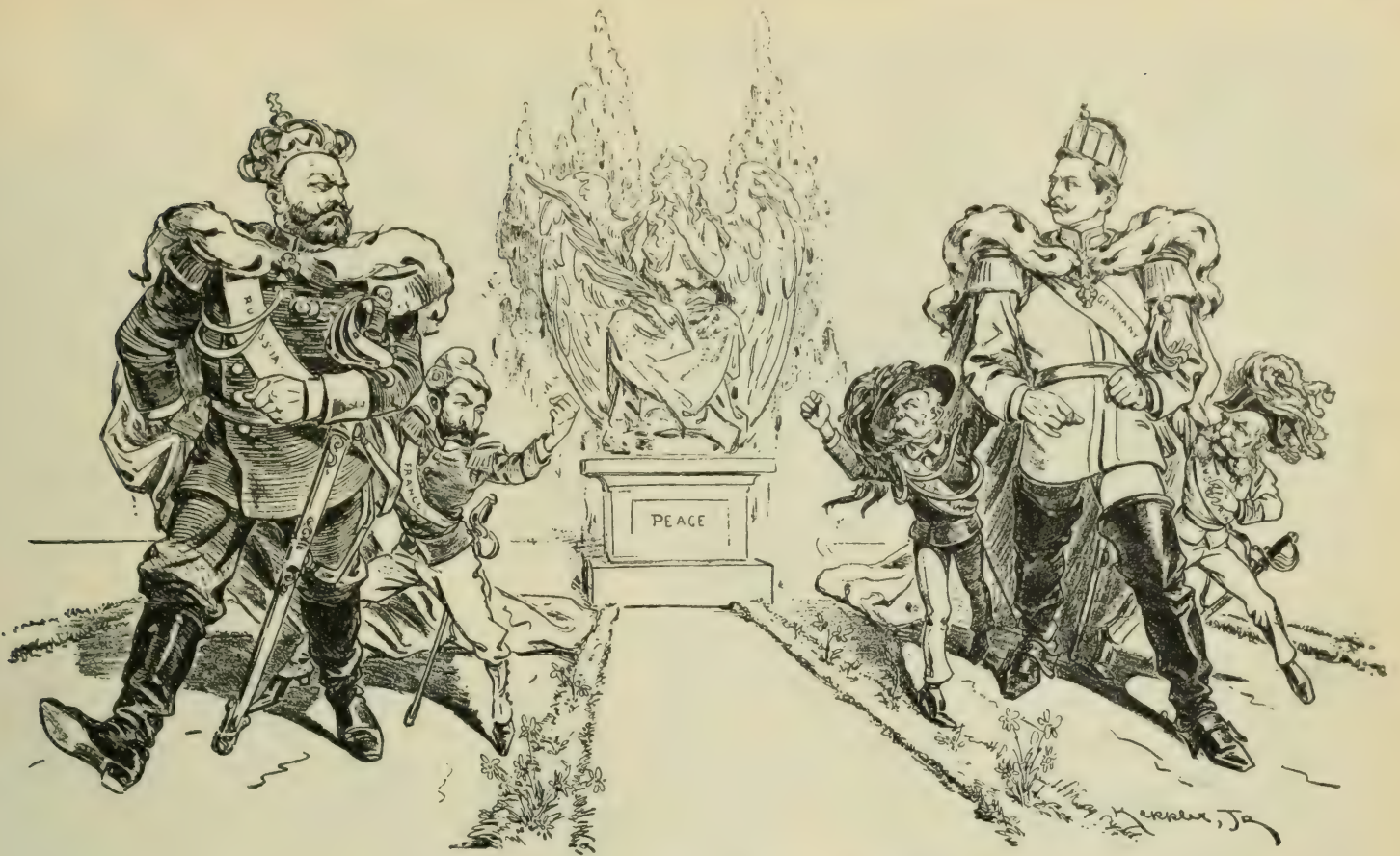
From *Judge*, November 11.



THE GREATEST RACE OF THE YACHTING SEASON.

"Home Rule" is a good boat, but "Repeal" gets over the course a good deal quicker.—From *Puck*.





THE PEACE OF EUROPE IS ASSURED.

From *Puck*, November 8.

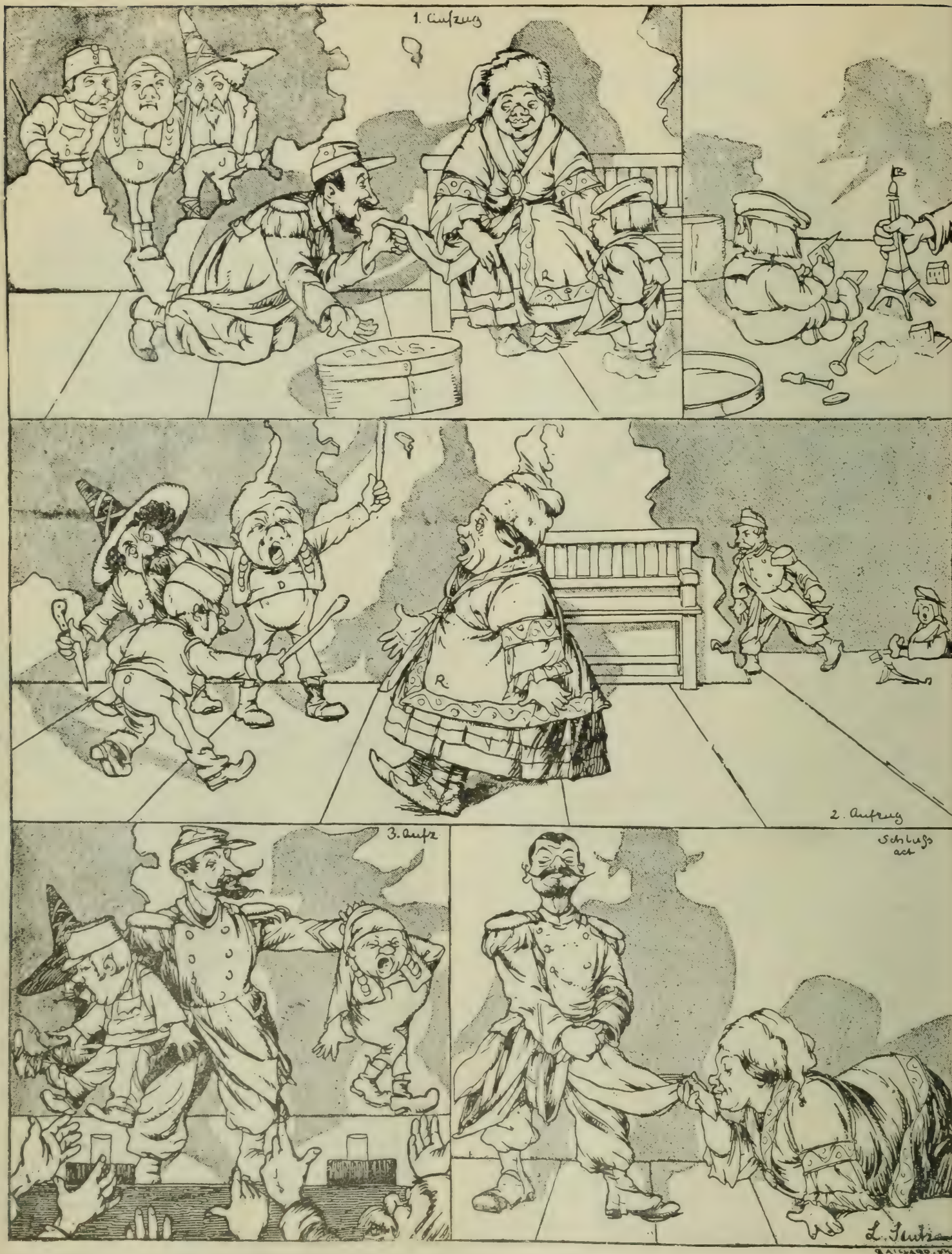
FRANCE AND RUSSIA—THE BETROTHAL.

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

VENGEANCE FOR THE CRIMEA.

Allegory inspired by the sojourn of the Russian squadron in Mediterranean waters, and the Gallophobia of the *London Standard*.From *La Silhouette* (Paris).





## A FRANCO-RUSSIAN PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.

I. The Greeting with Small Surprise Presents.  
 II. The Attack.

III. The Rescue.  
 IV. Closing Tableau.





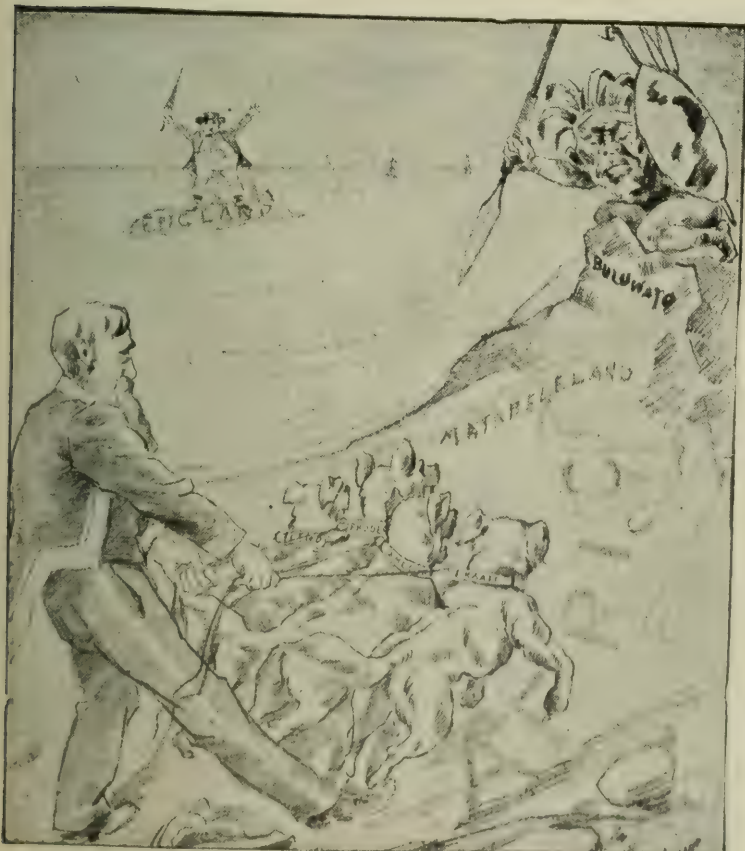
### THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE: ITS EFFECT IN GERMANY.

M. CARNOT (to himself) : "Afraid they don't much like my music. Begin to think I've been playing too loud."  
From Moonshine (London).



### THE MATABELE ON THE RAMPAGE.

Even Lobengula knows that Mr. Gladstone is in power.  
From Moonshine (London).



### A SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW OF THE MATABELE QUESTION.

JOHN BULL (not knowing all the circumstances, to Sir Henry Loch): "Let them go, Sir Henry, but mind you look after them."—From the Moon (Cape Town).



### THE RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The same old trickery, and the people pay the price.

From Der Wahre Jacob.

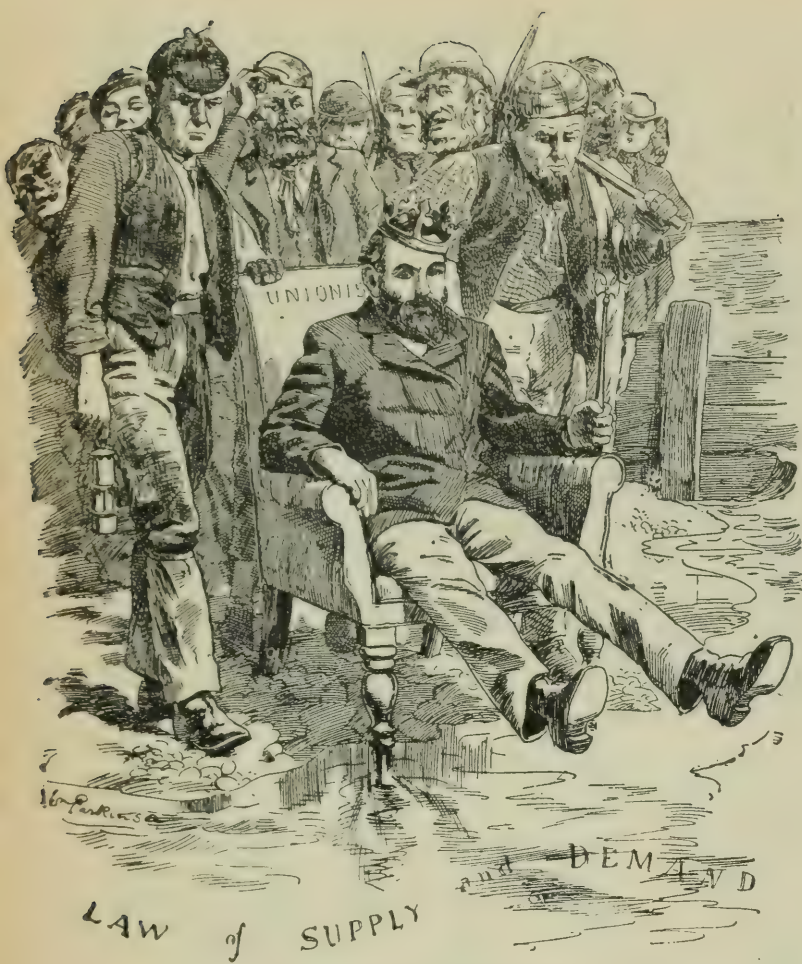


### THE BLACK SHADOW.

NURSE GLADSTONE: "Now, my little dears, we shall have a nice quiet time—all to ourselves!"

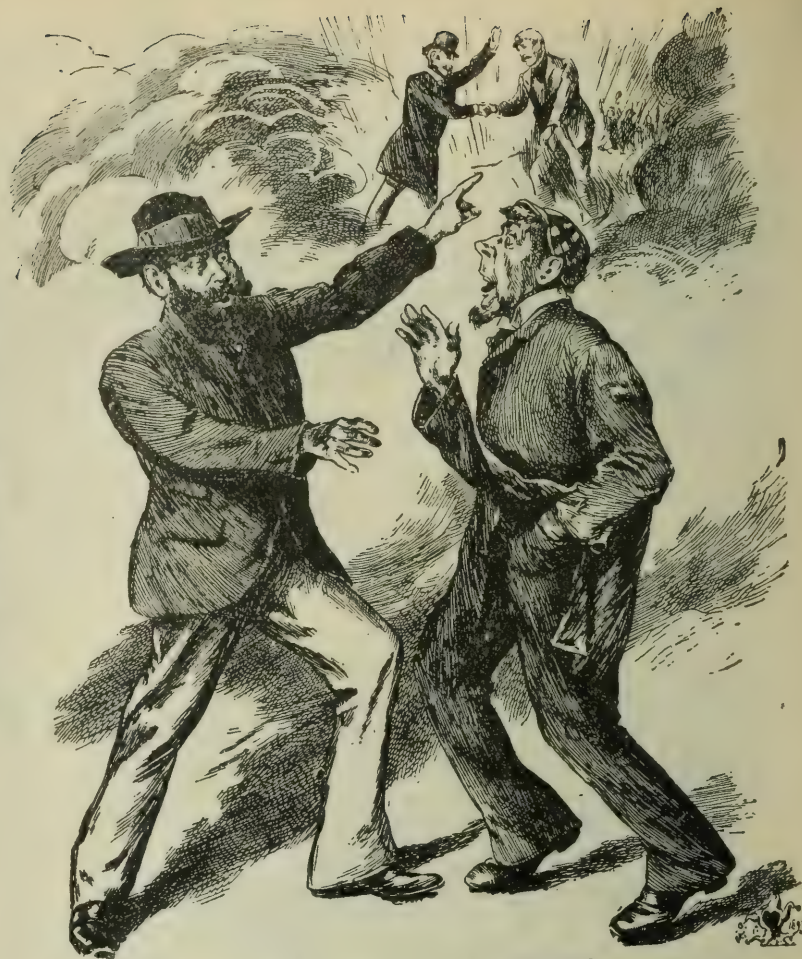
"Uganda! Mashonaland!! Nurse, I'm afraid The Dark Continent casts o'er your babes a black shade!"—From Punch (London).





CANUTE THE SECOND.

From *Judy* (London).



THAT WOULD NEVER DO.

STRIKEMONGER.—“D’ye er? If Kepital an’ Labor shakes ‘ands, you an’ me’ll ‘ave to work.”—From *Fun* (London).

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF THE COAL STRIKE.



THE SONG OF THE SIREN.

Gladstone, will not he be induced, even to please the Queen, to order a new General Election?—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).





THE BONE OF CONTENTION; THE LEGACY OF PARNELL.  
From *Moonshine* (London).



Prince Waldemar,  
of Denmark.

The  
Czarevitch.

Prince George,  
of Greece.

Prince Nicholas,  
of Greece

Prince Carl,  
of Denmark.

Photo by A. T. Colin, Lyngby.

ROYAL CYCLISTS AT FREDENSBORG. DENMARK.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 20.—Twenty-six persons are killed and several fatally hurt in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Battle Creek, Mich....Eight are injured in a collision on the Illinois Central....Both eastbound and westbound records broken by the Cunard steamships, "Lucania" and "Campania," respectively....The Russian officers continue their sight-seeing in Paris amid great enthusiasm....Count Taaffe announces the approaching dissolution of the Austrian Reichsrath....News is received of the defeat of the Matabele by the British in two engagements....Another riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans takes place in Bombay.

October 21.—A compromise is agreed upon in the Senate between the factions in the silver struggle by which the purchasing clause of the Sherman act is to continue in force until October, 1894....Manhattan Day celebrated at the World's Fair....It is announced that the gold reserve in the Treasury is again decreasing, due to the shrinkage in revenue.

October 22.—King Albert of Saxony celebrates the golden anniversary of his entrance into the German Army and is presented with a Marshal's baton....The Spaniards bombard the Moors at Mellila....The national funeral of MacMahon is held in Paris and honored by the presence of France's greatest men.

October 23.—The President intimates his unwillingness to sign the compromise measure on the silver question....Nineteen persons are indicted for participation in the riots at Roanoke, Va., which took place on September 20 and 21....The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes into the control of the Vanderbilts....The British squadron is received with marked attentions at Spezzia, as an offset to the gaieties of Paris in honor of her Russian guests....The Government's Electoral Reform bill develops some acrimony in the Austrian Reichsrath....The success of the British in the second fight with the Matabele is denied.

October 24.—Silver men give up filibustering in the Senate....Paid admissions to the World's Fair pass the 20,000,000 mark...The Russians leave Paris for Lyons after a luncheon by President Carnot and a gala performance at the Opera....Bitter attacks are made in the Reichsrath on the idea of a universal ballot....Spain determines on a plan of campaign at Mellila.

October 25.—Acting Rear-Admiral Stanton removed from command of the South Atlantic Squadron for saluting the flag of the Brazilian insurrectionists....The Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania railroad is wrecked, four persons killed...A water famine in parts of Great Britain....Russians received at Lyons.

October 26.—The battle ship "Oregon" is successfully launched at San Francisco....Six people killed in railway accidents in Michigan and Texas....Cholera cases are reported in Germany and Spain...Miners and owners confer about the great coal strike in England.

October 27.—The Voorhees substitute for the Wilson Repeal bill accepted in the Senate....President Peixoto continues to add to his improvised fleet by the purchase of other vessels in these waters....A fire in Pittsburgh destroys property to the value of \$1,000,000....Marshall Field subscribes \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a

museum on the World's Fair Grounds....The State funeral of Charles Gounod, the composer, held at Paris....The twenty-third anniversary of Metz celebrated at Berlin.

October 28.—An ex-policeman shoots and kills Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, in his home....The cruiser "New York" is ordered to Rio Janeiro...More than 100 cities of the United States are represented at the Fair by their Mayors or other officers....A fatal riot takes place in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem....Spaniards and Riffians drive each other backward and forward over the earthworks at Mellila....Reinforcements are sent from Spain.

October 29.—Admiral Skerrett transferred to the command of the Asiatic squadron, relieving Admiral Irwin....Brazil adds the yacht "Feiseen" to her fleet, fitting out at New York....Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, is committed to the Cook County jail....The excitement in Chicago subsides....Gen. Margallo, commander of the Spanish troops at Mellila, and seventy of his men are killed in an encounter with the Riff tribesmen....The Russian fleet leaves Toulon for Ajaccio....German feeling is much aroused by the recent Franco-Russian demonstrations.

October 30.—The Senate passes the Voorhees Repeal bill by a vote of 43 to 32....The World's Fair is declared officially closed, the exercises being modified out of respect for Chicago's deceased mayor....An epidemic of cranks reported all over the country....Twelve new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga....The Austrian cabinet resigns; the leaders of the opposition submit a coalition programme to the Emperor....Another severe fight at Mellila with no advantage to either side.

October 31.—Mayor Harrison's body lies in state in the Chicago City Hall and is viewed by thousands....The work of dismantling the World's Fair begins....Spanish losses at Mellila acknowledged to be severe....Socialistic riotings in Sicily suppressed by troops and gendarmes.

November 1.—The Voorhees Repeal bill is passed in the House by a vote of 193 to 94....An electric car goes through a draw at Portland, Ore., and twenty lives are lost....Mayor Harrison's funeral held in Chicago....The Matabele have been defeated in battle by the British and Buluwayo, their capital, is taken...The Russian fleet arrives at Ajaccio.

November 2.—The Senate passes the amended Chinese Exclusion act...Louisville and Nashville Railroad buys the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern...."Campania" breaks the eastward ocean record....Reports received indicate that foreign powers are intriguing in behalf of Admiral Mello in Brazil....Steamer, "City of Alexandria," running between Havana and New York, burned at sea....British Parliament reassembles.

November 3.—Both Houses of Congress adjourn without day....Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga...The President appoints November 30 Thanksgiving Day....Firing has stopped at Mellila....Socialists storm a meeting of German Liberals in Vienna and are repulsed after a sharp fight.

November 4.—A riot takes place in the Chicago Council Chamber during the election for Mayor; Alderman



Swift (Rep.) is elected....Silver men issue an appeal to the country from Washington....Mr. John Y. McKane makes twenty illegal arrests of election inspectors at Gravesend....A cargo of dynamite explodes at a quay at Santander, Spain, killing and wounding several hundred people; a number of buildings wrecked and fire destroys a large part of the city....Brazilian transport, "Rio Janeiro," reported sunk by warship "Republica" and 1,300 lives lost.

November 5.—Vestibuled train on Illinois Central R. R. ditched, probably by train robbers; fireman killed....Spanish forts cannonade the Riffians all day....Prince Windisgraetz chooses a cabinet at Vienna....The bodies of 165 persons taken from the wreck at Santander; many persons made insane; more than 100 houses burned.

November 6.—The President appoints George C. Rugles Adjutant General of the U. S. Army....Liberty Bell returned to its place in Liberty Hall with imposing ceremony....Alderman Swift declared Mayor *pro tem* of Chicago....Serious riots incited by Socialists in Amsterdam and Marseilles....The Kaiser issues an edict against gambling in the German Army....The King of Ashantee stoned to death by insurgents....Anarchists arrested in Milan.

November 7.—State elections are held in thirteen States, resulting in sweeping victories for the Republicans in New York, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and South Dakota; Democrats roll up their accustomed majorities in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky; William McKinley is elected Governor of Ohio over Lawrence Neal (Dem.) by a very large majority; Fred. T. Greenhalge defeats John E. Russell (Dem.) by 26,000 for Governor of Massachusetts; Frank D. Jackson defeats Horace Boies (Dem.) by 30,000 votes for Governor of Iowa; Judge Gary, Republican candidate for re-election in Cook County, Ill., is returned by a majority of 5,000; Tammany elects its ticket in New York City and Schieren (Rep.) is chosen Mayor in Brooklyn; Judge Isaac Maynard candidate for re-election to the N. Y. Supreme Court defeated by 80,000 votes; The legislature and Constitutional Convention of New York are Republican; the New Jersey legislature has also a working Republican majority....At least 1,000 people are killed, wounded or missing at Santander....Spaniards hard pressed at Mellila....Parliamentary elections in Prussia.

November 8.—Five people killed and ten injured in a collision on the Rock Island Railroad at Chicago....Thirty people are killed and eighty injured by a bomb thrown by Anarchists in a Barcelona theatre....The Matabele repulsed in an attack on the British column....The public funeral of ex-Premier Tirard held in Paris.

November 9.—The Supreme Court in New Jersey declares the gerrymander and excise laws passed by the last legislature unconstitutional....Five persons are killed in a railway accident in Ohio....Ratifications of an extradition treaty between this country and Norway have been exchanged....Ten Russian convicts, escaped from Siberia, land at San Francisco....The Brazilian Minister states that the insurgents under Mello are in straits....Francis H. Weeks, of New York, embezzler of \$1,000,000, sent to Sing Sing prison....Report of the capture of Buluwayo confirmed....In the House of Commons, Labouchere attacks the chartered South African Company....A truce is declared at Mellila; the Shereef will make reparation to Spain.

November 10.—Secretary Gresham makes a report to the President favoring restoration of the monarchy in

Hawaii....The Riffians secure another short truce, but the Spanish forts again cannonade the trenches....Martial law declared in Barcelona....A meeting of anarchists in London urges the use of dynamite.

November 11.—Secretary Gresham's announcement of the Hawaiian policy of the government occasions considerable surprise and much unfavorable criticism....Masked robbers hold up an Illinois Central train in Kentucky and take \$7,000 from the express car....The U. S. cruiser "Olympia" makes 21.26 knots an hour on her trial trip....New York bankers come forward with a plan for swelling the gold balance of the Treasury....President Peixoto is said to have purchased five cruisers in Prussia....An explosion of ether kills twenty-one persons in Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland....M. Tricoupis forms a new cabinet in Greece....Sir Andrew Clark is buried in Westminster.

November 12.—The Hawaiian affair is the chief topic of discussion in Washington....The Administration unmoved by attacks upon it, expecting a reversal of sentiment when the whole case becomes known....Honduras apologizes for the conduct of her officers in firing on the American flag....Anarchists in Chicago celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of the Haymarket assassins....A negro prophet has raised a religious furor among the blacks of Jamaica....Rumors of a revolution in Cuba....Brazilian insurgents said to have raised the Imperial flag....The leader of the Riffians killed by a shell....A revolution threatens Guatemala.

November 13.—Advices from Honolulu state the arrival of Admiral Irwin and Minister Willis; no official action by either....A committee of 25 appointed in Brooklyn to prosecute Mr. John Y. McKane....More than 1,500 people drowned in Japan; thousands of buildings swept away and many vessels wrecked....Heavy firing at Rio Janeiro by the forts and fleets....The Servian Minister to France stabbed in a Paris restaurant by a crank....The Chief of Police at Mellila shot for smuggling guns to the enemy.

November 14.—The U. S. cruiser "Columbia" gives evidence of being the swiftest ship afloat....Barcelona police arrest many suspected anarchists....The French Senate and Chamber convene....Riffians are bombarded at Mellila at night by the aid of electric search lights....French spies caught at Kiel with plans of the defenses of German ports.

November 15.—A railroad paymaster knocked senseless and robbed of \$21,000 in his office at Chicago....The Treasury balance reaches its lowest ebb....Alarming reports in London as to mismanagement of the Bank of England....A fire destroys much property in Old Bailey, London....An uprising in Chihuahua....Two dynamite outrages occur in Barcelona and Villaneuvay, Spain....Princess Augusta, of Bavaria, weds an Austrian Archduke.

November 16.—The cruiser "Columbia," U. S. N., makes nearly 25 knots on an unofficial trial....The cigarette trust receives a blow from the Attorney General of New Jersey in an injunction to protect frozen-out jobbers....Mr. Gladstone is defeated by a vote against the Government on the woman suffrage amendment....Kaiser Wilhelm opens the Reichstag in person with a speech on finance and the army increase....An attempt made in Marseilles to blow up the residence of Gen. Mathelin, by anarchists, it is thought....Great victories are won by Belgians over Arab slave traders in the Congo Free State....A powder magazine explodes in Santa Barbara, Spain, killing many people.



November 17.—Vigorous measures are adopted to rid Chicago of its burglars and other criminals.... Many ves-



THE LATE J. J. C. ABBOTT, EX-PREMIER OF CANADA.

sels are wrecked by a gale off the English coast... Naval representatives of eight nations prohibit the landing of munitions of war at Rio Janeiro.

November 18.—Advices by steamship from Hawaii state that no effort has been made to restore the monarchy; that Minister Willis is accredited to the Provisional Government and there is no fear of bloodshed.... The cruiser "Columbia" makes 22.81 knots on her trial trip.... It is proposed to establish a perennial fair exhibit at Chicago.... Pension frauds to the extent of \$150,000 are discovered in Buffalo.... European governments unite to suppress anarchism; Anarchists take refuge in London.... Caprivi throws down the gauntlet of the government propositions in the Reichstag.

November 19.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad is tied up by a well-organized strike of its employees; the question at issue is the right to join labor organizations and to seek redress through them.... The President and Secretary Gresham spend the day discussing Hawaiian affairs.... The coasts of Great Britain are strewn with wreckage; six vessels are ashore at Holyhead; many others making signals of distress; a number of lives lost.... Spanish convicts behave bravely in a conflict at Mellila. Germany will co-operate with Spain to suppress anarchism.

#### OBITUARY.

October 21. Lord Vivian, British Ambassador to Italy,

October 23.—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, Staten Island, N. Y.... Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Paris.... Archbishop Knox, Protestant Primate of All Ireland.

October 24.—Judge Hugh Lennox Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court.

October 27.—Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of the ex-Attorney General.

October 30.—Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada.

October 31.—Dr. Alfred Ludlow-Carroll, of New York a prominent physician and writer on medical subjects.... Karl Rodmer, a well known painter and member of the Legion of Honor, in Paris.

November 1.—Ex-Senator William B. Woodin, of New York.

November 4.—Pierre Emmanuel Tirard, formerly Prime Minister of France.... Alexander Montgomery, of San Francisco, pioneer philanthropist and millionaire.

November 5.—Henry Martin Hobart, M.D., one of Chicago's leading physicians.

November 7.—Sir Andrew Clarke, of London, the eminent Scotch physician.... Peter Illitsch Tschaikowsky, the Russian composer.... Lieut. Howard Scott Waring, U. S. N. ... Chauncey Giles, leader of the New Jerusalem Society and writer on religious topics.

November 9.—Francis Parkman, the historian.

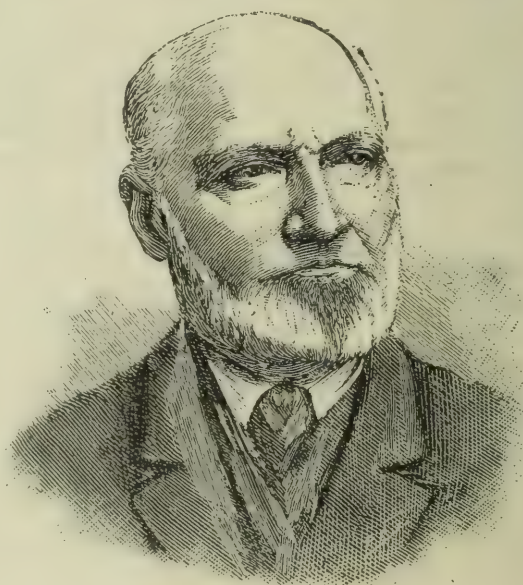
November 11.—Judge Richard Parker, of Virginia, who presided at John Brown's trial.... Ex-Gov. Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire.

November 12.—Chausey B. Ripley, of New York.... William Turnbull, of New York.

November 15.—The Hon. James McDonald, a conspicuous figure in public life in Virginia.... Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, U. S. N.

November 16.—Sir Robert B. D. Morier, British Ambassador to Russia.... William H. Beers, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

November 17.—Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, formerly Prince of Bulgaria ... Charles Thomas, of the



THE LATE REV. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D.

theatrical firm of Hoyt and Thomas.... Samuel A. Cole of St. Louis, art collector and critic.

November 18.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York.... Col. Martin R. Joyce, of Baltimore.



## A TALK TO YOUNG MEN ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Walter Wren, a distinguished English teacher and linguist, who supports the Gouin method and all other things progressive and sound in the new educational methods, recently gave before the young men of an English school the following lucid and delightful lecture upon the meaning of education. Its value is not limited to young men, and it might be read with profit by their parents and the rest of the family, not to mention their instructors and college professors :

I AM here by invitation of my old pupil, your head master, and of yourselves, in the hope of being able to give some information, guidance and advice which may be useful to you as learners. Aristotle teaches us that there are three requisites for a speaker's deserving belief—*ἐννοια, φρόνησις, ἀρετή*, which I would freely translate : "Prudence in choosing the right topics, ability to satisfy his hearers that his aims are pure and unselfish, and to convince them that he has their interest at heart."

I have one disagreeable thing to say—I will get it over and done with. The writing of your invitation and of your signatures was not good enough. Do not underrate the importance of good handwriting. Every learner should systematically practice good, readable handwriting. He should be able to read his own notes and commonplace books as easily as print. The lines should be the proper distance apart, and the margin wide enough to allow the insertion of notes and references. Good writing is most important. It is useful whatever your future career—whether law, physic or divinity, army, navy or diplomacy, Oxford, Cambridge or the Civil Service. I learned this a great many years ago from an order or instruction made by Lord Palmerston when he was at the Foreign Office. Examinations have to be gone through. It is no good for answers to be complete, terse and accurate unless they are also readable. There is no need for a teacher to preach to a learner on the evils of ignorance—how the ignorant are at the mercy of the learned, how dull and sordid and groveling are the lives of the ignorant. You asked me to come among you as a teacher ; let me teach you what I can in the time allotted me.

I think the first thing that made me a teacher was my noticing, when a boy, how men and women read books and papers, and knew no more about them when they had read them than they did before. They heard the Old Testament read out to them once a year, and the New Testament three times, and there were—and doubtless are—many good people who read a chapter of the Bible every night of their lives. Some of them, after many years, know little or nothing more about it than when they started.

Lots of people seem to know nothing, and to want to know nothing : at any rate, they never show any wish to learn anything. I was once in a room where

not one person could say where Droitwich was ; once at a dinner of fourteen where only one besides myself knew in what county Salisbury was. I have asked, I believe, over a hundred times where Stilton is, and have been told twice. This when Stilton cheese was handed. I mention this to show the peculiar, conservative mental apathy of Englishmen : one would think people would not go on eating Stilton cheese for twenty or thirty or more years, and never ask where it was. Never be inattentive ; never let things slip through your minds like water through a sieve.\* Notice everything as you read. If you read a leader or article in a paper or magazine, and come to a French or German word of which you don't know the meaning, never let it go by. Ask as soon as you can ; don't cultivate mental laziness. I will give you one or two more illustrations of this. I saw in a magazine not long ago mention made of the three estates of the realm—Queens, Lords and Commons. Neither writer nor editor knew that the three estates are the Lords spiritual, the Lords temporal and the Commons. A distinguished statesman not long ago gave the following quotation :

"I'm *the* blessed Glendoveer ;  
'Tis mine to speak, 'tis yours to hear."

which he said was from Thomas Moore. There are about as many mistakes as could be crammed into that number of words. It should have been, "*I am* a blessed Glendoveer," etc. It is from the parody of Southey in "Rejected Addresses." Nobody who knows Tom Moore calls him Thomas. Not long ago a most distinguished literary man—one to whom I would take off my hat—quoted from Rogers' "Satires :

— "ladling from their several tubs,  
Stubbs praises Freeman, Freeman praises Stubbs."

saying "praises" instead of "butters," so that the joke of the tubs is lost. I read lately, "'It's the seasoning as does it,' as the sausage maker in 'Pickwick' said." The only sausage maker in "Pickwick" is the master of the celebrated sassage factory who rashly converted hisself into sassages—as was found out by his trousers' buttons. It was Mr. Brook the pieman, whose pies were all made of them noble ani-

\* Bishop Butler's "Introduction to Sermons."



mals, cats, and who could "make a weal a beef-steak or a beef-steak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton, as the market changes and appetites wary." For a reviewer of a new edition of the Waverley Novels in a first-rate daily paper to speak of Sir Edward instead of Sir Arthur Wardour (in the "Antiquary") is perhaps venial, but we cannot say that of a leader writer in another first-rate daily, who wrote:—"You do not understand the beggarly trade you have chosen," said Mr. Osbaldistone to Frank in '*Guy Mannering*,' instead of "Rob Roy." Another quoted: "There are two kinds of particularly bad witnesses: a reluctant witness, and a too-willing witness; it was Mr. Winkle's fate to figure in both characters," with Snodgrass substituted for Winkle—a very strange mistake, for Mr. Snodgrass's examination is not given; and if there is any one piece in "*Pickwick*" more likely than another to make a lasting mark on one's memory, surely it is the account of Mr. Winkle in the witness-box. A distinguished officer wrote a letter to a daily, which had the honor of large print, in which he gave a quotation from Swift's "Directions to Servants" to Sydney Smith. Another wrote of Wegg (in "Our Mutual Friend"), and his liking for whisky and water. I cannot remember that the word sausage-maker is used in "*Pickwick*," or whisky in "Our Mutual Friend." Wegg spoke to Mr. Venus of a glass of rum and water "with a slice of lemon in it, to which you're partial." I could give more, but the above are enough. I had best not give too many. Each additional one increases the danger I incur of making a mistake myself.

I once had a large class of very clever young men from the best public schools in England. (They are called public, I believe, because endowed with large incomes which ought to be spent in the interest of the "public," and why "the public" allow them to be misappropriated as they are is one of the things no fellow can make out.) Not one of them could read; *i.e.*, there was no communication between their brains and the book. I told them to read first a bit of "*Robinson Crusoe*," then Gulliver's "*Voyage to Lilliput*," then "*Waverley*." I gave them examination papers on all, lectured them on their answers, and so literally taught them how to read. In the paper on "*Waverley*" I asked a question involving knowledge of the Highland way of hunting deer at the time—making a circle or surround, and gradually making it smaller and smaller, till they were able to inclose and shoot a lot of deer. The Highland word for that surround is "TINCHEL." Not one did the question or had noted the meaning of "tinchel." I told this story to two most distinguished Oxford scholars—men of European reputation—as a proof of habitual carelessness in reading. I saw them exchange guilty looks, and said "You neither of you know." They laughed and admitted that they had read "*Waverley*," and did not know; the fact being that they read carefully only the books relating to their special subjects. Had that word occurred in Aristotle or Plato they would have told me in a minute. This is a specially good

illustration, because almost everybody who has read anything at all has read Scott's "*Lady of the Lake*." In the description there of the battle of Beal' an Duine we read:—

"We'll quell the savage mountaineer  
As their tinchel cows the game.  
They come as fleet as forest deer;  
We'll drive them back as tame."

I judge that even the cheapest editions have a note explaining tinchel. The moral is, cultivate the habit of reading carefully, and read only books worth it. I am not claiming to be less guilty than other readers, but the same rule holds good all round: the best general is the one who makes the fewest mistakes. I have given you examples of carelessness—misquotations in newspapers and magazines. I hope no one will find reason for saying: "Physician, heal thyself."

I was lucky enough to be at a school where the head master did not grudge the trouble of setting examination papers and looking over and correcting the mistakes and omissions, and I was lucky enough to go to the same college in the same year and term with one of the most wonderful men and scholars that ever lived—who possessed this power of verbal accuracy and of sifting all the wheat out of books as he read, and of rejecting the chaff and padding—I mean my late dear friend C. S. C.—Charles Stuart Calverley. He knew all the books he read. A good many of us at Christ's College, Cambridge, knew "*Pickwick*" specially well. Calverley said he would set us a paper and see who knew it best. I was ill and could not go in. Here are two of the questions:

1. Show that there were at least three times as many fiddles as harps in Muggleton at the time of the ball at Manor Farm.

2. Is there any ground for conjecturing that Sam Weller had more brothers than one.

The answers are that it is stated in the account of the ball that in a shady bower were the two best fiddles, and the only harp in all Muggleton. If there were two best there must have been at least a third, and therefore there were at least three times as many.

When Mr. Perker asked if he wasn't a wag, Sam said his eldest brother was troubled with that complaint. If he had an *eldest* brother he had more than one. Walter Besant did twenty-seven questions out of thirty.

Calverley's mind was like the trunk of an elephant, which will pick up a pin and tear up a tree by the roots. Do you cultivate the habit of attention? Remember that only that knowledge can be properly called so which can be produced ready for use instantly. Whether you are in the examination room or the House of Commons, you must be able to do without books. Every subject you study should be known as mathematics must be. One who knows any particular subject in mathematics can write out any piece of book work, or solve any reasonable rider or problem. Learn as many things as you can, and



the most possible of each. Do not despise all smatterings ; some smatterings are worse than useless ; not so others. A smattering of Latin is useless ; it is better to be able to speak French a little than not at all ; it is better to know a little mathematics than none. Here comes in a little story I heard many years ago, showing the value of being able to speak French. When Lord Derby's Ministry was formed in 1852, he made Lord Malmesbury Foreign Secretary. Much surprise was expressed. He was not of Cabinet rank. A great many unfavorable criticisms were expressed. At last some one asked why Lord Derby had done it. The answer was, "He is the only Tory in the House of Peers who can speak French." It is wonderful what a lot a man can learn between seven and seventy—to say nothing of Premiers of eighty-three—besides attending to his daily business—by "redeeming his time." Take St. Paul's advice and redeem yours, remembering that the Greek *ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρὸν* means a great deal more, viz., making the best possible use of every opportunity—but this can only be done by never letting the ink in the pen get dry—by continual cultivation of the power of learning, and by following Bishop Butler's advice already referred to, not to let things pass through your mind rather than think of them. Don't talk of killing time—we have too little between our cradles and our graves—make the best use of it.

## EDUCATION.

We now have cleared the ground and come to the question, What is Education? It is threefold: of body, mind and spirit. That of the body comes first. Without health and strength, and the gayety and lightness which come of a sound body, mind and spirit cannot be properly educated and cultivated. Begin at the beginning ; games for boys, athletics for men. Cultivate every power, every muscle of the body—eye and hand, wind and limb—play cricket and football, run, swim, row, fence, box, ride, shoot. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. I hope the day will come when every child will be taught music. Hear the wise words of Aristotle:\* "Nature requires that we should work well and use leisure well. We should not be idle. How, then, can we employ our leisure? Not in mere frivolous amusement. Amusements should be the medicine of the soul by which we obtain rest. Music means intellectual enjoyment in leisure."

Now for the mind. Make the best possible use of every power. Store the armory of your minds with every available weapon to fight the battle of life with. Learn by heart every good bit you come across, for use and comfort in old age. Do as that great and good man John Bright did: keep a commonplace-book, and copy into it every particular passage you wish to remember. It is no good buying books of "Extracts," or "Familiar Quotations," except for purposes of reference. Make your own. Remember Bacon: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man." Let us expand this.

Students should mark, learn and inwardly digest all they read. They should be examined *viva voce* to make them ready in using the knowledge they have acquired. They should be examined by examination papers, that they and their teachers may find out whether they really know what they have been reading or not. This must be done until they are accurate, terse and exhaustive. He says, also: "Histories make men wise; poets, witty; mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend." This is a pretty wide field, especially as he takes a knowledge of classics for granted all through his "Essays;" but he surely did not expect all his readers to study all these subjects. But he as surely thought some might. The standard set is not an impossible one.

The study of natural science should come before all others. The works of God are better worth studying than the thoughts of men. First comes geography, now strangely neglected—taught at first by the globe and maps only—no books. Botany should be taught every year during the summer months; all children love flowers and pictures and what they call pretty things. Geology follows geography. Chemistry would follow in time. After these follow other branches of natural science. We are organic beings of flesh and blood, walking the surface of a planet in the solar system, surrounded by solid, liquid and gaseous bodies, girt about with trees and shrubs and herbs and mosses, with beasts and birds and fishes and insects. On our knowledge of these, their laws and properties, depend our health, our happiness, our very existence.\* Yet in most public schools natural sciences are boycotted or neglected, and classics spoken of as if our principal mission in this world was to learn them.

It is infuriating to think of the torture and misery inflicted on children in my childhood—given outrageous nonsense to learn by heart in Latin and Greek grammars, and caned if they did not remember the nonsense accurately. Then comes number—what we generally call arithmetic, the beginning of mathematics. I hope you will all live to read in the original and enjoy the interesting praise of pure mathematics you will find in Plato's Republic, and the equally curious paragraphs about proportions in the Ethics of Aristotle. Then come modern languages, learned at first by the ear, and not by the eye. Hear what my friend Mr. Walter Besant, one of the best French scholars of the day, says in the early pages of his novel "All in a Garden Fair:" "The first thing you want with a language is the vocabulary; men who learn many languages begin after the manner of Adam—with the names, *not* after the manner of the schoolmaster—with the syntax. Those who do *not* want to learn a language begin with grammar and exercises; *this is the way of our schools*. Next, they learned how to connect the names with verbs and adjective and things of that sort. Then they perceived that a certain amount of grammar was

\* Jowett's Introduction to the Politics. p. cxl.

\* Grant Allen.



necessary. When their ears had caught the sound of the French language, when they had learned a copious vocabulary, and could read with pleasure and talk freely, though still with plenty of mistakes, their teacher set them to write. They read a story one evening and wrote it down the next. Then they compared what they had written with what they had read, and were put to shame. It was necessary to find out many more things in the grammar. They found these out. Their teacher was a man of ideas and of clear mind. He wanted the boys to learn, not to pretend. He therefore made them teach themselves by an intelligent process, not by the conventional process. In two years they really knew French."

In his life of his friend Professor Palmer, Mr. Besant quotes Palmer's opinion of the foolish way of teaching French persisted in in most, if not all, public schools.

Hear Lord Beaconsfield's opinion of the value of French ("Coningsby," chap. viii, book 4):—"The Marquis solemnly urged him not to neglect his French. A classical education was a very admirable thing, but there is a second education demanded by the world to which French is the key. When you enter into the world you will find that Greek and Latin are not so much diffused as you imagine."

Then the ancient or dead languages, which should not be begun until general intelligence has been developed. One of the most distinguished of Senior Classics—the wife of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge—has proved that classics should not be begun too young.

In them you find the best thoughts of the most original thinkers, and mines of culture and knowledge and pleasure which will be a *κτήμα ἐς αἰὲν*—a possession to last your lives. In Aristotle, in Plato, in the Tragedians, in Thucydides you will find that which makes all readers so much the better for what they read that it is hard on all who have to go without. Here again I say, redeem your time. No history written since Thucydides wrote his is *simile aut secundum*. It has never been equaled. There is no second. There are other subjects of study, but they do not come into the curriculum of a school. I know that the way I have been pointing out is at present out of the question. So long as the English universities and the schools which have arrogated to themselves the title of *the* public schools dictate what shall be done, and despise the teaching of the guides they pretend to follow, teachers must teach the learners

what parents and guardians allow to be forced on them. The first problem of all, viz., shall education be directed toward the acquisition of useful knowledge, or toward the study of those subjects alone which make up what is commonly called "culture?" has been settled wrongly by them. It is clear that education should do two things: 1, Bring out, develop and strengthen the powers of the mind, just as a proper course of training in games and athletics does the powers of the body, and, 2, teach useful knowledge. Those who compel boys to spend nearly all their time on the study of dead languages starve the second half, which is of far more importance to that great majority which, on reaching manhood, have to earn their own living, and want to be taught while boys that which will best enable them to do it.

There are one or two things that you should be sure not to do. Read no bad books. In your allotted span of life you will not have time to read all the good and useful ones. Do nothing to weaken, to soften, to emasculate, to water down your power of mind. Use no cribs or pretended short cuts. Face your difficulties like men; look them straight in the face. There is no royal road to learning.

I come now to the last, and by far the most important—the education of your moral sense and conscience. Spiritual power is better than that of body and mind combined. The education of the body and mind rightly conducted lead to it. Spiritual power will help you to trample Satan under your feet; to fight successfully the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, which three include all vice. They mean sensuality, avarice and pride, and cover the ground.

Study the Gospel story—in Greek when you can—especially the Sermon on the Mount. Be brave as well as strong, brave enough to set a good example, to refuse to follow a bad one, to confess Christ before men. Vice may be pleasant, but remember that out of their pleasant vices boys and men make whips to scourge themselves. It has been said that "youth is a lumber, manhood a struggle, old age a regret." But the fewer the blunders of youth, the fewer the regrets of old age. The man, whether young, or middle aged, or old, who could say on his death bed, "I never told a lie, I never said or did anything unworthy of a gentleman, I never said or did when a boy anything I would not have said or done in my mother's presence," would be the happiest of the happy; his physical, mental, and moral education would have been perfect indeed.



## CHARACTER SKETCHES.

SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ, TOM MANN, CARTER HARRISON, BENJAMIN JOWETT,  
CHARLES GOUNOD AND LOUIS RUCHONNET.

### I. SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OUTSIDE official circles Sergé Julich Vitté's name was hardly known when the declaration of commercial war with Germany suddenly made him the most talked of and best abused man in Europe. His daring and decisive action in the struggle of tariffs, which led to such a burnishing of bayonets in

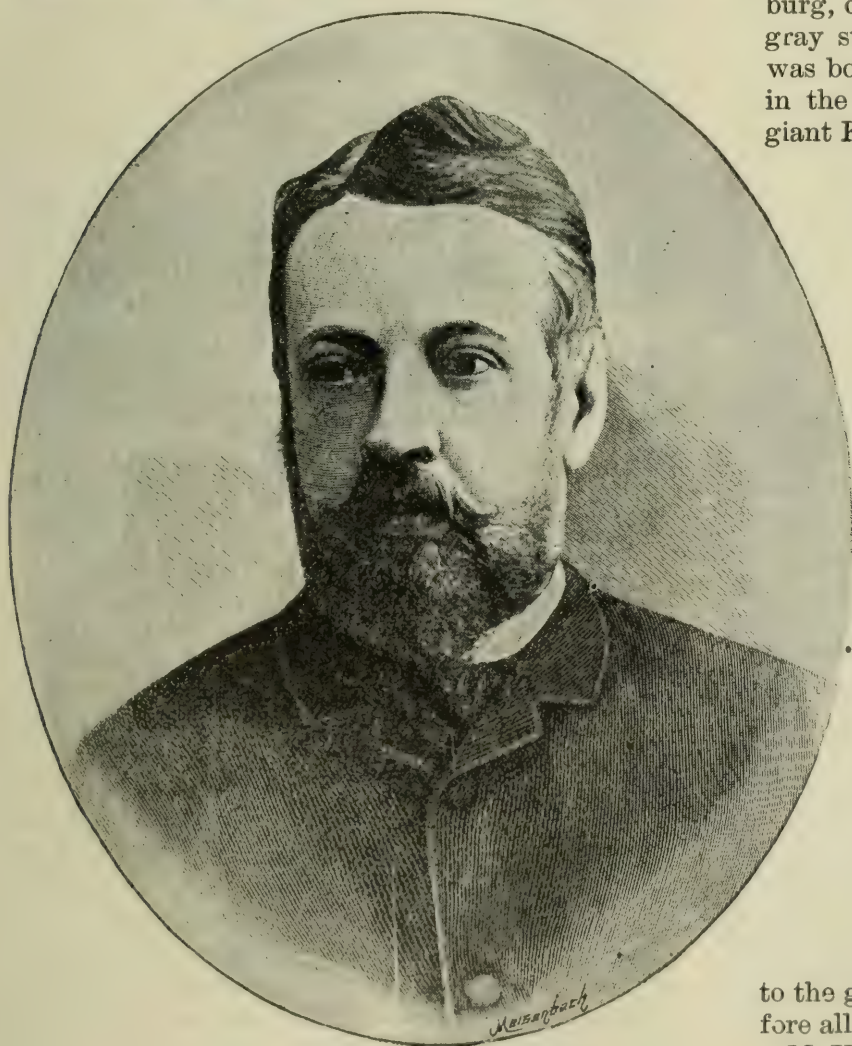
meditate invasions of India; but until the Minister of Finance has spoken, their plans and schemes are airy nothings, trifles bodiless as wind.

#### THE FROSTY CAUCASUS.

But M. Vitté has not always lived in St. Petersburg, on the banks of Nevà, with its marshy breath, gray summer nights, and grayer winter days. He was born—on June 29, 1849—far away to the south, in the Caucasus, beyond the eternal snow-crests of giant Kazbek and Elbruz. In Tiflis—with its brilliant tepid autumns; its wild March windstorms, that shriek and howl along the Kurà's banks, and fierce tropical heats of June, when the red hot flanks of the mountains pour showers of fiery arrows on the withered streets of Oriental houses—was the old classical gymnasium where Sergé Julich Vitté's studies were begun. Thither flocked a motley crowd of scholars, Armenian, Georgian, and Circassian. Even then, Sergé Julich Vitté showed extraordinary calculating powers, exasperating his family with endless puzzles and conundrums, which he alone could solve correctly. As a youth he was remarkable for personal beauty; with deep gray eyes, brown curls, splendid teeth, and small white hands; tall and well-built, he was a notable figure among the groups of sallow Armenians and dusky dark-eyed Georgians; but in this picturesque medley of Tartars, Jews, Turks, and Infidels, Sergé Julich Vitté was hardly likely to attain elegance and accuracy in his mother tongue. He is still unique in maintaining that its neuter gender is a mere myth and anomaly,

to the great amusement of his Imperial master—before all things a purist in the Russian tongue.

M. Vitté's financial dispatches read more like old church Slavonic, or the eleventh century Chronicles of Nestor, than the liquid speech of the modern Russians. However, a sound knowledge of Greek, Latin and French made up in some sort for this linguistic shortcoming; and the study of mathematical problems, from being merely an amusement, became Sergé Julich Vitté's ruling passion. When the gymnasium course was finished, the wild races and wilder scenery of the Caucasus were left behind; the mountains and valleys, celebrated in the poems and novels of Lermontoff, the haunts of Petchorin, and the



SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ.

Berlin, and brought the international centre of gravity to the Russian Ministry of Finance, is, however, only the last of a long series of surprises in the career of this remarkable man, which raised him, in less than twenty years, from a subordinate post in a provincial railway to the most responsible position in the vast Russian Empire, after the Czar's. For M. de Giers may weave subtle schemes of foreign policy; M. Vannovski may mature deep army reforms and economies in buttons, and General Komaroff may



home of Tamàra, the beloved of Demon, were exchanged for bright, busy Odessa, Russia's most important harbor on the Euxine Sea.

#### ANTI-SEMITISM ON SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sergé Julich Vitté entered the University of Odessa in 1866, and four years later, at the age of twenty-one, gained the large gold medal in mathematics, and looked forward eagerly to a professor's chair.

When in Odessa he joined with the witty journalist Asmidoff in founding the *New Russia Telegraph*, whose strong anti-Semite tendencies were in part due to M. Vitté's influence. His family urged him to leave his mathematical studies for a more practical career, and he accordingly accepted the post of Controller or Inspector from the Society of Navigation and Commerce, to which belonged the Southwestern Railway of Russia, with its three centres at Warsaw, Kieff, and Odessa. In this humble post M. Vitté received the magnificent salary of twelve hundred roubles, at the present exchange rate equivalent to about \$600 a year. However, his unusual ability soon brought him to the front and he rose by rapid steps to the post of Assistant Superintendent, and then Chief Superintendent of Traffic for the whole system of southwestern railways. At this time occurred the terrible Tiligul catastrophe, which involved M. Vitté in a long and tedious Government inquiry, ending in several weeks' arrest in the Haupt-watch of St. Petersburg—a sombre and unhappy introduction to the northern capital of the Czars.

#### FRIENDSHIP WITH VISHNEGRADSKI AND PLATON.

From St. Petersburg M. Vitté returned to Kieff as assistant director, and afterwards director-in-chief of the Southwestern Railway, then under the presidency of M. Vishnegradski. Next to his own personal force and ability, the steadfast friendship of M. Vishnegradski was the determining factor in Sergé Julich Vitté's success. One can imagine these two future Ministers of Finance, whose friendship dates from those Kieff days, drawing their armchairs together, and over steaming glasses of lemon-scented tea, weaving wreaths of sympathetic converse round the latest theories in spherical trigonometry and quaternions, and mirroring in their harmonious souls each other's thoughts on the higher conic sections. For M. Vishnegradski is also a great mathematician, and was some time teacher to the Czar, who under his tuition passed a brilliant examination in technical engineering. Like M. Pobedonostseff, another Imperial pedagogue, M. Vishnegradski's pupil remembered him in after days. A pretty story is told of Vishnegradski's standard work on "Differential and Integral Calculus." It appeared first in a lithographed edition, and a Russian lady used the pages to paper the school-room of her little daughter in an out-of-the-way Russian village. This little daughter lived up to her wall-paper, and afterwards became Mme. Kovalevski, Professor of Mathematics at Stockholm. In Kieff Sergé Julich Vitté also gained the friendship of Platon, the famous Metropolitan Archbishop of Kieff,

the type of strictest Russian orthodoxy and originator of the missionary campaign against the Stundists. It is only fair to Platon to add, however, that he enjoyed in an uncommon degree the friendship and confidence of religious leaders outside the pale of the State Church. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee,



M. VISHNEGRADSKI.

this friendship was marked by the presentation to Platon of a very ancient manuscript of the Hebrew Scriptures, beautifully bound and set with jewels, a gift from the Chief Rabbis of Southern Russia. This warm friendship between the future Finance Minister and the Metropolitan Archbishop lasted up to Platon's death, and was a proof, if one were needed, of the strong if somewhat narrow orthodoxy of Sergé Julich Vitté's mind.

#### A SECRET SOCIETY.

It was in Kieff also that M. Vitté became a member of the Okhranà, a secret society founded by the Russian nobility to defend the person of the Emperor against the attacks of fanatic revolutionaries. If the history of the Okhranà were written—as it is never likely to be—it would form one of the most remarkable pages in Russian history. It is a notable picture of these two great secret societies; the one drawn from the noblest families in Russia, the other re-



cruited by the desperate sons of liberated serfs, of Cossacks and Jews, standing face to face in the silence; the one determined to destroy, the other equally determined to preserve. M. Vitté's position in the organization of the southern railways gave him an opportunity to toil terribly in his country's cause during the Russo-Turkish war. His untiring energy, personal influence and marvelous foresight were felt



ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG.

throughout the whole work of mobilization, for the arrangement of the whole system of military trains and the transport of provisions, as well as the sad return of the sick and wounded, devolved chiefly upon him.

A few years after the war M. Vitté devised a scheme of uniform tariffs for all the Russian railways, which was translated into several foreign languages, and accepted from among many competitors; and this again drew upon him the favorable notice of the government. M. Vishnegradski, who had already become Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg, used all his efforts to persuade M. Vitté to enter government service, and devote to his country his rare energies and special knowledge, gained at first hand as he worked his way up from the lowest rung of the ladder. For a long time M. Vitté would not consent. The chill atmosphere, sombre skies, and unnatural, exotic life of the northern capital, so vividly and sadly described by Lermontoff, repelled him; and the memories of his first visit and arrest were not calculated to lessen the impression. At last, however, he yielded to the pressure of M. Vishnegradski, who created for him a new department of railways in the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg, whither M. Vitté went in March, 1888, receiving at the same time the *chin* or rank of Actual State Councilor.

#### THE LADDER OF CHIN.

Like the vision of the Hebrew patriarch, the steps of the ladder of *chin* lead up to the heaven of official

favor, far more important than the hall-mark of wisdom and grace in that great bureaucratic world by the banks of Nevà, where the grim dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral frowns down upon the sombre palaces and chilly streets. The grades of this golden ladder, whose top is dark with exceeding brightness, are, beginning from the highest:

Actual Secret Councilor.

Secret Councilor.

Actual State Councilor.

State Councilor.

Court Councilor.

Titular Councilor.

College Registrar.

District Secretary.

The last four of which have no reference to the functions—if any—actually performed.

Then, for the second time, M. Vitté's fortunes were influenced by a railway disaster—the terrible catastrophe of Borki, which nearly involved the lives of the whole Imperial family, who were only saved by what all Russia believes to be a miracle. This disaster led to the resignation of the then Minister of Railways, whose post, after an interregnum, was given to M. Vitté, to the no small astonishment of the army of Higher Chinovniks, who believed that their prescriptive rights were overlooked in the interests of an intruding youth—a mere outsider. At this time also, again to the astonishment of the Higher Chinovniks, M. Vitté received the Order of St. Stanislav, almost the highest civil decoration in Russia.

#### PERSONALITY AND POLITICS.

Then came the long illness of M. Vishnegradski. Sergé Julich Vitté's patron and predecessor at the Finance Ministry. At the end of August last year M. Vitté was appointed acting Minister of Finance during Vishnegradski's absence, and once more the Higher Chinovniks raised their gray eyebrows in astonished indignation. This appointment was confirmed on the 1st (13th) of January this year; M. Vitté became Finance Minister and Secret Councilor, and the top of the golden ladder was practically reached. And so, at forty-four, Sergé Julich Vitté, from the humblest beginning, has risen by sheer personal energy and ability to one of the most responsible positions in Europe. With what vigor and firmness he can fill that position we have already seen in the still fiercely raging Tariff War, and it is certain that the same qualities in the next few years may be a determining factor in the scale of European politics. Strictly orthodox, as we have seen, and strongly patriotic, M. Vitté believes in the divine mission of Russia and her development from within; and this is the real secret of his antagonism to Germany, as it was of his early anti-Semite leanings.

#### THE TARIFF WAR.

It may be advisable to explain what exactly the Tariff War between Russia and Germany means, and what part M. Vitté has taken in it. In the autumn

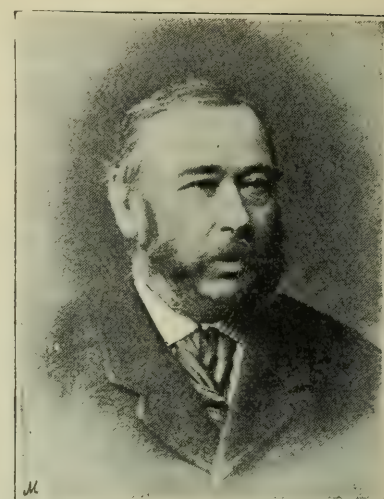




GENERAL ANDREI FADEEFF,  
Grandfather of Sergé Julich Vitté.



JULI FEODOVITCH VITTÉ  
Father of M. Vitté.



GENERAL ROSTYASLAV FADEEFF,  
Uncle of M. Vitté.

of 1891, M. Vishnegradski overhauled the Russian customs tariff, to see what concessions could be made to foreign powers who were willing to grant favorable terms of import to Russia's main product—grain. As a result of this overhauling, Vishnegradski decided to lower the Russian import duties on metals and chemicals—Germany's chief exports to Russia; and asked Germany to reciprocate by lowering the German import duty on Russian corn. The Berlin Cabinet promised to consider the matter; but in the meantime introduced the Differential Tariff, which lowered the duty on corn imported from every country except Russia and Roumania; and later the lowered duties were conceded to Roumania, thus leaving Russia out in the cold, as the "most unfavored nation."

This was naturally unpleasant for Russia; and the unpleasantness was not diminished by the Berlin Cabinet's answer, the fruit of the promised "consideration." The Berlin Cabinet said that it might be possible theoretically to grant Russia's request for lowered corn-duties, but that the inducements offered by Russia were quite inadequate. And so the matter went on; Germany continually climbing up, and Russia continually climbing down, till Vishnegradski's illness put M. Vitté in command at the Finance Ministry in St. Petersburg. M. Vitté's great idea—derived from the study of equations and the laws of concussion—was "reciprocity," for which he at once coined a new Russian word. He, in his turn, invented a Differential Tariff, which he proceeded to hold over Germany, and at last put in force this summer. And this system of mutual McKinleyism is the famous Tariff War. Germany certainly began it, and it was nearly two years before M. Vitté "reciprocated."

#### FAMINE AND PLENTY.

The result of the Tariff War was, that Russia's corn exports to Germany practically ceased, and that Germany's exports of metals and chemicals to Russia shared the same fate. Many Moscow firms which use

German chemicals had to close their doors, and two or three leading houses were ruined.

But the really important question for M. Vitté was, what to do with the surplus of Russian corn which would, in the ordinary course of affairs, have disappeared down the throats of the Kaiser's subjects? To do nothing would be to greatly lower the price of corn in Russia, a very disastrous thing for her peasants, especially after the famine of last year. M. Vitté solved the question in a statesmanlike way: 1, By buying up vast quantities of corn for the military granaries; and, 2, by arranging a system of bank advances to the peasants, which enabled them to deposit their corn and receive in exchange ready money at a low rate of interest; so that they could afford to hold on, and cheerfully await the issue of the Tariff War, and the consequent righting of the market.

#### THE OCTOBER CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

The issue of the Tariff War will depend on the Commercial Conference which began its work in Berlin on October 1. This conference is practically M. Vitté's creation, the outcome of his ideas of "reciprocity," and he confidently expects that the issue will be distinctly favorable to Russia; the more so, as since the Army bill is safely through the Reichstag, German agricultural votes no longer need to be enticed by the practical exclusion of Russian corn.

Strong and determined where his country's interests are at stake, and bringing to bear on political questions the irresistible logic of mathematical processes, M. Vitté has not been rich in that "wisdom for a man's self" that Bacon teaches; the bright lights of his successful career are not without the contrast of dark shadows. Still, the story of his rise, by sheer personal force, from station master to Finance Minister, may form a not unfitting pendant to the lives of other self-raised men like James Garfield.

#### HEREDITY.

But, unlike the American boy who rose from log cabin to White House, M. Vitté came of a famous



family of administrators. His father, Juli Feodoritch Vitté, had been controller of government estates in the Caucasus, and his uncle, General Rostyaslav

some years military adviser to the Egyptian Khedive Ismail. M. Vitté's grandfather, General Andrei Mikailovitch Fadeëf, also famous in the Caucasus, was for some time Governor of Saratoff, where he shared the fame of Sir Walter Raleigh by introducing the potato among the Sectaries and Kalmyks. He planted a garden of the "accursed roots," and proclaimed the most awful penalties for whoever should steal them; the attraction of forbidden fruit proved irresistible, and the formerly rejected tubers were soon spread far and wide through southeastern Russia. By his marriage, General Andrei Fadeëf became co-heir of the fabulous, intangible fortune of the Dolgorukis, which has been mounting up at compound interest in the Bank of England, tradition says, for more than a century and a half, from a large sum placed there by a Prince Dolgoruki, who was ambassador to the Court of St. James at the beginning of last century. Other famous ancestors of M. Vitté's were Prince Dolgoruki, Major-General under Katherine the Great; another Dolgoruki, who opposed the reforms of Peter the Great; and a long and famous line, stretching back to the Czars of Moscow, six hundred years ago.

## FOUR GENERATIONS OF LITERARY WOMEN.

But a more curious problem in heredity is offered by M. Vitté's collateral relations. His grandmother, the last Princess Dolgoruki, was a famous geologist and botanist, and the friend of Sir Roderick Murchison. Her daughter was Mme. E. Hahn, the novelist, called (by the greatest Russian critic, Belinski the "George Sand" of Russia, the highest praise he then could give. Mme. Hahn's two daughters were the famous Mme. Blavatsky and Mme. Jelihovsky, one of the best known and most popular writers in Russia to-day.

"If you think of saying anything about me," writes Mme. Jelihovsky, "here are the facts. I have written twenty stories for young folks and children, all indorsed by the Minister of Public Instruction. Also, one drama and one comedy, both of which got the first prize of the New Russia University. I have written half a score of stories for the people, that are read in all the town halls, with magic-lantern illustrations. Also twelve novels, sixty stories (a fact!—I was astonished myself), and articles innumerable. And if God grants me life, I am not against writing as many more."

Mme. Jelihovsky's daughter carries on the same literary tradition, and is known to English readers as translator of Mme. Blavatsky's most picturesque and finished work, "The Caves and Jungles of Hindustan." It is remarkable that a family name has hitherto become extinct with each of these famous women. The great geologist was the last of the Dolgorukis; Mme. Hahn's only son died without issue. Mme. Blavatsky had no children, and Mme. Jelihovsky has no son to carry on her name. The same destiny has governed the direct line of the family; M. Vitté and his brothers are childless, and with the present Finance Minister his family name is likely to become extinct.



PRINCESS DOLGORUKI (MADAME FADEËF).

MADAME ELENA HAHN.

MADAME BLAVATSKY: MADAMÉ JELIHOVSKY.  
TRANSLATOR OF "THE CAVES AND JUNGLES."

Fadeëf, who first won fame in the Caucasian War, was one of the greatest military writers in Russia, author of "The Armed Forces of Russia," and for



## II. TOM MANN, THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADER.

BY JOHN C. CARLILE.

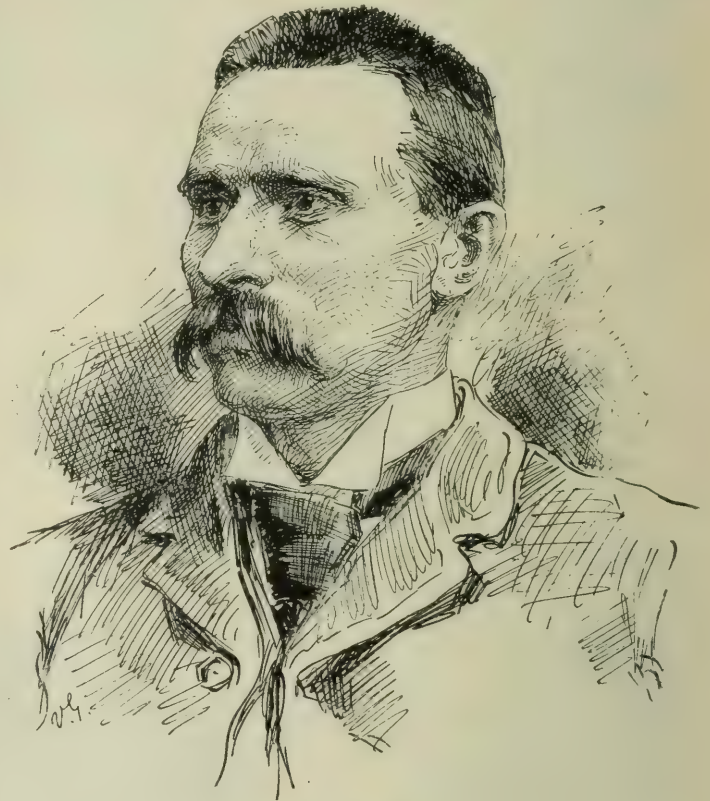
IN the stormy days of the Red Flag socialist agitation in London John Burns and his three comrades were being tried for seditious conspiracy at the Central Criminal Court. In the North meetings were being held by the Social Democratic Federation in support of the prisoners. At one of these gatherings a young man was speaking with considerable eloquence and power. The crowd, not following his argument and not thinking him sufficiently advanced, seemed apathetic. I listened carefully to the speaker and felt that Mr. Hyndman had a disciple who would one day be greater than his teacher. The speaker had the appearance of a mechanic, straight from the bench; his emphasis clearly indicated that he was not a Londoner. The determination that marked his attitude as he spoke has since proved one of his chief characteristics. Part of his speech I well remember. With a dogmatism not surpassed by the average pulpiteer he exclaimed: "Look here, lads, we have to get the machinery of production into our own hands. That can be best done by Parliamentary action. It's no use your growling at the capitalist; you should work to fit yourselves to take part in the revolution that's coming. That revolution will be brought about by constitutional means. To-day the workers do not know the power that is in their own hands, nor do they know how to use it." The speaker I afterwards found was Tom Mann. Nearly four years after I heard him speak again, but under other circumstances. The Dock Strike was in full swing. Mr. Mann, as one of the popular triune, was speaking at the Dock gates and at Tower Hill. He had developed in many ways. As a speaker he was not less dogmatic, but more logical. Strength of conviction had been supplemented by power to reason.

In the Dock Strike, Burns, Tillet and Mann revealed powers of oratory and organization which immediately put them in the front rank of labor leaders. On the South side of the Thames the strike had caught on. From London Bridge to the Surrey Commercial Docks at Deptford, thousands of men were idle. A local strike committee had been formed, and was in communication with the now famous Wade's Arms Committee. But there was no organizer, and the movement was in danger of going to pieces for want of a leader. In response to my appeal Tom Mann came over to organize the South side. He addressed meetings from five in the morning until late in the day, and then returned to headquarters to report progress. From that time the success of the strike on the South side was assured. So enthusiastic were the men that they formed a distinct South side organization in the hope of Tom Mann becoming their leader.

### A STRIKE COUNCIL.

The restraining influence and determination of Tom Mann was most manifest at the council's meetings. At one of these the men were discussing the advisa-

bility of using methods which, if they had been used and discovered, might have transported the whole of them. Tom was in the chair. With considerable calmness he put the case in all its bareness before the men, and pointed out possible consequences. Having



TOM MANN.

done this with characteristic coolness he called for the next business, and refused to allow any return to the old subject of discussion. The tight hand he held over that meeting did much to discipline the men and prevent riot. Those who have been through a strike and have seen the awful suffering it entails upon the women and children marvel at the coolness and patience of the men and temperateness of the leaders. A strike is a war. Those in active service know only the events that occurred where they served. As good Cardinal Manning said, "Time and distance are necessary for an estimate of its value," and this will come from those who have watched the fray from the outside. But those in the ranks cannot forget the anxiety caused by the thought that a single act of a fool or a rogue might have let loose forces in a moment that could not afterwards have been controlled without the shedding of blood. About the end of the strike I was presiding at a stormy meeting in Dockhead. The hall was packed with men hungry and angry. Tom Mann had refused to lead them in a split from the Central Organization. They felt that the South side was not being fairly treated by the Executive Committee. They had depended upon Tom leading them. His refusal was a disappointment which they resented. That meeting will never be forgotten.



When Mr. Mann rose to speak the men tried to howl him down, an experiment they never repeated. He called for their ringleader and spoke to him as a general would speak to an officer likely to rebel. Before his determination and courage the meeting grew calm and silent. Then seizing the opportunity he pointed out how their strength lay in centralization and full control of all contributions. At this a stalwart loafer called out: "You want to control the money." This again threw the audience into tumult, during which the same voice was heard to call Mr. Mann a thief. Then came the crisis. A police inspector was at the back of the hall with a force of a hundred men. He asked if I wished the hall cleared. While replying to him, Tom Mann went from the platform in the direction of the fellow who had called him a thief with the intention of compelling him to apologize or quit the building. A gangway was made by his assailants, who shrank back cowed by this exhibition of pluck. What would have happened no one knows. Happily for the meeting, and for the loafer, John Burns came in at that juncture and asked whether they had Mr. Norwood there, and order was restored.

#### AS AN ADMINISTRATOR.

When Tom Mann became president of the Dockers' Union, he began the task that most trades unionists regarded as impossible. It was the general opinion that unskilled labor, especially the dockers, could not be held together in trade societies without the excitement of a strike. During the stormy period through which the new unions have passed Tom Mann's administration has done much to demonstrate the possibility of organizing unskilled labor. The difficulties seemed endless. Distrust, petty jealousies, unworthy ambitions, and want of capacity, were enough to dishearten any man who simply worked for wages. Well for the dockers and labor generally that there were leaders who looked to the cause rather than the pay. Mr. Mann has a capacity for grasping details and working them into system far above that of any labor leader I have met. His scheme of reorganization of dock work has been commended by many wharfingers and dock directors. It is one of the boldest attempts to absorb casual labor that has been before the public. His pamphlet upon the eight-hour day by trade option shows the same qualities that bid fair to make the London Reform Union a powerful and useful organization. To him belongs the credit of forming that organization, which has a programme big enough for a new political party.

#### THE LONDON REFORM UNION.

One of Mr. Mann's pet ideals is the unification of the metropolis. The capital city of the world is to-day nothing more than a group of districts with no more citizenship or common life than the counties, but its unity is within measurable distance; the idea of "one London" has taken hold on the popular mind largely as the result of the work done by the London Reform Union. This vigorous society owes much of its vitality to Mr. Mann, who is now its

secretary without pay. He felt that the money payment was a check to his freedom of utterance on labor questions; his colleagues, though they might differ from him, wanted him to maintain entire liberty of speech and his secretaryship. This he could not do; he agreed to do most of the work, but take no pay. Few men, even among Tom Mann's critics, have shown sufficient regard for liberty of speech to make so considerable a sacrifice to preserve it. Had he been other than the honorable fellow he is, the idea of giving up a good berth for conscience sake would never have troubled him. From the time he worked in the mine as a boy he has shown the capacity for organization.

#### HIS RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Born at Foleshill, in Warwickshire, April 15, 1856, he was trained among Church people. In 1870 his family moved to Birmingham. There he came under the influence of Thomas Laundy, a godly Quaker, who conducted Cross street Bible-class. Here Tom Mann found a spiritual home. In the discussions he took a prominent part, and received impressions which have molded all his future. When he left Birmingham for London, he became a teacher in the Sunday school of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster. Then began his theological pilgrimage, which is not yet at an end. From the Church of England he drifted to Mr. Voysey's congregation without finding mental rest. From the idealists he turned to the Swedenborgians, becoming connected with the church at Argyle Square, under the ministry of the Rev. John Presland. As might have been expected, Mr. Presland's broad sympathies and high culture had considerable influence with the seeker after certainty. He joined the theological class, and read deeply the works of the Swedish seer, taking also a course of reading in Spencer's First Principles and Ruskin. Up to the present his theological position is mainly that of the New Church. Still working at his trade as an engineer, he continued to devote time to Christian enterprise and study. At Chiswick, as at Birmingham, he founded a mutual improvement society, in which he did most of the talking. In 1884 he lectured on "Progress and Poverty." From that lecture may be dated his crusade against the social system—or want of system—of our time. Some of his friends, in mistaken kindness, besought him to leave labor problems alone, and devote his energies to the Bible-class and mutual improvement society. But Tom Mann had seen the light, and received his message. The small limits of the Church were all too cramped for his energy. He looked upon social and economic problems as essentially religious. In these, for the time, he found that mental rest which he had failed to discover in theology.

Then came the stormy period to which I referred in the opening words of this sketch. As a socialist agitator he preached discontent at the street corners when platforms were closed against him. His connection with Mr. Champion and John Burns is recent history.



The religious questions which he had shelved have never been quite silent or forgotten. Two years ago he was staying with his wife and four pretty little girls at a seaside resort. Often while his children played upon the beach he and I were discussing vital questions of religion. His attitude toward the churches was still that of an opponent, but his love for the Divine Christ was clearly expressed. He saw plainly that the labor movement must ultimately fail unless it has a firmer foundation than that of a desire for increased wages. The social reconstruction for which he was working could only be based upon religious and economic principles. Indeed, in common with others, he sees that economics, rightly understood, is but the practical application of religion.

The labor men are divided broadly into two distinct sects. The majority, who sum the movement up as a "bread and butter agitation," aim at higher wages and shorter hours of work; this is the end they hold before the admiring gaze of the crowd. The other and smaller sect, in which Tom Mann leads, regard the increase of pay and shorter working time not as the end, but as the means to a higher and more human life which shall produce a nobler type of character. The ethical and religious side of social reform has been put to the front by Mr. Mann. This does not involve church membership or the forfeiture of the right to criticise.

His present attitude is clearly indicated in an important article recently published in the *Christian Weekly*. He says:

Men and women like myself have tried to think the matter out with regard to the position of the Orthodox Church to the condition of the people generally, and have come to the conclusion—not are coming, but have come to the conclusion—that the attitude of the Church toward the welfare of the people is not one of good will, not one calculated to rectify that which is wrong, but that where the Church is not passive it is decidedly hostile to the well being of the people. I say that I am quite sure that a very considerable proportion of the workers of England have come to the conclusion, and because of this they have severed—not are severing, but have distinctly severed—themselves from the Orthodox Church. And in this I rather think they have done wisely. Why they should be called upon to bolster up that which was a Church only for outward ceremonial I cannot understand. And for my own part I have felt it necessary (and therefore, if there is to be condemnation I am prepared to come in for my share) to sever what connection I had—and I had a close one—with the Orthodox Church, because of the attitude of the Church generally and its officials toward the condition of the people of Britain. For I came to the conclusion—and I know that is typical of thousands of others—that if we seek aid in this country as a body of workers, if we seek righteous dealing, we cannot get them from those who support the Orthodox Church! This is a very strong statement to make, and one that ought not to be made without the gravest consideration. And I have not made it without having given the most careful thought I am capable of giving to the subject. I am amongst those who are exceedingly jealous of every five minutes spent unwisely. I am exceedingly jealous of every year of my life, and I think rightly so, and if I have come to the con-

clusion that certain institutions are circumventing the young who are growing up and tilting their energy in a direction which, to put it mildly, is not the best direction, then we have some right to complain. And I am of opinion that the Orthodox Church is not only not speaking plainly and teaching plainly in what righteousness really consists, but rather it is covering up misdeeds, it is giving a distorted view, it is encouraging a mischievous view, and it is really turning people aside from righteous dealing, making it exceedingly difficult for the ordinary man or ordinary woman, who wants to understand in what righteousness consists, to come to any satisfactory conclusion. In any case they are not able to learn it from the Orthodox church, I say this because I have tried, as no doubt very many of you have tried, to understand exactly what right dealing means, what is the meaning of right as distinct from wrong, harmony as against discord, well-doing as against ill-doing.

#### WILL HE ENTER THE CHURCH?

Canon Barnett and others have tried hard to win the labor leader for the Establishment. I do not think they will succeed. The fact that Dr. Benson has been in consultation with Mr. Mann and has favorably impressed him may not mean so much as pressmen think. I know many clerical friends have urged him to seek ordination with the avowed intention of attempting the reformation of the Church of England from the inside. The *Times* paragraph announcing that Mr. Mann would take deacon's orders and be appointed curate of an important London parish, was all too premature. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought. That Tom Mann could democratize the Church is not likely. If that task is accomplished it will be done from the outside. The very admission of the necessity of the work is a terrible condemnation of the institution that claims to be the Church of the people. To-day thousands of men are looking with expectant hope to Mr. Mann. He, above most others, is marked out as the Luther of the social reformation. His practical knowledge and influence fit him to play a leading part in this transition period. The labor movement needs consolidating. For this task he is fitted. In the Church of England he might do much, but outside he could do more. If he wants a parish all England may be his parish; if he wants a pulpit there is the House of Commons. At the last election he might have had a seat without much trouble. More than one constituency was open to him. At the next election it will be his own doing if he is not returned to Parliament. His religious influence is a thousand times greater now than it would be if he turned parson. That influence may be a powerful lever to lift the workers to a higher level. In the Church it would be almost lost. Institutions must be judged by their record of useful service. The possibilities before the clergy are still great, but they are not what they were. For good or ill the democracy has marched past the Church of England, and regard it as an organization for the better classes—the home of easy-going respectability. Tom Mann in a surplice attending to the ritual of the Church is inconceivable.



### III. CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.

A GREEK tragedian's demand for fateful climax, or a Roman Emperor's taste for thrilling sensation amid spectacular surroundings, must have been fully satisfied by the circumstances under which the Mayor of Chicago was assassinated at the close of the World's Fair. For more than twenty years Carter Harrison had been a conspicuous personality, and for most of that time he had been constantly recognized as the one man who could lead and command the heterogeneous masses of Chicago's working population. Again and again he had been consigned to oblivion by the educated, prosperous and morally earnest classes of the community regardless of party or sect; and at the very times when his complete suppression seemed most inevitable, he rose most triumphantly on the shoulders of overwhelming masses of the common people.

His last triumph was the greatest of all. The "responsible" men of Chicago were determined to place in the Mayor's chair for the period including the six months of the Columbian Exposition a man representing their own ideals of citizenship and public life. They regarded Carter Harrison as the arch representative of all those dangerous and lawless elements whose reinforced presence in Chicago during the Fair was naturally regarded with serious apprehension. Early in the spring of the present year these "better classes"—to use an accepted phrase—were confident that the vast Chicago leviathan was in a serious and responsible mood and could be relied upon not to commit the dangerous levity of placing the city for the fifth time under the rule of the man so generally regarded as a flippant and conscienceless demagogue. But for the fact that Carter Harrison had recently acquired the proprietary control and assumed the nominal editorship of the *Chicago Times*, there would not have been a single newspaper of importance in the entire city to support his aspirations.

His first step was boldly to enter the Democratic convention and claim the nomination from a party whose candidate he had opposed in the preceding mayoralty contest, and whose defeat he had secured by the division of forces consequent upon his canvass as independent candidate. After a hot struggle lasting several hours, which he calmly surveyed from his seat on the platform, his cause was won and he was declared the regular Democratic nominee. Excepting his own paper, the leading Democratic journals refused to indorse the result, and gave their support to Mr. Allerton, the Republican candidate, a gentleman of high standing who was selected on the score of eminent fitness for the place. The supporters of Allerton were very confident; but Carter Harrison surprised them on election day. The people accorded him the great honor of serving as World's Fair Mayor by a majority of more than 20,000.

There was a sort of consistency in this fidelity to Carter Harrison that the country could hardly help admiring, even though condemning the means by

which he had built up and maintained his ascendancy. After all, Chicago seemed only true to itself in exhibiting to the world as its Mayor the man whom it had so often preferred when the world was not expected and its opinions were not considered. How Mr. Harrison himself viewed the situation in advance, before he had publicly announced himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, is very interestingly shown in the following letter written by him to the editor of this magazine:

CHICAGO, January 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR:

I cannot say what the condition of Chicago will be as to "cleanliness, good police service, and general municipal efficiency during the World's Fair." All or much will depend upon who will be at the city's head after the April election. The cleanliness will depend: 1, Upon the appropriation made by the present administration for that purpose, but as there is a general demand that it be sufficient, I hope it will be so made, and 2, upon the Mayor who will expend the money. The police force is a large and splendid body of men. A good Mayor and chief of police can make it very efficient. I hope the people will have sense enough to elect the Mayor, and he will be able to appoint the proper chief. The electric lighting is only partially extended, and seems so far to have proved the wisdom of the experiment. The water supply will be ample and good. I have no fear of a violent epidemic of cholera, should the scourge reach us. Our almost constant winds and the lake will cause it, if here, to be mild. But we hope to escape it.

There is a firm determination among our people that the city will be able to wear a gala dress in which to receive the world. We are naturally given to advertising ourselves, and will not forego the opportunity of a good send-off in the eyes of our great visitation. We think ourselves the salt of the earth and our city the proper location for such salt. We are determined to force the world to concede both propositions.

We will hardly make fools of ourselves at so important a juncture by placing at the head of our affairs an inefficient man. But the world has proved that the exclamation is quite natural—"what fools these mortals be!" It is barely possible we may not prove ourselves an exception. Our city is not in first-class condition financially. Our organic law does not permit us to borrow a cent. To meet ordinary and extraordinary expenditures we must look only to the current tax levy. Judicious handling of the proceeds of this levy, therefore, is absolutely imperative. A partisan press (and mercenary newspaper owners) which prefers a willing tool for its benefit may cause the people to throw away their opportunities. In fine, our people are resolved to put and maintain the city in proper condition to receive the world, and I believe they will not make their resolutions vain.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

Even those readers not at all familiar with Mr. Harrison's utterances can detect many of his traits in this eminently characteristic letter; while to those of us who have observed his career for many years it has the Harrisonian qualities of audacity, buoyancy, *naïveté* and egotism in every line.



There is a firm determination among our people that the city will be able to wear a gallant dress and think to receive the world. We are naturally given to advertising ourselves, & will not forego the opportunity of a good send off in the eyes of our great visitation. We think ourselves the salt of the earth & our city the proper location for such salt. We are determined to force the world to concede with propositions

FAC-SIMILE OF MAYOR HARRISON'S HANDWRITING.

In connection with this letter, written in anticipation of the most memorable year of Chicago's history, it is worth while to quote from the ardent, unrestrained and bubbling speech made by him on the very day of his death. It was "All Cities" day at the World's Fair, and officials from hundreds of American municipalities were present in a representative capacity, including more than fifty Mayors. Naturally and properly, Mayor Harrison was the central figure. His speech does not have the effect in cold print that it had in the delivery; for his manner was always spontaneous and magnetic, and his personality was charming, distinctive and picturesque to a remarkable degree. But there is a warm Western eloquence and a Chicagoesque amplitude of view in this speech that entitle it to preservation as the last utterance of Chicago's official head at the end of Chicago's glorious Fair, and as the final outburst of that passionate Americanism and immeasurable local pride of which Carter Harrison was so typical an embodiment. The principal paragraphs of his speech, as reported for the newspapers, were as follows:

It is my pleasing duty to welcome you to Chicago to witness the closing scene of this magnificent Exposition.

It is a little chilly weather, but the sun is coming out, and you have a warm beat from the heart of our people.

Thus it is that at the dying scene, while these beauties are passing away, this World's Fair is showing itself in its new majestic proportion as the moment approaches for it to pass away forever.

Mr. Madden has said to you words of praise of the efforts of our sister cities in helping to make this thing a success.

All who have visited the World's Fair are glad of the opportunity they have had to see such a scene of grandeur, and I myself deeply pity any American who has lost the opportunity of coming here.

I have sometimes said what I would do if I were President of the United States. If I were to-day Grover

Cleveland I would send a message to Congress and would say in that message that the World's Columbian Exposition has been a success, aye, beyond the expectation of any man living.

It was fitting for us to celebrate the greatest event of the world, the discovery of two continents.

Six months has been altogether too short a time for this greatest of all World's Fairs.

The President should say that it has beaten itself, and the American people should to-day make an appropriation through its Congress to preserve these buildings until next year, and notify all the world to come here.

At the end of this week we will have had 22,000,000 admissions to these grounds.

No doubt but many of them have been duplicated many times. There have probably been 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of Americans inside these grounds.

Genius is but audacity, and the audacity of the wild and woolly West and of Chicago has chosen a star, and has looked upward to it, and knows nothing that it will not attempt, and thus far has found nothing that it cannot achieve.

We have in the United States 65,000,000, aye, nearly 70,000,000 inhabitants, and the Congress should declare that another year be given us that all Americans could have an opportunity to come here. The Exposition, the directory, has not the means to continue it.

It is a national enterprise, and the nation should breathe new life into it and let us have an average attendance of 200,000 a day. This World's Fair has been the greatest educator of the nineteenth century, the greatest this century has seen. It has been the greatest educator the world has ever known.

It was the audacity of genius that imagined this thing. It was the pluck of the people, congregated from all the cities of this Union, from all the nationalities of the world, speaking all languages, drawing their inspiration from 3,000 miles of territory from east to west, from yonder green lake on the north to the gulf on the south, our people, who have never yet found failure. When the fire swept over our city and laid it in ashes in twenty-four hours, then the world said: "Chicago and her boasting is now gone forever." But Chicago said: "We will rebuild the city better than ever," and she has done it.

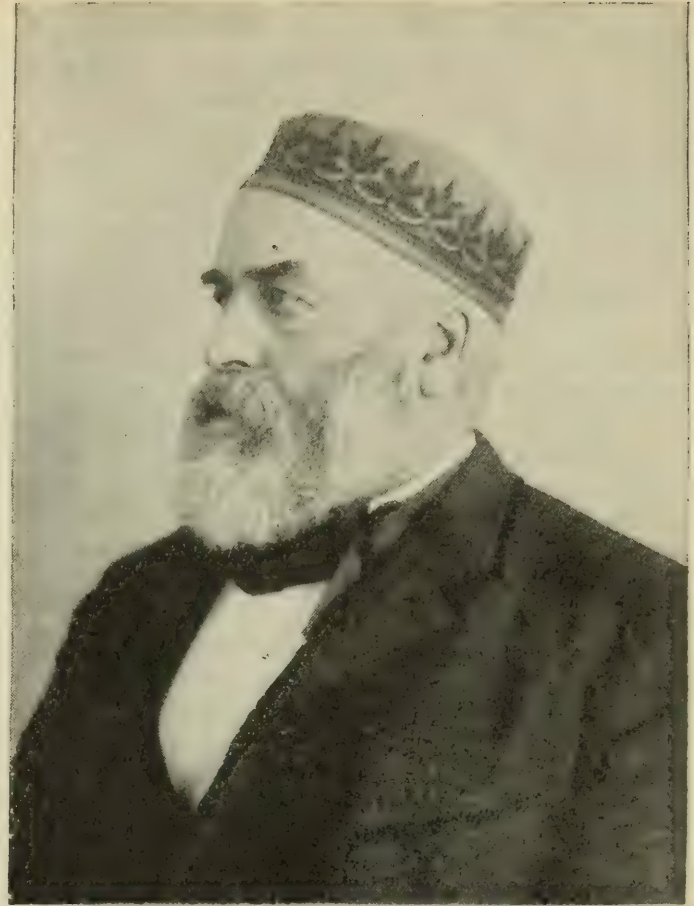
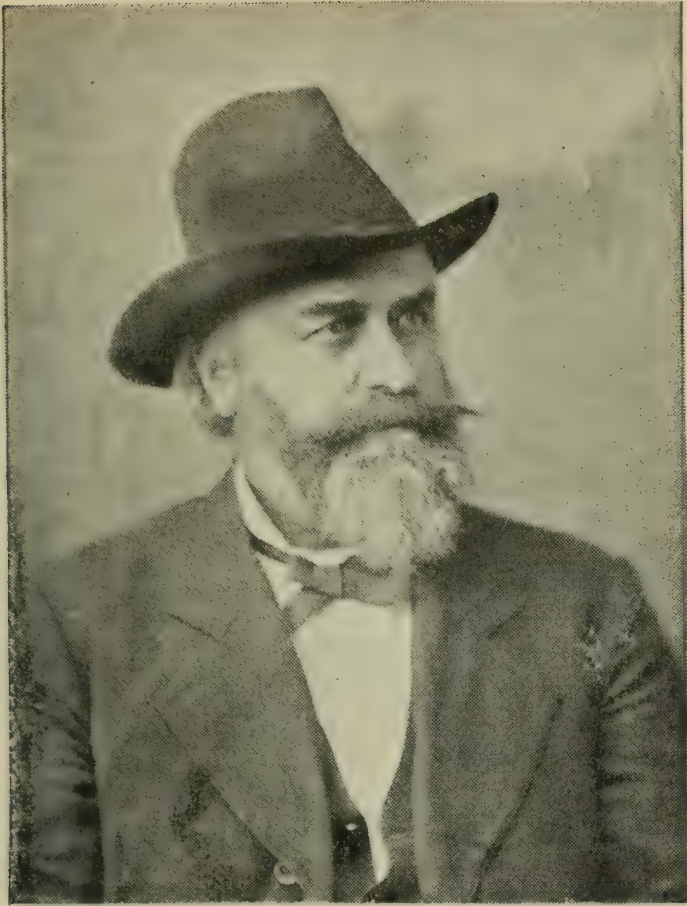
The World's Fair is a mighty object lesson. But, my friends, come out of this White City, come out of these walls into our black city.

There is a city that was a morass when I came into the world sixty-eight and one-half years ago. It was a village of but a few hundreds when I had attained the age of 12 years in 1837. What is it now? The second city in America.

The man is now born and I myself have taken a new lease of life, and I believe I will see the day when Chicago will be the biggest city in America and the third city on the face of the globe. I once heard Tom Corwin tell a story of a man who was about to be put on the witness stand over near the eastern shores of Maryland. He was fifty years old. He said he was thirty-six. "But," said Mr. Corwin, "you look fifty." Whereat the witness answered, "during fourteen years of my life I lived in Maryland, and I don't count that."

I don't count from the past year, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. I intend to live for more than a half century, and at the end of that half century London will be trembling lest Chicago shall surpass her, and New York will say: "Let us go to the metropolis of America."





CARTER H. HARRISON.

From photographs selected by Mr. Harrison himself for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS early in the present year.

There is an inspiration at this place, and I could go on talking from now till nightfall about the glories of the Fair. We welcome you here, and give you no statistics. We Chicagoans have put millions in these buildings. Chicago has \$5,000,000 in them. She will get nothing back, but you won't find a Chicagoan that has come here that regrets the expenditure of that \$5,000,000.

The man that says that Chicago has wasted money is a lunatic. It has not been wasted. This Fair need not have a history to record it. Its beauty has gone forth among the people, and the men, the women, the children have looked upon it, and they have all been well repaid for this wonderful education. No royal king ordered it, but the American people, with the greatest pluck, with the pluck born under the freedom of those Stars and Stripes, made this thing possible—possible to a free people. It is an education of the world.

The world will be wiser for it. No king can ever rule the American heart. We have the Monroe doctrine, and America extends an invitation to the rest of the world; and her Stars and Stripes will wave from now on to eternity. That is one of the lessons we have taught. If I go on another moment I will get on to some new ideas. I thank you all for coming to us. I welcome you all here, in the name of Chicago. I welcome you to see this dying effort of Chicago—Chicago that never could conceive what it would not attempt, and yet found nothing that it could not achieve.

Carter Harrison has frequently been called in the press a cousin of President Benjamin Harrison. He

was, in fact, a distant cousin. Benjamin Harrison's grandfather was President William Henry Harrison, and his great-grandfather was Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Carter Harrison's great-grandfather was a brother of Benjamin "the Signer." Both branches of the family seem to have caught the Western fever after the Revolution, one choosing the north side and the other the south side of the Ohio River. Benjamin Harrison, and his father and grandfather before him, belonged to the Ohio Valley near the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio. Carter H. Harrison, like his immediate forebears, was of the Blue Grass region on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. By intermarriages, Carter's family was closely linked with several of the most distinguished Virginian and Kentucky families. Carter himself had many of the attractive traits that belong to the best type of the "Kentucky colonel."

It is well known that Carter Harrison aspired to the Presidency of the United States. His invincibility in Chicago had given rise to the opinion that he might be elected Governor of Illinois against a normal Republican majority of more than 40,000. He accepted the Democratic nomination in 1884, but was defeated, though he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority to 14,500. If he had won the Governorship he would have been the "logical candi-



date" of the national Democracy in 1888, and we should have witnessed a striking contest between Benjamin Harrison and Carter Harrison. To dwell for a moment upon that curious possibility may help to throw a side light upon the qualities which made up Mayor Harrison's strength and weakness as a public man. Benjamin Harrison became President, but he could not possibly have been elected Mayor of Chicago. Carter Harrison was practically invincible as a candidate for Mayor, but it is hardly possible that he could have been elected President. The growth of our cities has been amazingly rapid and cosmopolitan, but the United States is traditionally a land of rural communities, and the old American ideals, preserved in the rural districts, still prevail. Carter Harrison held that "one vote is as good as another," perceived that after 1870 Chicago had by its European accessions grown far beyond the control of the strictly American sentiment, put himself at the head of the new forces and elements, promised that he "would not pander much to the religious classes," and thus prevailed by virtue of full and open-eyed acquiescence in things as they were. It was the enormous growth of Chicago that enabled him to reduce Mr. Oglesby's majority for Governor of Illinois to 14,500. But Illinois was still prevailingly American.

Carter Harrison had grown up in the easy affluence of a fine Kentucky farm cultivated by well-fed Kentucky slaves; had graduated from Yale College in 1845 at 20, had in the next ten years studied law, lived much on the home farm, and traveled much in Europe and Asia. He had acquired a broad and easy view of life, had become accustomed to the conditions that prevailed in foreign cities, and found himself unhampered by the sort of scruples that to this day prevail for the most part among native Americans. In Europe, large cities are an older fact, and it is the prevailing opinion there that certain urban vices and evil tendencies are ineradicable and must therefore be tolerated under police surveillance and control. But America has not yet renounced the Puritan ideal; and Carter Harrison by identifying himself with the European point of view deeply antagonized the better part of the American element. The very positions which made him strong in Chicago would have been fatal to his success as a presidential candidate.

Carter Harrison never seriously attempted to enforce in Chicago the Sunday laws of the State of Illinois. He believed in allowing European-Americans their customary European Sunday holiday, with plenty of brass bands and beer. He threw a certain surveillance about gambling, liquor selling and the social evil, but did not try with regard to them to enforce literally the laws of Illinois. He thought the task an impossible one. He refused to attempt by the law to make Chicago a moral community. But it is only fair to remember that if he had been Mayor of any great city of the world outside of America, he would not have been expected to do what the best people of Chicago condemned him for declining to attempt.

Work for the moral regeneration of our cities should be unremitting, and should be carried on with the united strength of all who love righteousness and hope for the future well being of our country. But the churches have made a great mistake in some of our cities in supposing that strict laws and ordinances, with iron-clad police enforcement, are the principal means to be used. In fighting for direct improvement in the moral administration they have too often overlooked the other desirable—and more feasible—ends of municipal government. Honest expenditures of public money, good municipal sanitation, complete adaptation of educational facilities to the real needs of the children of the people—these and other things desirable in municipal life might well be urged for a time, to the seeming neglect of the Sunday question, the liquor question and the gambling question. A positive programme is better than a negative one. United effort in behalf of various attractive municipal institutions for the proper entertainment and instruction of the people would in the end most effectively tell against the vices that all good men deplore.

It should, then, be said in behalf of Mayor Harrison that he was an excellent public financier and never sought enrichment for himself or for others through plunder of the taxpayers' money. He thoroughly appreciated Chicago's splendid park system, advocated good schools, was a master of administration in such matters as the fire department and the ordinary police service, and was in many respects one of the ablest and wisest municipal administrators in this country. He had made frequent journeys abroad in the intervals of his terms of service as a Congressman and a five-term Mayor, and appreciated the excellence of the public improvements of Paris, Berlin and other continental cities. He possessed much cultivation of mind, was a reader and thinker, and was esteemed in the private affairs of life. He had amassed wealth by investments in Chicago real estate. On November 7 he was to have been married (for the third time) to a New Orleans lady of high social standing and noteworthy philanthropies. His assassination by an obscure young man of disordered mind, who had no actual grievance, was in its way remarkably like the shooting of President Garfield. It came at a moment when Mayor Harrison's popularity had reached its highest pitch. Representative Chicago citizens who had always opposed him politically acted as the honorary pall-bearers at his funeral.

Of Carter Harrison as a municipal "boss" it should be said that he did not belong to the New York and Brooklyn type. He relied chiefly upon his personal popularity as a real leader of men, and not upon a compact organization, subversive of popular rule. He used the appointing power in his own interest and to an almost unequaled extent; but his popularity was a far greater force than his patronage as a dispenser of offices. His career was made possible by transitional conditions. Chicago will in due time attain a more stable equilibrium, and develop an effectively representative city government.



## IV. BENJAMIN JOWETT, D.D., MASTER OF BALLIOL.

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

IT is not till men are dead that we can duly estimate the place which they have filled in the life of their generation, or the amount of work which they have accomplished for the good of mankind. While they are still living among us we know not how much they may yet be destined to achieve, or in what respects a fresh light may be thrown upon their character by its ultimate developments. And while men are still moving in our midst, our conception of them is modified by a thousand varying and transitory characteristics. It is only when we are able to look back on their life as a whole that we can speak of them with correct appreciation. At the touch of death's finger the accidental and the evanescent disappear, and we can form some approximate conjecture of the manner in which the eminent men of our own day will be regarded by coming generations.

It may be said perhaps that even of those who pass for distinguished among their contemporaries, it is only the few who will have the smallest significance for posterity. By the unborn myriads of the future century, whose flying feet will tread upon our dust, most of those whose names are so familiar to us will either be very dimly remembered, or hardly remembered at all. One sees this in Westminster Abbey. Over hundreds of those who were there interred "the iniquity of oblivion hath blindly scattered her poppy," and if we ask history about them, "she leans semi-somnolent upon her pyramid," and, as though she were in a dream, mutters something, but we know not what it is. There are poets and authors who were there interred amid general eulogies, of whom it may safely be said that none but a student here and there has in these days read a line of their poems or a syllable of their treatises. But it must not be supposed that in such cases contemporary judgment has always been in the wrong. Many a man has had a valuable message for his own generation. Many have spoken in voices scarcely heard even by their own generation, and yet effective and of priceless value because they have found "fit audience though few." They may in reality have been far more influential than men who are credited with an influence incomparably more powerful. It is sometimes said of a man with much contempt, "Oh, his works will not live." Well, how many are there in any generation whose works will effectually live? Death is a great leveler. He treads down myriads of little molehills which once took themselves for genuine elevations. Are there half a dozen living poets, novelists, or religious writers whose books will be in any real sense read or remembered even one hundred years hence? Yet it would be a complete mistake to think that the many who will be forgotten have therefore mistaken their proper function. They may have produced in reality a greater effect than the few whose reputations

survive. It is hardly a paradox to say that those whose works die may often be more truly living than those whose works continue; the forgotten ones may die of their very success. They may live in the lives and thoughts of myriads who have so completely absorbed and reproduced their views as to abrogate all necessity for the books which first gave currency to aspects of truth which all men now adopt.

If it be asked whether Dr. Jowett was a writer whose works will live, we answer that of his sermons not half a dozen have found their way into print; that his original contributions to literature were very few in number, and were never collected; that his edition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans and Galatians—original as it was and sometimes suggestive—was marred by many inaccuracies, and must be regarded as an incursion into a domain of theological literature for which Dr. Jowett was not well adapted. The late Bishop Lightfoot, in a remarkable article in the *Journal of Philology*, showed how many philological mistakes it contained, and the book fell immensely below the standard of labor and knowledge of which the late and the present Bishop of Durham have given such splendid and enduring examples. As a commentary Dr. Jowett's book will certainly not live. Nor was it enriched with "the picturesque sensibility," the side lights, vivid imagination, apt illustration and wide historic knowledge which gave a permanent charm and value to Dean Stanley's commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians, which also abounded in mistakes. Yet Dr. Lightfoot saw that though neither of these works can be compared with the great philological and theological commentaries of the past generation, or with those which have since issued from the Cambridge School of Theology, they yet contained elements of thought and originality which could only have been found in writers of real genius. For this reason it is probable that both will long continue to be consulted by students, and especially by those who desire to rise out of too familiar grooves.

Two principles lay, I think, at the basis of Dr. Jowett's commentary:

1. One was philological. He thought that it was an idle and misleading waste of time to pile mountain loads of exegesis upon isolated phrases of St. Paul. Robert Browning, a lifelong friend of the Master of Balliol, wrote in his marvelous "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister,"

"There's a text of the Galatians  
Once you trip in it, entails  
Thirty-six distinct damnations,  
One sure, if another fails."

There is another text in the same epistle (Gal. iii. 20) of which an industrious commentator has counted up 368 different interpretations. It is clear that of these



367 *must* be wrong. Dr. Jowett would have said that St. Paul, like every other serious writer whom the world has ever seen, wrote with the intention of being understood; and it is certain that in the main he *was* understood. His meaning is usually that which lies most obviously in his words taken in the straight forward grammatical sense. When further aid is needed for the elucidation of possible ambiguities it must be sought in the idiosyncrasy of the writer, in the influence of his Jewish training, and in the historic and religious environment which reacted on his words and thoughts. Where these are insufficient to make the meaning clear, the clue is lost and cannot be recovered; the text must then be regarded as in some cases corrupt, or in other cases the sentence must be explained as nearly as possible in relation to the context and to the views of St. Paul as expressed elsewhere. Further labor and the aggregation of many conjectures and opinions, many of which are clearly absurd, is a mere specimen of *strenua inertia*. The judgment passed on the ancient poet, whose verses a reader flung away with the remark, "*Si non vis intelligi non debes legi*," may have been severe; but it remains true that too much time may be spent over insoluble ambiguities.

If I rightly judge of Dr. Jowett—and he had been to me a very kind friend, and guest, and host during nearly thirty years—he would have accepted this statement of his views, though I do not recall that he ever explicitly lays them down. Besides this, he would have said: St. Paul wrote as other men write, and it is a mere delusion, a mere idol of the cave, to treat his passing remarks and arguments as though they were full of unfathomable mysteries beyond their first plain meaning; as though they were to be taken in all cases without hesitation and *au pied de la lettre*; and as though they can be regarded as lending themselves to endless masses of exorbitant inferences, vast as the *genie* who rose out of the cask of the fisherman, and formed himself out of the expanded and voluminous smoke. Dr. Jowett would have been an open opponent of "the ever-widening spiral *ergo*," as Coleridge calls it, "out of the narrow aperture of a single text." Whatever may be thought of the particular way in which Dr. Jowett applied these views in his commentary, there are many who will feel that the views themselves are, with due moderation, wise and right; that they are an axe which should be laid at the root of the whole forests of cumbrous and barren homiletic and exegesis, and that every honest and capable commentator should give due weight to them.

2. Dr. Jowett's attitude to theology seems closely to have resembled his attitude towards Scripture regarded in its human and literary aspect. When he argued in his contribution to "Essays and Reviews" that the Bible must be interpreted like any other book he laid down a proposition which was received with tumult and anathemas, and which readily lends itself to misapprehension, but which all living thinkers are more and more inclined to accept as correctly expressing at least one side of the truth. But there

are elements in the relation of man to God which are far deeper and higher than any ordinary shallow nature can fathom or explain, and these cannot be dealt with, as St. Jerome says, by any fatuous old woman, or by the man in the next street. Spiritual things can only be spiritually discerned, and so far as Dr. Jowett was unsuccessful as a commentator, his comparative failure was probably due to the fact that his temperament was in many respects as antithetic to that of St. Paul as were those of Plato and Hegel, who were Dr. Jowett's intellectual guides; and also to the fact that he scarcely attached the smallest value to what may be called the metaphysical theology, with which the mind of the Apostle was certainly imbued.

For, 3, as regards theology, Dr. Jowett seems to have held that it is unfathomable by the mind of man; that much which passes under the name is composed of mere cobwebs of human speculation; that in spirit it is akin to the ignorant presumption of those who speak as familiarly of God as they would of a next-door neighbor; that no small part of the technicalities of the Summa Theologiæ are—as some Father said of Greek philosophy—a mere *λόγων ψόφος*, a jangle of words; that it is possible, as another Father said, to hold Catholic truths heretically, and heresy catholically; that the views and opinions of most men on such subjects are absolutely valueless; that angry insistence on them tends to become pernicious bigotry, because it leads to the injurious persecution of others who may be more in the right than ourselves, and because it diverts our own attention to incomprehensible dogmas from the mercy, justice, purity, honesty and humility which are our main, and almost our sole concern.

Here again I must confess that Dr. Jowett has nowhere said all this, but this is the impression left upon my own mind by my acquaintance with most of what he has written, and by many an hour of conversation with himself. And we must admit that while it is easy to fall into the falsehood of extremes, yet there are in this method of viewing theology some important elements of warning and of truth. Certainly such views are valuable if they impress on our minds the conviction, which lies at the basis of all the loftiest teaching of the Hebrew prophets, and which is always predominant in the teaching of our Blessed Lord Himself, that mercy is better than sacrifice, and that the foundation of God standeth sure, having on it this twofold inscription, "The Lord knoweth them that are His," and, "Let him that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."

Dr. Jowett's most permanent contributions to English literature were the translations of Thucydides, of Aristotle's Politics, and above all, of Plato's Dialogues. All three in their original form—especially the first and the last—were disfigured by inaccuracies. But these are removed in the later editions, and no living scholar has done anything like so much as Dr. Jowett to make the thoughts of the greatest Greeks familiar to our generation. The translation of the



whole of Plato could not be accomplished without consummate diligence, and the late Master of Balliol performed his task in such a manner as renders it little likely that his work will soon be superseded. From what he once said to me I gather that he considered this to be the *opus magnum* of his life.

In whatever aspect we regard it, his life was rich in usefulness and influence. His last intelligible words were "Farewell to the college," and to the college he had devoted more than forty years of his life. He not only maintained, but increased its high reputation. He received into the college a multitude of youths of brilliant ability, and the personal influence which he impressed upon their minds, and upon the traditions of Balliol, tended in no small degree to mold the characters, which have made them profitable members of the Church and Commonwealth. Personal influence is a thing very difficult to describe or to define. It is particularly hard to do so in the case of Dr. Jowett. He never "let himself go;" he was never carried away by the impulse of the moment; he had very little sentiment in his composition; he was shy, he was reticent, he could often be extremely silent. Stories are told of breakfasts and walks in which he never uttered a syllable to the young undergraduates who had received the honor of his invitation. I did not experience this myself. I have had walks with him and Mr. Robert Browning in which an unbroken flow of conversation was maintained. I have spent Sundays with him at Balliol to meet men like Lord Sherbrooke, Canon Liddon, Mr. Freeman, Prof. Sylvester, Prof. Henry Smith, the late Prof. T. H. Green and others, and I always found him ready to enter into the conversation with attentive and obvious interest, if not with vivacity. And in some strange, undefinable way his personality was eminently impressive. One always believed that there was so much more in him than ever came to the surface. One felt what interesting revelations of his thoughts this scholar and thinker could give if only he threw open the wicket gate, which would have admitted us into his deepest experiences. This he never did. As regards his inmost experiences he lived and died alone. Every one noticed his fresh-colored, innocent-looking features, which reminded all who saw him of the cherub heads which used to be so familiar on tombstones and on pictures; but perhaps no living man, even among those who knew him most intimately, was ever frankly permitted to see the range of independent speculation, whose secret home lay behind that fine forehead. As is the case with some men, the personality was more interesting, more "magnetic" than either the conversation or the writings.

I have not unfrequently heard him preach. When I was Headmaster of Marlborough College, I asked him to come down and preach to the boys, which he readily did, and was my guest. Since then I have heard him in Balliol College and in Westminster Abbey. His sermons had all the unusual characteristics of his individuality. There was a charm about them which it was wholly impossible to explain. Just as

his face was pleasing, and must once have been almost beautiful, so his style was attractive. It was exquisitely simple and lucid, and there was not a fault to find with it, unless it were that it was wholly devoid of humor, of eloquence, and of passion. But it gave the sense of continual self-repression.

The hearer felt that the Master could have said much more if he had chosen, and could have said it with far more apparent emotion. The thoughts again might sometimes seem almost commonplace; yet every now and then some touch of grace, some flash of insight, some gem of expression rewarded the utmost patience of attention. The tone was always tolerant and large-hearted, but sometimes left a strange and disappointing sense that the preacher had not said out half that he really thought; and that if his premises were pushed to their logical conclusion one would be landed in strange heresies. I heard him preach a sermon before the University of Oxford, of which I can only recall two reminiscences. One is the exquisite enunciation with which he quoted Milton's pathetic line—

"Soft silken primrose fading timelessly;"—

the other is that the sermon set forth the duty of seeing God as He has revealed Himself in nature, in conscience, in the grandeur and beauty of the moral law, and the folly and undesirability of looking for Him through chinks and supernatural interventions. I asked a distinguished tutor, as I came out, "where he thought that Dr. Jowett would draw the line?" "Oh," he answered indignantly, "the sermon was Jowett all over; hinting, suggesting, raising difficulties, solving nothing, not saying out what he really meant." My interlocutor was an intensely orthodox High Churchman, and the judgment which he then expressed was severe and unjust. Yet he was probably so far right that Dr. Jowett in some of his sermons *did* seem to aim at stirring intellectual difficulties to their depths, and leading the hearer, by his own courage and fearless truthfulness, to clear the troubled waves. If such were ever his object, he, no doubt, held that nothing is worse than the stereotyped theology of ignorant and uninquiring prejudice; and that error itself, when it is the result of honest thought, is better than truth which has grown corrupt; better than truth not made one's own by sincerity; better than "truths so true that they lie in the lumber-room of the memory instead of being prepared for use in the workshop of the mind." More often, however, Dr. Jowett's pulpit discourses were on broad and simple moral themes. His last three or four sermons at Westminster Abbey were very interesting biographical sketches of men like Bunyan, Baxter and Spinoza. It is needless to say that they were written with consummate skill, and if they were "caviare to the general"—for he was ill-heard, and his voice was monotonous, and numbers used to stream out before the sermon was over—yet by the few they were extremely valued.

A man who is not vulgar and commonplace in his standard; a man who will stand aloof from the common herd; a clergyman who does not care for the



decrees and anathemas of the ordinary mass of stereotyped ecclesiastics whose oracles are the religious newspapers; a man who determined to think and speak for himself, loving truth above all things, tolerant of divergences, uninfluenced by parties—helps in no small measure to save Churches from stagnating into moral and theological pestilence. The Church of England in our own time has, thank God, had a few such men. Such a man was F. W. Robertson, whose sermons have so deeply influenced even those who pretend to despise his theology. Such a man was Archbishop Tait, whose highest honor is the sneering compliment that he was “the Archbishop of the laity.” Such a man was F. D. Maurice, intensely religious, intensely reverential, one of the very few prophets and saints whom this age has produced, and, therefore, all his life long the mark for theological obloquy and ecclesiastical sneers. Such a man was the fiery, impulsive Kingsley, who said that the newspapers had sometimes cursed him like a dog, and who answered an article against him in the *Guardian* by the two words, “*Mentiris impudentissime.*” Such a man was Arthur Stanley, whose genius may be best described as “the heart of childhood taken up and matured into the powers of manhood,” and whose unique charm of style and of character, combined as it was with memorable services to

the Church and the world, did not suffice to save him from reams of sneering depreciation. A bitterly contemptuous article against him in the *Church Quarterly Review* was lying on his bed during the last day of his life, which made me fear, as I stood for many hours by his death bed, that, if he read it, it must have been the last thing which he read. Such a man was Dr. Jowett, and when we consider the qualities which made him the honored personal friend of Tennyson, of Browning, and of almost every eminent man in the present generation; when we remember all that he did for the life and thought of Oxford, and especially of his own beloved college; when we recall the impressiveness of his personal characteristics and the long line of brilliant pupils who looked up to him with veneration; when we enumerate the many services which he rendered alike to Church and Commonwealth, we may thank God for a useful and well-spent life, and may wish that we had more like him, who would dare to step out of the disastrous rut of vulgar partisanship and live and think with fearless independence. Men of this stamp are few and rare in the Church of England, and as one of them after another disappears, we find ourselves more and more in that level plain, “where every molehill is a mountain, and every thistle a forest tree.”

## V. CHARLES GOUNOD.

M. CHARLES GOUNOD, who has just passed away full of years and full of honors, takes an important place among the musicians of the century. To few composers has it been given to touch so many hearts or soothe so many heart-aches as he has done by his religious humanizing music, and hence, undoubtedly, has arisen the general sympathy of the public from the hour that his serious condition became known.

### I. CHILDHOOD, EDUCATION, FAILURES.

Born at Paris, June 17, 1818, Charles François Gounod was the son of an artist, and his mother was an ardent amateur musician. When the child was but five years of age he lost his father, and the mother was compelled to have recourse to teaching music to maintain herself and her children. Foremost among her pupils was her little Charles, but, notwithstanding the talent he displayed and the rapid progress he made under her careful tuition, she did not intend him to adopt music as a profession. He was to be a notary, and music was to be merely a relaxation. But the lad showed such distaste for the profession which his mother had chosen for him that she finally yielded to his wishes.

#### MARIE MALIBRAN.

Marie Anne de Bovet \* relates that while yet a school boy Gounod once heard Rossini's “*Otello*”

\* “Charles Gounod; His Life and His Works,” by Marie Anne de Bovet. (Sampson Low.)

sung by Rubini and Marie Malibran. Shut up in his school he dreamt henceforth only of Marie Malibran, to whom he owed these haunting memories. He became jealous of the composers whose music she sang, and an engrossing thought took possession of his mind: “If the time should only come when I can write an opera for *her*.” In vain did he hasten that blissful moment, for death forestalled him; but if Marie Malibran never breathed Gounod's melodies Fortune took pity on his despair, and it was her sister, Madame Pauline Viardot, who, a little later, opened the door of fame to the obscure beginner.

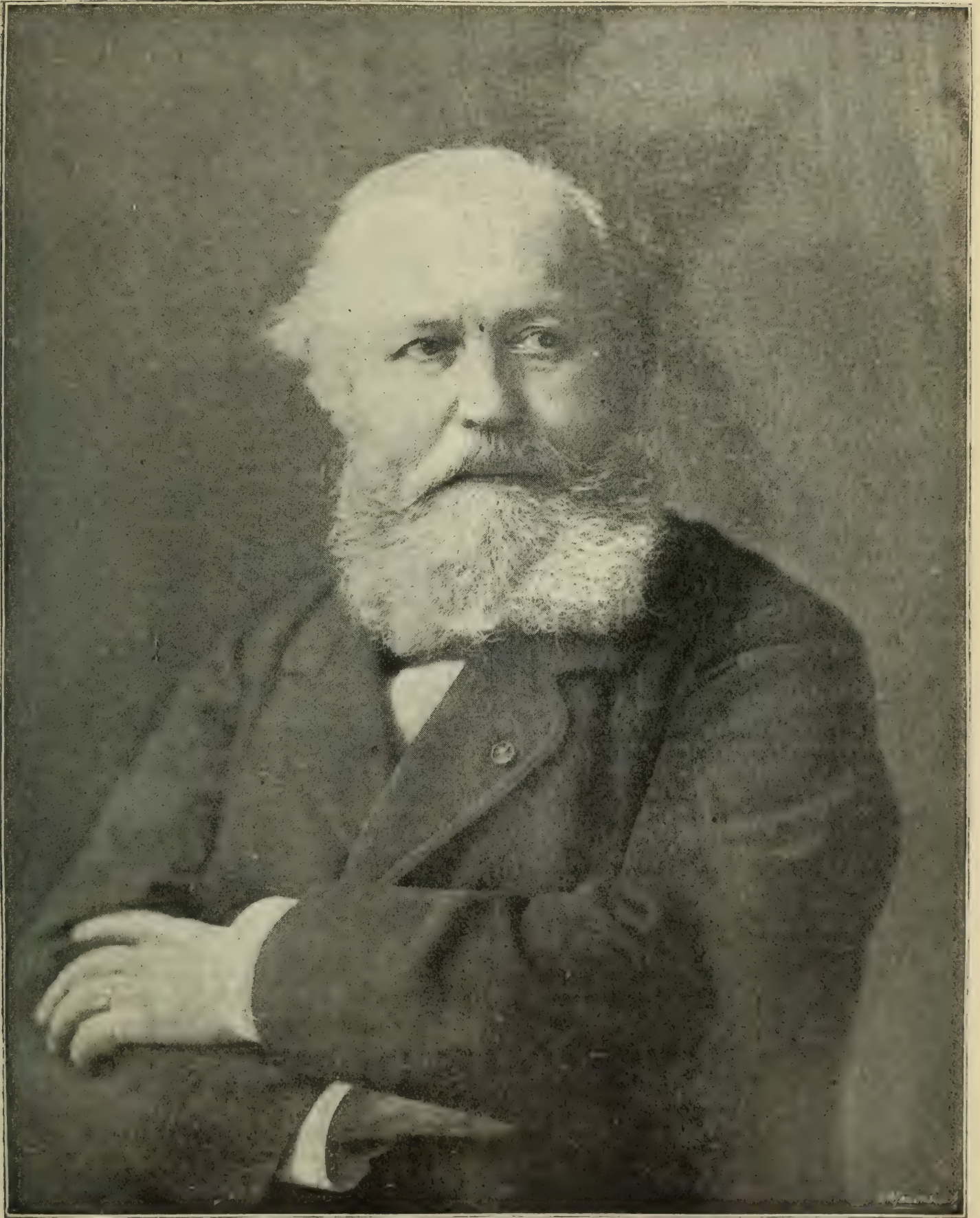
#### STUDY.

Gounod's first professional training was under Antoine Reicha. In 1836, when he was about eighteen, he entered the Paris Conservatoire, remaining here for two years, and receiving instruction from Halévy in counterpoint and from Lesueur in composition, while he went through a regular university course at the Collège St. Louis, graduating LL.B. with distinction. The first time he entered the lists in the competition for the Prix de Rome he came out second, but in the same year (1837) his first composition—a scherzo on the theme of Marie Stuart and Rizzio—was performed in public.

#### MOZART.

When he was not quite fourteen he heard “*Don Giovanni*” for the first time, and he very soon knew it all by heart. A year or two ago he even wrote a book on the “incomparable and immortal *chef*





THE LATE CHARLES GOUNOD.



*d'œuvre*," that others might learn to appreciate it as much as he did. According to Gounod, Mozart was one of those men who seem destined, in their sphere, to reach a point which admits of no further advance. In another characteristic way he pays the master the profoundest homage :

When I was very young I spoke always of myself alone. I condescended after a few years to add Mozart and to say, "I am Mozart." It so happened, however, that, after studying a little more, I thought I had better say "Mozart and I." Now what I say is "Mozart."

#### IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

It was not till 1839 that Gounod secured the Prix de Rome, enabling him to continue his studies in Italy. At this time his mind was also much occupied with religious problems, and the compositions of this period were chiefly of a sacred character. Early last year the *Century Magazine* published Gounod's impressions of his sojourn in Italy.

I must confess (he wrote) that Rome did not at first correspond to the dreams my fancy had conceived. It struck me as cold, dry, cheerless and gloomy. . . . The first impression of austerity threw me into a profound melancholy. . . . However, little by little, every day contributed its sedative effect, and some six weeks elapsed before my sadness took its flight. Its very silence now began to charm me, and I found peculiar pleasure in visiting the Forum and all those other remains of greatness and power now gone, over which has been extended for ages the august and peaceful crook of the Shepherd of Nations.

#### "ABBÉ GOUNOD."

In 1843 we find Gounod back in Paris making the rounds of the publishers, but his works were one and all politely declined. One day, when he was unusually weary of the world, he strayed into a chapel in which two hundred priests were kneeling and chanting litanies, etc., to the Virgin. Gounod knelt among the worshipers and asked of one of them what church this was :

"It is the chapel of the Seminary of Foreign Missions."

This was the ideal place of refuge from the harsh world without, he thought, and at the end of the ceremonies he timidly addressed a priest who was kneeling in one of the choir stalls :

"Mon père, what shall I do to remain always in this house?"

And five years Gounod studied in this holy house, filling also the posts of organist and leading tenor. He had even come to be spoken of as the "Abbé Gounod," when one day the world learned that "Sapho," a lyrical drama, was to be presented at the Grand Opera under Madame Pauline Viardot, and that Gounod was the composer. Gradually he returned to the world, but he always kept his love for the church. The music of the altar was his domain, and though he has had two great successes in the theatre, in his old age he returned to his first love—music and sacred music.

#### FAILURES AND MARRIAGE.

No composer ever failed oftener or was less discouraged by his repeated failures. "Sapho" was not

a success; the music to Ponsard's "Ulysses" was a fiasco; and "La Nonne Sanglante" (The Bleeding Nun) was a failure. A setting of "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" did not fare much better, but it found its way to London under the title of "The Mock Doctor." Meanwhile Gounod had married the daughter of M. Zimmermann, a professor of music, and "Faust" was waiting for a hearing. Before looking further at his works, let us repair for a brief while to the luxuriant home that Gounod has been enabled to establish for himself in the French capital.

## II. GOUNOD AT HOME.

The Paris home of M. Gounod is situated in the Place Malesherbes, in the Quartier Monceau. The splendid house in French Renaissance style was built some twelve years ago, by M. Jean Pigny, his brother-in-law, on a site at the angle of the Rue Mont Chanin, opposite the statue of Alexander Dumas père, the last work of Gustave Doré. A writer in the *London World* has put on record a description of this famous palace :

The gates of wrought iron at the foot of the broad staircase are no soon passed than you are lost in admiration at the beauty of everything which meets your eye. M. Pigny adroitly reserved his effect of subdued light for the musical *sanctum sanctorum*, but no hue could possibly be too bright for the decoration of the approaches to it.

The most famous looms in Smyrna were occupied for an entire twelvemonth in producing the thick carpet on which you tread; frescoed figures of the Muses, with appropriate inscriptions, stand out boldly from a background of cerulean blue; every available corner is occupied by a conservatory filled with tropical plants; and the low pealing of a distant organ would greet your ear as you halted before a Gothic screen of delicate metal work, and touched with feelings of awe and trepidation a mediæval bell pull of exquisite proportions.

The servant, of ecclesiastical mien, who opened the glazed door, spoke with bated breath, and in accordance with his request you followed him along a long corridor till you came unexpectedly to a huge mirror which entirely concealed the entrance to his master's closely-guarded *atelier*. A spring is touched, the great sheet of glass rolls slowly back, and you find yourself at the head of a short flight of steps leading down to a vast apartment illuminated only by narrow stained glass windows and a solitary reading lamp, which sheds its rays dimly over a writing table and the costly Persian prayer carpets spread upon the parquet floor.

#### THE SANCTUM.

The same writer continues :

As your eye became gradually accustomed to the prevailing gloom you would perceive a man, seated, with his back to the door, before a large organ, the topmost pipes of which almost touch the oaken beams of the open roof. A skull-cap of black velvet partly concealed his long gray hair, and his hands continued to glide gently over the keys till his servant whispered in his ear that a visitor had dared to invade the privacy of his ideal music-room, which reminds you of both an Eastern mosque and a Western shrine.

As Charles Gounod came forward to bid you welcome with accents almost as soft and caressing as his own melody, you saw that his beard was both longer and



whiter than it was when he tarried for a while among us after the Franco-German war. In the button-hole of his loose velvet coat he wore the crimson rosette of the Legion of Honor.

## OBJETS D'ART.

Your eye roaming about the room would take note of Franceschi's medallion of Christ in front of the organ, Jean Gounod's copy of Titian's "Holy Family," the curious piano table, planned by M. Pleyel for the composer's special use, and Ghiberti's bas-relief, from the Florentine Baptistery, in the centre of the sculptured over-mantel of black oak.

The dog inkstand, Herbert's reproduction of a fragment of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," the costly Japanese vases, the medallion of Jeanne d'Arc, and portraits of Lorenzo and Giuliano di Medici have all a history; and the author of "Faust" is not a little proud of the cases with folding covers he has contrived for the accommodation of his papers and the padlocked receptacle in which he guards the MS. score of all his great works.

The head of Isaiah from the Sistine Chapel was a New Year's gift from his artist son; and your host would expatiate on the merits of the copy of the picture of the death and resurrection of St. Zenobia, his favorite painting in the Duomo at Florence, while he would fill a well-blackened pipe with the strongest *caporal* to smoke during the half hour he has consented to chat with you.

An electrical signal caused the *concierge* to put the hydraulic blowing apparatus of the great organ in motion, and the master would play some such piece as his "Ave Maria" for your edification.

## THE GOUNOD FAMILY.

Gounod's residence was the second floor. His sister-in-law lived on the first and overhead dwelt his son, while the ground floor was occupied by Gounod's daughter, married to Baron Pierre de Lassus. In the summer the whole family would flit to the Villa Zimmermann at St. Cloud, a country house which Madame Gounod inherited from her father; and November would find the family established again under the patriarchal roof.

## AMIALE WEAKNESSES.

Like most great men, Charles Gounod had his amiable weaknesses. His briarwood pipe was one of them; and although he wore a ring modeled from a relic found in the Roman catacombs on his finger, he frankly confessed that he received finest inspirations while playing "patience" at the little card table placed in the shadow of the organ.

## ON TOBACCO SMOKING.

He loved his pipe dearly. In this connection the following words of his have an interesting bearing on tobacco smoking and its effects:

I admit sincerely the truth of Tolstoi's opinion in all that has to do with the intellectual faculties. I think that the habit of using tobacco produces a sluggishness of these faculties, that this sluggishness follows upon the habit, and by abuse may reach even to atrophy. I am not so sure that it could positively result in the annihilation of Conscience, whose witness is too startling to undergo so easily an eclipse so disastrous. I say Conscience, be it noted; I do not say Will. Conscience is a Divine decree; Will is a human energy. The latter can be weakened by abuse of the organs; the former, however, seems

to me quite beyond all effect of the sort, because it creates the responsibility without which man ceases to be amenable. I have smoked a great deal. I do not recall that it has ever modified the judgment of my conscience on the morality of my acts.

## AMIALE VIRTUES.

Gounod's punctuality and exactitude were proverbial. If anything happened to prevent him keeping an appointment he always wrote so that you should not make your call for nothing. He attended to his own correspondence. "Too many persons talk to me of their private affairs for me to let a third person know about them."

## III. LYRICAL DRAMA.

Gounod's reputation as a composer rests mainly on the operas of "Faust" and the "Roméo et Juliette;" on his two oratorios "The Redemption" and "Mors et Vita;" and last but not least on his "Ave Maria."

## FAUST.

Sixteen musical versions of "Faust" have been given to the world—settings by Prince Radziwill, Spohr, Schumann, Liszt, Wagner, Berlioz, Boïto, and other less well-known composers. Gounod's marvellous interpretation of Goethe's masterpiece was first produced on March 19, 1859, and was fiercely criticised. Can those critics now realize that it is the opera of all others that never fails to fill a house? M. Choudens purchased the publishing rights for \$2,000, and Messrs. Chappell, it is understood, secured the English publishing rights for \$200, thinking so little of their bargain, however, that they omitted to register the performing copyright. Mr. Mapleson was afterwards paid \$2,000 to produce it, and "Faust," after successes in England, made its way back to Paris to continue its triumphant career.

## CREATING A PART.

An opera that has been heard thousands of times and that never fails to charm and draw full houses has naturally produced a number of Marguerites to personify Goethe's heroine. The creator of the part was Madame Carvalho, wife of the manager of the theatre. What her business was is set forth by Gounod somewhat as follows:

If the singer does not infuse some of her personal feeling into her song neither the natural qualities of her voice nor her acquired technical knowledge will enable her to thrill her hearers. . . . The work which the author has created by his heart and his imagination is, so to speak, created afresh by another's heart and imagination—intelligent reflexes of his own—by which it is conveyed to the public.

## THE FIRST MARGUERITE.

Gounod owed much to three women in this respect—Madame Pauline Viardot, Madame Carvalho and Madame Gabrielle Krauss. A critic in 1856 described Madame Carvalho's voice as "A thin, shrill soprano, as slender as her person, cut in two by three or four pasty notes, a regular bird-pipe;" but, adds Marie Anne de Bovet, she is the most striking example of the extent to which intelligent perseverance can conquer natural defects. She became a perfect *prima*



*donna*, she created Marguerite, and held the stage with triumph for more than thirty years.

#### ROMÉO ET JULIETTE.

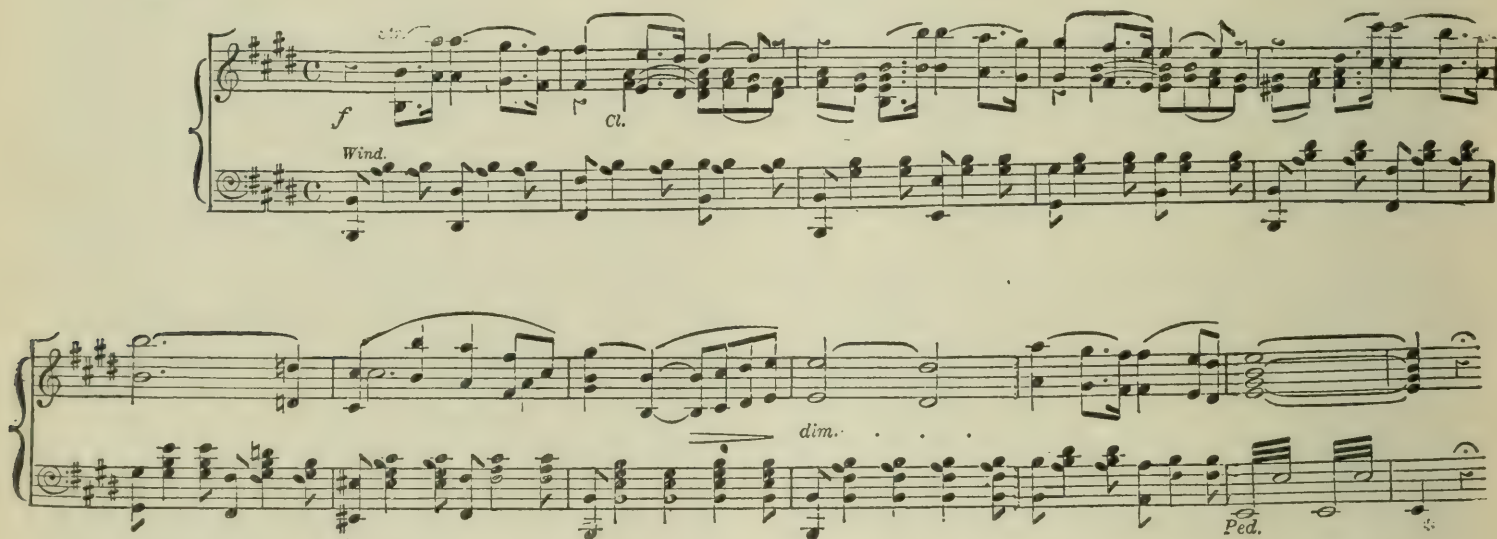
"La Reine de Saba" succeeded "Faust" in 1862, and Gounod, it is said, was greatly disconcerted at the failure of this particular work. Nevertheless, it turned out a success at Brussels and Darmstadt. In 1864 "Mireille," founded on Mistral's Provençal idyll, was received with favor, and in April, 1867, "Roméo et Juliette" followed. It is noteworthy that the best settings of Shakespeare have been written by foreigners. "Otello" and "Falstaff" by Verdi, and "Roméo et Juliette" by Gounod. Similarly the greatest musical version of "Faust" has proceeded from the pen of the Frenchman. "Roméo et Juliette" has become quite a favorite at Covent Garden. In June, 1889, it was first given there in French, with M. Jean de Reszke and Madame Melba in the title rôles, and the French version continues to find acceptance. An English version was prepared

be a relief to hasten on to the Birmingham Festival of 1882, which was marked by some eminently satisfactory features. Of the new works which it called into existence, "The Redemption" occupied the largest share of public attention. Described and discussed beforehand, presented with every possible advantage, and executed by the first artists of the day, under the composer's personal direction, it is small wonder that the work was hailed with enthusiasm.

Gounod was his own librettist. The oratorio is a lyrical setting of the three great facts on which depend the existence of the Christian Church—the Passion and Death of the Saviour; His glorious life on earth from His Resurrection to His Ascension; and the spread of Christianity in the world through the mission of the Apostles. These three parts are preceded by a prologue narrating briefly the Creation, the Fall, and the Promise of Redemption.

#### THE LEIT-MOTIF.

The first noticeable feature in the music is a *leit-motif* to typify the character of the Redeemer.



for the Carl Rosa Opera Company in 1890. "Philémon et Baucis" has also been heard several times at Covent Garden.

#### IV. THE MUSIC OF THE ALTAR.

All Gounod's works, the operas included, are deeply imbued with religious feeling, and it is as much as a composer of sacred music as the composer of "Faust" that the French master has made his mark, especially in England. A correspondent of the *Musical Standard* says that Gounod, when in London, was a frequent attender at the Church of St. Andrew in Wells Street. Sir Joseph Barnby was their organist and choir master, and he had introduced a great number of the French composer's works. Gounod was, in fact, much attached to the English church services, and on one occasion averred that the service at St. Paul's Cathedral was "the finest musical treat in Europe!"

#### THE REDEMPTION.

To escape the siege of Paris Gounod took refuge in England, and during his absence "Les Deux Reines" and "Jeanne d'Arc" were produced at Paris. Three other works followed, all of them adding little to his reputation apparently. It will therefore

This exquisite theme, which asserts itself first in the Prologue, constantly recurs throughout the work when the mission of the Saviour is dwelt upon. In the "Mass in honor of Jeanne d'Arc"—not the play alluded to above—Gounod has again made use of the *leit-motif*, the "leading motive" of Jeanne d'Arc herself; and in "Mors et Vita" there are several such melodic forms.

#### "THE WORK OF MY LIFE."

It is stated that, after the refusal of the work in its shorter form in 1873 by the committee of the Birmingham Festival, "The Redemption" was submitted to the Albert Hall authorities by the composer, who was then conductor of the choir; but the proposal ultimately fell through. Much of the music of the Pentecost scene was written as far back as 1867, when Gounod was on a visit to Rome. He has pathetically referred to the oratorio as "the work of my life," and on standing up to conduct it for the first time at Birmingham he has recorded that his feelings nearly overcame him.

#### DEATH AND LIFE.

"Mors et Vita" is more melodious than "The Redemption," yet it has not taken quite such a firm hold



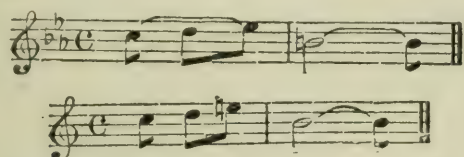
in this country. No doubt this is partly due to the text being in the Latin tongue, whereas "The Redemption" is in English. "Mors et Vita" forms the sequel or continuation of "The Redemption," and among the essential features which the composer has here sought to express are the tears which death causes us to shed here below; the hope of a better life; the solemn dread of unerring Justice, and the tender and filial trust in eternal Love.

#### LEADING MOTIVES.

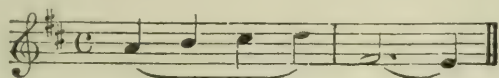
The subjoined melody expresses the terror inspired by the sense of the inflexibility of justice and by the anguish of punishment.



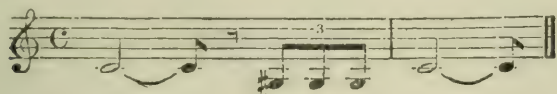
The second melodic form of sorrow and tears is transformed by the use of the major key into the expression of consolation and joy.



The happiness of the blessed is the third leading motive.



Lastly comes a melodic form to announce the awakening of the dead, as the terrifying call of the angelic trumpets.



#### GOUNOD AND THE QUEEN.

On the news of Gounod's death reaching Balmoral, the Queen, who was not a little partial to the Frenchman, forwarded, through Lord Dufferin, the following telegram to Madame Gounod:

The news has just reached me of M. Gounod's death. Pray convey to Madame Gounod and her family my sympathy and deep regret. It is an irreparable loss. I entertain the greatest admiration for the works of that great master.

(Signed) VICTORIA R. ET I.

"The Redemption" is dedicated to Her Majesty; "Mors et Vita" is dedicated to the Pope, but the Queen attended a performance of it at the Albert Hall when it was introduced in London.

#### "AVE MARIA."

In concertos and works in that line dealing with classic forms Gounod seems almost an anomaly; but he has written one little gem which has never been surpassed in popularity. The idea of two great composers combining was novel and ingenious, and Gounod's "Meditation on Bach's First Prelude," better known as "Ave Maria," has been sung and played everywhere in all conceivable shapes, and with every conceivable combination of instruments. More re-

cently a pendant to this famous piece was written on Bach's Second Prelude and was brought forward as an interesting novelty at a promenade concert, but its popularity is not likely to be as abiding as the first.

#### V. LIFE'S CLOSE.

Our composer was happily neither deaf nor blind; but it is almost incredible that a musician should prefer deafness to being blind. Rubinstein is reported to take the same view of the two calamities:

To see (says Gounod) is to enjoy. Future life will be nothing more than universal vision.

If I had to choose, he says again, one of these two terrible calamities, deafness or blindness, I do not think that I should hesitate an instant. The deaf are generally said to be less cheerful than the blind; but notwithstanding the fact that loss of hearing would affect me in regard to that which has always been the source of my very keenest and deepest feelings—I mean music—yet between being deaf and never again seeing anything one loves there is, in my opinion, so vast a gulf as to make that one consideration sufficient to decide the question.

One must not forget that a musician can enjoy music to a great degree by merely reading it; and though the actual sensation of the sounds is necessary to make the impression absolutely complete, yet it is sufficiently strong to convey melody, harmony, rhythm, quality, and all the other elements of music—in a word, to give a real mental hearing of the piece so as to stamp it on the mind without the aid of the external sounds.

But blindness! the privations it implies; the sacrifices it imposes; the virtual imprisonment of not being able to walk alone; the dismal darkness of never beholding the face of nature; the silence and solitude of being unable to read and write! As long as he can read a book a deaf man remains in close communication with the whole circle of human thought. The blind man, on the other hand, is dependent upon others for all he wants; he is the prisoner of prisoners. A thousand times rather, then, be deaf than blind.

#### GOUNOD AND HIS MASTER.

A more striking contrast to the tragic circumstances of the death of the master, for whom Gounod's admiration was boundless, than was shown by the universal sorrow expressed at the death of the French composer, it would be difficult to imagine. Mozart was buried among the nameless poor, with no friend to shed a tear, and no cross or stone to mark the exact site of his resting place. Gounod's remains have been accorded the highest honors which his country can bestow.

#### PREMONITIONS.

The allusions of the two composers to approaching death were remarkable. Only a fortnight before Gounod died a representative of the *Revue de Famille* paid him a visit and asked him to write the article on "Marie Antoinette as a Musician" for M. Jules Simon's magazine. In the course of conversation he said to his interviewer:

I have never been able to do any work that my soul did not thoroughly feel. This article does not come home to me; and then, mark you, I am strictly enjoined to abstain from any kind of work. You must know that some time ago I had an attack of paralysis. Now, when I look at you in this way I can only see one half of your face. I know I look robust; but,



as St Paul says in his Epistle to Timothy: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight: I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." I have had several attacks already. The next!—

He repeated in Latin, with emphatic reverence, the words he had quoted in French, then relighted his pipe and went on talking dreamily, but his mind was evidently turned to the great problem he was so soon to solve. Referring to music and its spiritualizing effects on the soul, he continued:

Music gives a foretaste of the immortality of the future life.

As the journalist was taking his leave Gounod asked him if he was married. The reply coming in the affirmative, Gounod took out his pruning knife and cut a number of roses, adding, "Give her these flowers as a souvenir of your first visit to an old man."

#### MOZART'S DEATH HYMN.

There is another strange point of resemblance in the life's close of the two composers. When the hour of death approached each was absorbed in his own funeral hymn. Mozart was sick of a fever, and in the lucid moments which came to him, he, in full view of another world, worked eagerly at his immortal Requiem. He felt that the messenger from a nameless friend who had given him the commission for the work foreshadowed his own doom.

My mind is struck, and I cannot dispel the image of that unknown man. . . . He presses me, pursues me without ceasing and urges me to composition in spite of myself. When I stop the repose fatigues and harasses me more than the work. . . . I feel that my hour is about to strike. . . . I must finish my funeral hymn.

These were the last words Mozart wrote with his own hand, and alas! he died with the unfinished score beside him.

On Sunday afternoon (October 15) Gounod asked M. Busser, the organist of the church at St. Cloud, to

call to see him, for his Requiem was to be played at the Conservatoire during the winter, and he wished the organist to make a piano score of it. Gounod, having honored his friend by the invitation to prepare the score, took his seat at the piano and played and sang with his usual verve, much to the delight of his family. In the evening he returned to the Requiem and put the score in the *secrétaire*, and then fell forward in a state of unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. He had been singing his own hymn of death, as Mozart in his last hour had joined the friends at his bedside in singing the completed parts of his work, stopping short, however, at the "Lacrymosa" to weep and to close his eyes forever.



M. GOUNOD'S HOUSE AT ST. CLOUD.



## VI. LOUIS RUCHONNET, TWICE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

BY SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER.

ON Thursday, September 14, a cry of pain as for a personal loss went up from all the cities of Switzerland—a cry which within the next few hours echoed and re-echoed from sequestered upland valleys, from villages in remote Alpine passes and from distant Alps, as well as from every part of the world where Switzers have settled—and where are they not in either hemisphere? The sorrow was not confined to one class or to one party; but all classes and all parties seemed to feel that they had lost a personal

hands, his mouth fell open, and without uttering a sound he sank forward on the desk in front of the armchair in which he was sitting. His colleagues rushed to his assistance, but though the heart still beat feebly it was clear all was over. It was apoplexy of the heart.

Who then was Ruchonnet, and why has the heart of every Switzer been so greatly stirred by his death? To answer this question is the object of this article.

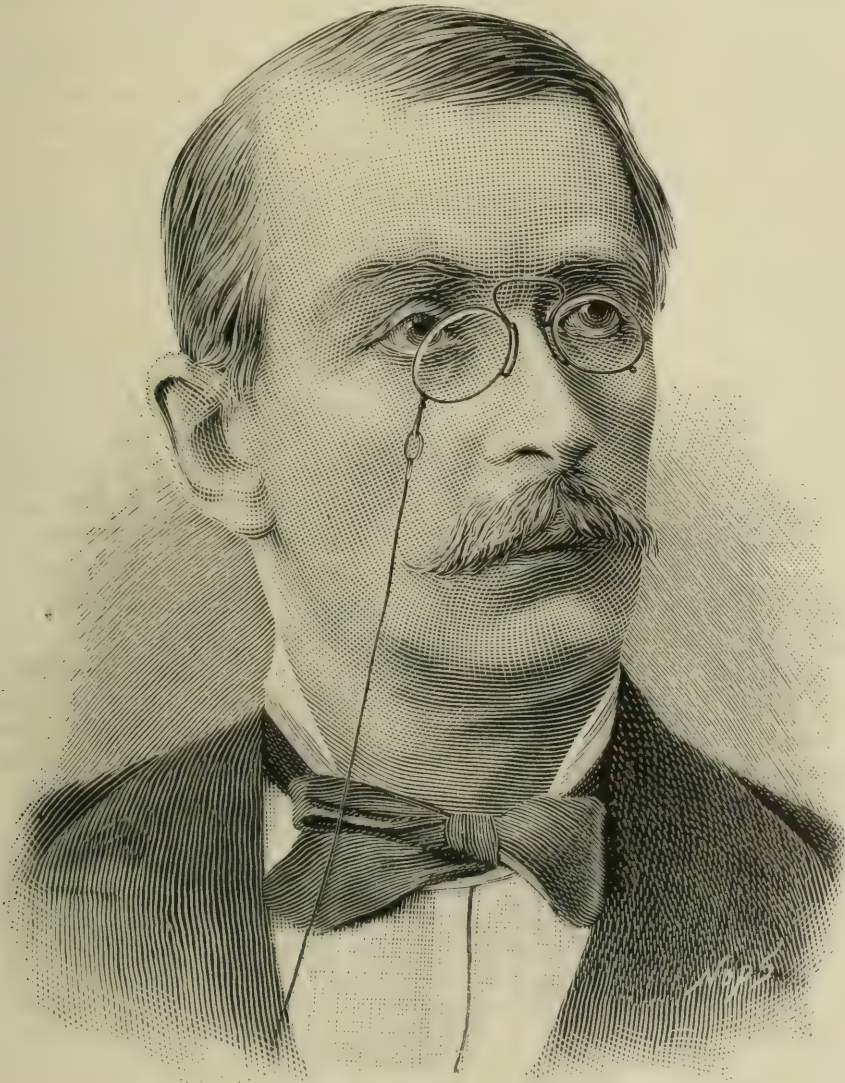
Antoine Louis John Ruchonnet was born at Lausanne, April 28, 1834. His grandfather served in the armies of the French Republic, and in 1847, at the age of seventy-eight, he commanded a company of volunteers sent by Lausanne across the Col de Jaman into the Haute Gruyère at the time of the Sonderbund War. The son of this veteran and the father of the deceased statesman was known by every one in Lausanne, where he reached the great age of eighty-nine, and presided for many years over the Salle des Armes at the academy as fencing master.

Ruchonnet's mother was an English lady named Boomer, and the first two years of the life of the future President of the Swiss Republic were spent in England, his parents only returning to Lausanne in 1836. Some of the Swiss papers attribute what they consider his unrivaled skill as a debater to his English ancestry. The Swiss universities are really national institutions. A saving and careful young man, if only the son of a fencing master, can study at one of them, and may have, as in the case of Ruchonnet, the highest honors of the Fatherland before him. From the first he devoted himself to the study of the law, or as the French say wisely "*de droit*," "of right"—which law ought to be.

In 1858, at the age of twenty-four, he commenced pleading in the Cantonal Courts, and at twenty-nine he was elected deputy to the Grand Council of his native state, of which he soon be-

came Vice-President, and at the age of thirty-two he was elected President of the Council. But although Vaud, like the other cantons, is a sovereign republic, it is also a member of the Swiss Confederation, and the best men of every canton are inevitably drafted off to take part in the supreme government.

Thus at the age of thirty-two, in 1866, Ruchonnet was elected a member of the National Council at Berne. Here he soon made his mark, while contemporaneously he became the uncontested chief of the



M. LOUIS RUCHONNET.

friend. The sorrow voiced itself thus: "Louis Ruchonnet is dead." As member of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation Ruchonnet reached the Federal Palace at Berne at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 14th. There he presided over a committee of the Cabinet, which met at nine, about some important appeals: He was cheerful and gay as was his wont, and said pleasantly about an appeal that was about to be considered, "But who will pay the costs?" At that moment he stretched out his



"Conseil d'Etat" of his own canton, the executive government of the Pays de Vaud. These latter arduous duties he laid down in 1874, when he took up again his practice at the bar at Lausanne, where at one time his professional income was 40,000 francs, which for Switzerland is large. It would have been larger but that he was very careless about his fees. Meanwhile, all this time, although he had retired from the executive of his native canton, he remained a very active member of its legislature, the Grand Council.

In 1875 he was elected one of the seven members that constitute the executive government of the Swiss Confederation, but he declined the position. In 1881 he was again elected and again declined, but upon strong pressure being put upon him by his fellow-citizens in the Pays de Vaud, who were anxious that their canton should be represented upon the supreme executive government, he consented, and he occupied the position with rare distinction until his death on September 14. All that time—twelve years—he has been head of the Department of Justice and Police. Twice, in 1883 and 1890, he was President of the Confederation of Switzerland. In 1869 and 1875 he was President of the National Council, corresponding to the position of Speaker of the American Congress.

It was no great wonder that he did not snatch greedily at the position offered him in the National Executive, for the post is one of excessive toil and the remuneration is small. The President of the Swiss Republic receives only 12,000 francs a year. Therefore, in devoting himself entirely to the service of his Fatherland, he not only gave his life, but resigned such chances of fortune as his practice at the bar might have secured to him. In addition to the administration of justice for the whole of Switzerland, which might well tax the strength of an able man, he labored incessantly to unify and codify the Swiss law.

Only those who realize that each canton is a sovereign State, often of differing race, language and religion, and formerly with very different laws, can realize how Herculean was the task which Ruchonnet had set himself. He was determined that every Swiss citizen should be sure of justice, swift and cheap, and that his rights should be safe-guarded by one law for the whole Confederation. In addition to these labors he frequently took part in congresses for various objects, often presiding over them—now on the subject of literary property, now on the unification of penal law, and again only last year he presided at the Peace Congress at Berne.

This spring he endured cruel sufferings, want of sleep, threatening of suffocation, the anguish of an overwrought brain, nervous system and heart, and he endured them all with a cheerfulness which was almost sublime. The only complaint was—"A working mason or carpenter is more fortunate than I am. If he is ill he can rest and take care of himself; I have no time to be ill."

The oppressed had always a friend in Louis Ruchonnet. The absurd action of the Swiss democracy in preventing the Jews from slaughtering

their animals according to their conscience and their law, met with his determined opposition. While he was a foe to the death to Ultramontaniam, he would not suffer his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens to be injured by Protestant bigotry, and no more eloquent words have ever been spoken than those in which he denounced the oppression and the cruelty of the persecution to which the Salvation Army has been subjected in Switzerland. It is to be hoped that his speeches may be collected and studied.

Two short extracts I must translate in this article; the one is from the address he delivered at the great Federal Shooting Festival at Frauenfeld in 1890:

Our country ought to be a land of liberty. Ah, my dear fellow-citizens, we who are so ready to vaunt our institutions, let us look around us! There are still deep shadows on the picture. There are thousands of our fellow-citizens to whom laws long out of date deny the rights of citizenship, forgetting that in a country of universal suffrage, crime alone ought to forfeit rights, poverty *never*. And what shall I say of our religious intolerance? Banished from our laws, it retains alas! its accursed roots in our hearts. Why dissimulate the fact? Let us do better. Let us learn to practice true liberty, which means that each one of us shall respect the beliefs of another as he desires that his own shall be respected.

#### RUCHONNET AS AN ARBITRATOR.

The other extract is upon the question which is the great glory of Ruchonnet's life, for not only was he devoted to the cause of peace and international arbitration, but in a sense he was an incarnation of international arbitration. On two occasions, as President of the Swiss Republic, he was called upon to nominate arbiters in grave international disputes. To me there is something even grander than the grandest episodes in the golden age of the Roman Republic in the spectacle of a simple Swiss citizen, who probably never possessed ten thousand dollars in his life, being called upon to act as supreme arbiter and judge between nations to whom millions would be no consideration—and that with the certainty that corruption is possible. What then is the almost dying testimony of Ruchonnet on this question of arbitration and peace as given last year at Berne?

Philosophers, economists, statisticians, jurists, eminent men of all countries have become apostles of our aspirations after peace and justice. They adopt an indictment against war which cannot be rebutted. They demand that the claims of civilization shall be recognized. It is humanity itself that speaks through their lips. But what do we see around us? The states of Europe are constantly increasing their already overgrown and formidable armaments. From the smallest to the greatest each seeks to surpass its fellows in the number and deadliness of its implements of destruction. Men seem to compete with one another in the effort to bring about a cataclysm wherein a reign of violence shall be inaugurated and force shall receive its apotheosis. In the face of this pressing danger our task is clear—it is to enlist men under the banner of peace. Let us everywhere create peace societies, and enroll adherents from every class for common action. Thus shall a real public opinion be organized, which shall compel obedience on the part of the governments.

I cannot close this article without a word about the MAN; of the statesman I have endeavored to give a



slight picture. Throughout all Switzerland there has arisen a chorus of bitter grief and of praise.

I have asked many, "Was there anything against him? Had the man any faults?" The reply is always the same: "We never heard of anything. We know of none."

Married early in life to a true helpmate, his private life has been irreproachable, and every one says, "He was so pleasant, he was so kind, so disinterested, so generous."

"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die." Louis Ruchonnet was emphatically the *good man*, and hence the touching sorrow that surrounds his bier

It seems a pity that we can never fully recognize our greatest benefactors and friends until we lose them. It is only when they are parted from us forever that our eyes are opened, and we say, "Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked with us by the way?"

#### THE FUNERAL OF LOUIS RUCHONNET.

A special meeting of the "Grand Conseil" of the Sovereign State of Vaud was held on the evening of the death of Ruchonnet—September 14—when it was decided that he should receive a public funeral at the hands and the expense of his grateful and sorrowing Fatherland. The municipality of Lausanne had already decided to offer a grave for its illustrious son in the beautiful cemetery of La Sallaz. It was well that the family was to be put to no expense, for Ruchonnet died as he had lived, a very poor man. Listen to the testimony of a political opponent:

The touching sorrow of his friends tells us how good he had been to them. Beyond all else he was absolutely disinterested. No consideration about money ever influenced his public life, and in his private affairs those around him were constantly obliged to warn him against the exaggerated generosity that was natural to him. As an advocate, he never understood how to cause himself to be adequately paid. As a ruler, he never dreamed of making a profit for himself out of the special knowledge of affairs which his position secured to him. He dies without fortune, having had a thousand opportunities of enriching himself. In the age in which we live this is no slight praise, and those who were his opponents are happy to be able to lay this testimony like a funeral wreath upon the tomb about to close upon him.

This more than Roman virtue deserved recognition from the Fatherland, and that recognition was given without stint.

It has been my lot to witness many imposing ceremonies in many lands, but for simple dignity and effectiveness I think the burial of this great Swiss citizen and ruler must bear away the palm. To begin with, where in the wide world will you find a scene of such perfect beauty? The blue sky looks down upon the equally blue Lac Lemane, and the hot sunshine lights up Alpine peak and glacier, and throws a flood of glory upon the picturesque spires,

towers and bridges of the old city, all embowered in the rich verdure of trees. The lamps are all lighted and draped with crape. The banners of a hundred societies and associations are also all draped. It is exactly twenty minutes past three when the head of the procession enters the Place St. François. The cannon sounds, and all the bells of the city crash out a funeral peal. The order prescribed is that the troops, sent from Berne on purpose, head the procession. In their midst is a musical society—the Union Instrumentale, who play Chopin's March. Then follows the funeral car with the representatives of the family. After them all the six remaining members of the Federal Council, or the Cabinet or Executive Government of the Swiss Federation, with Herr Schenk, the President of the Republic, at their head—the Federal Tribunal or Judges of the Supreme Court of Switzerland—the Federal Chambers, represented by more than sixty members of the "Conseil National" and the "Conseil des Etats," the representatives of Switzerland abroad, the ambassadors, the heads of departments. The Council of State of the Canton de Vaud, and then delegations from each of the twenty-two cantons in the Confederation follow. A picturesque part of the procession were the many societies with their banners, the students in uniform and the Freemasons. I am told, but did not see them, that the Salvation Army was represented, as was but fitting at the funeral of their constant protector and champion.

It was a long, hot march, two miles or near it, through the Place St. François and up through the steep narrow streets of the old city. The line of march was roped and well kept by the local fire brigade. Everywhere, upon both sides of us, was tier upon tier of faces at the windows of the tall old houses, while behind the ropes the spectators were densely packed, all standing bareheaded in the hot sunshine. All business was suspended.

At the great hospital the windows were all occupied with patients, doctors and nurses. At last we are out of the city and on the high road, which is lined with heavily-laden fruit trees, under which, upon the green sward, the spectators are picturesquely grouped. We enter the cemetery and ascend a long avenue of plane trees. There must have been some hundreds of troops on the ground, who lined the road on both sides with bayonets or sabres at attention. The great mountains, the Dent du Jaman, the Rochers de Naye, and the Dent du Midi, looked down upon the sad scene, and the westering sun lit up the poplars already touched with gold by the autumn. The grave itself was completely lined with roses and lilies, and laurel and oak, and bay leaves.

The setting sun was gilding with glory the mountains and the western heavens as the choir of the Cantonal Society of Vaudois singers poured forth a last hymn of farewell around the open grave of him who had been first magistrate of the Swiss Republic, and who, all admit, was first in the hearts of his countrymen.



## TWO EXPERIMENTS: "ABBOTSHOLME" AND "BEDALES."



ABBOTSHOLME FROM MONKSCLOWNHOLME.

MR. CHARLES D. LANIER'S description in this magazine some two years ago of the McDonogh Farm School in Maryland is doubtless remembered with satisfaction by hosts of regular readers. That school embodies those true principles of education—the development of body, mind and spirit—that Mr. Walter Wren so finely sets forth in his talk to English schoolboys, printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. It is pleasant to learn of other schools—and the list is not inconsiderable—that have adopted similar methods for the symmetrical development of all the faculties and powers of their boy pupils. Two such institutions are now reported to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS as doing excellent work in England. Fortunate are the town boys who escape from the artificial grind of the cramming and examination schools of the old-fashioned sort, and find their lines cast in the pleasant places of either of these new but natural and wholesome establishments.

One of these, Abbotsholme, was founded five or six years ago, and, under the vigorous and enthusiastic care of Dr. Cecil Reddie, the headmaster and founder, is now an assured success. Bedales, which was founded only last year by Mr. J. H. Badley, formerly Dr. Reddie's assistant-master, and like him an educational enthusiast of strong practical bent, promises apparently no less well. The two schools are quite independent, and to some extent each has its own lines; but they both set in the forefront the new principles. Among these is the recognition that half the old teaching methods are as obsolete as the stage coach. In our days, educationalists have begun to learn their business afresh, studying it from the point of view not of the teacher merely but of the taught. The result of this is the development of systems like the kindergarten, sloyd, tonic sol-fa and M. Gouin's, and the free use of models, games and

the magic lantern for the purposes of work as well as play. Dr. Reddie and Mr. Badley are strong on reform of educational methods, on the plan of enrolling eye and hand along with ear as the school-master's Triple Alliance, and calling nothing common or childish which may help to interest a child and make him catch some notion of what his teacher is driving at. Our articles on M. Gouin's method appeared when Bedales was being organized, and one of Mr. Badley's assistants went to Paris to learn the method from M. Gouin himself. It is now in full swing at the school for the teaching of French and German. Allied with these reforms in method is the doing away with the system of narrow competitive cram under which Latin grammar and other things, excellent in themselves (science, for instance, in many so-called modern schools or "modern sides" of classical ones), are to monopolize an English boy's best learning years, to the practical exclusion of all knowledge or interest about the great facts of his own country, the past and present, here or over seas. The blunder is doomed. National patriotism is worthy of a place among the school subjects of the new era. Another impulse of the times, equally healthy, is the instinct of escaping from the eternal round of machine-made education, with its competitive individualism, to the atmosphere of manual crafts and outdoor industries. Dr. Reddie and Mr. Badley maintain that at most schools the alternative is between book competition and games competition, and that even the good British sports, with their possibilities for bringing out the spirit of co-operative comradeship, tend to become a sort of specialized class-amusement, as if cricket were the only kind of work a gentleman could properly do with his hands. Mr. Ruskin with his road-making and weaving, Edward Carpenter with his market gardening, Mr. Gladstone with his tree-felling, should highly ap-



BEDALES: THE SCHOOL, NORTH FACE.



prove the way in which at these schools gardening and carpentry and the like are put into the regular day's programme.

In some photographs which have been sent us Abbotsholme boys are seen building a cricket pavilion, a boat, a dove-cot; Bedales boys bridging a lake, draining the football field, digging a garden bed. One breezy photograph shows the Abbotsholme boys bringing the hay harvest home in fine old style, with harp, sackbut, psaltery and all kinds of music. The idea is that the varied day with its alternations of manual and brain work and games, and social recreations in the evening, is so interesting that the youngsters need less driving during the brief hours at the desk. Very brief these seem compared to the usual time table, but then both Abbotsholme and Bedales disavow any wish to be a wheel in the great "Competition Mill," the pivots of which are scholarships and money prizes. Marks and prizes, by the way, are dispensed with at both schools, and we are assured that their presence is not at all missed.

But of those points which deserve special mention in these pages, perhaps the chief is what may be called the anti-obscurantism of both these schools on the great character question.

Both assert strongly the schoolmaster's duty to look after character equally with mind or body. No school on earth can make up for the want of a good home in this respect. But it is something to have the importance of the thing practically recognized. How the special dangers and difficulties to which growing boys are open are slurred over at the average school is a commonplace. Things may not be quite so bad as they were made out by a recent writer in the *New Review*; but from Dr. Welldon's reply, equally with the article itself, it was clear that in the hushing-up policy, as in other things, headmasters are apt to follow instead of leading the average British worshiper at the shrine of Ydgrun. How absurd it is to herd boys together on the barrack system, away from all home



ABBOTSHOLME: BUILDING THE PIGEON HOUSE.

and womanly influences, and then to affect to be shocked at some of the worse features of barrack life reproducing themselves! Not a word is said frankly recognizing the boy's difficulties and temptations;

Bjørnsen's bold advocacy of simple lessons in physiology would be scouted out of court, and then, when a scandal comes out, a scapegoat or so is made—often some wretched youth more sinned against than sinning, who is ruined for life to bolster up the great conspiracy of silence—and everything goes on as before. At the present day, happily, the braver and more earnest schoolmasters are beginning to rebel against old superstitions in this matter,



THE BEDALES WORK SHOP.





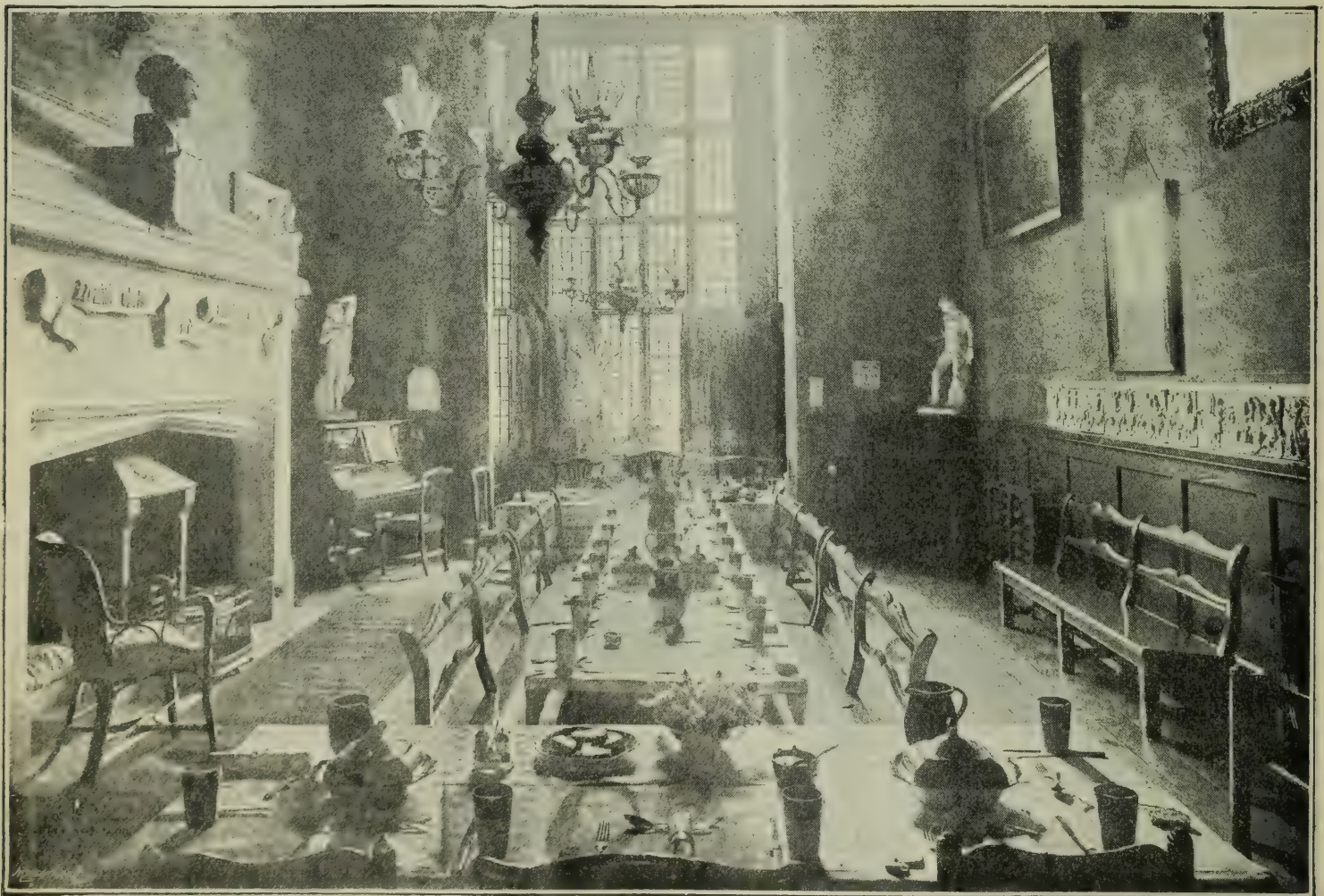
ABBOTSHOLME : BATHING IN THE DOVE.



ABBOTSHOLME : BOATING ON THE DOVE.

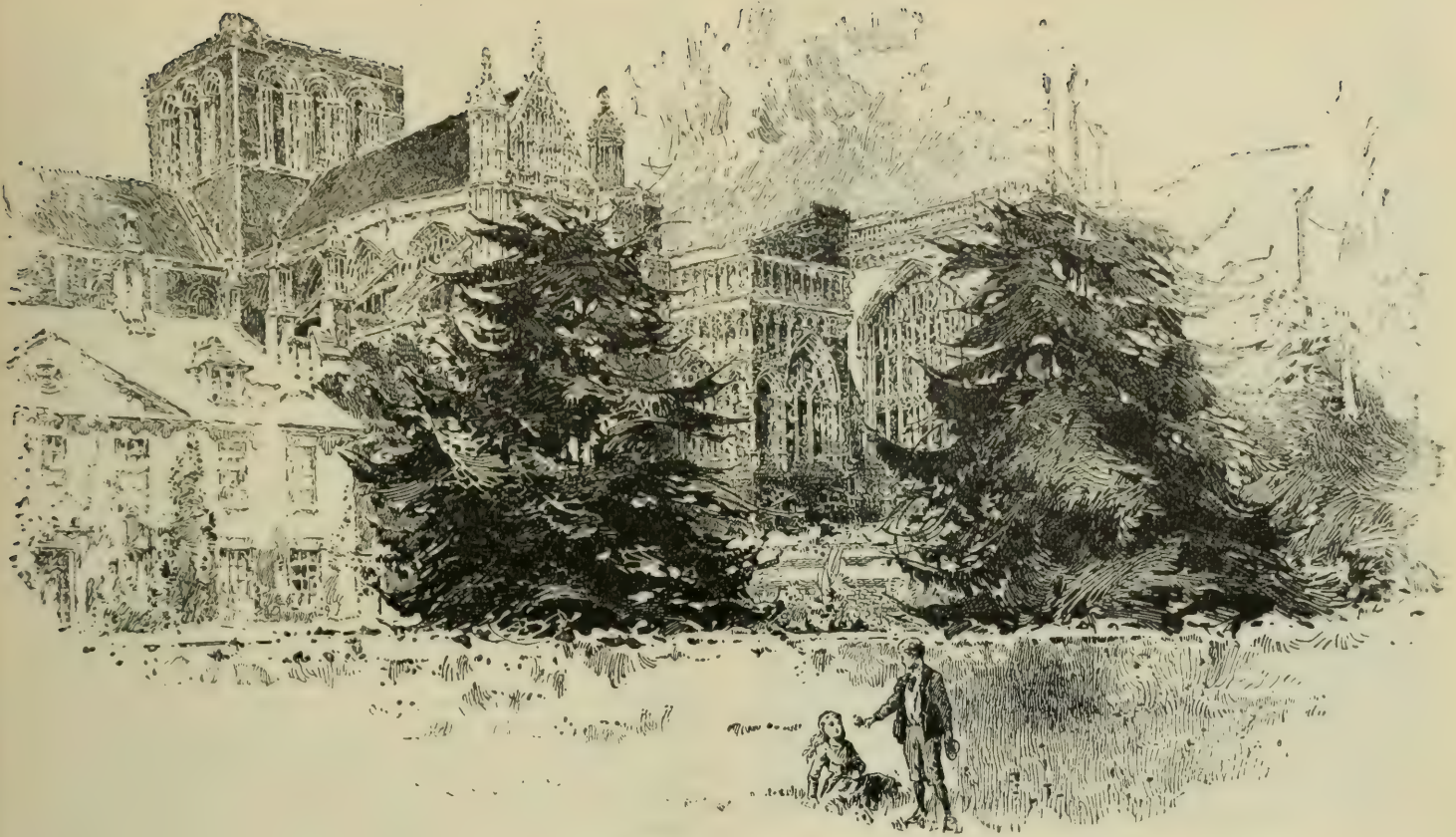
and there is a refreshingly healthy tone about the pronouncements of Abbotsholme and Bedales on the subject—the latter school, by the way, making a special point of the inclusion of several women among the staff of trained teachers in daily contact with

the boys. For any further information about the educational views of Dr. Reddie or of Mr. Badley, we must refer our readers to the writings of those gentlemen themselves. Abbotsholme is near Rocester, Derbyshire; Bedales, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex.



BEDALES : THE HALL.





WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

## SOME PROSPECTIVE PILGRIMAGES.

THE "Pilgrimage Idea," somewhat as set forth in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October, seems assuredly destined to bear much fruit. It was hinted in the introduction to Mr. Stead's article upon proposed historical Pilgrimages in England, that the REVIEW would have subsequent announcements to make that might have special interest for American readers. We wish now, therefore, to secure the widest publicity for the various remarkable tours, or "Pilgrimages," that the Rev. Henry S. Lunn, M.D., of London, is projecting. Dr. Lunn is becoming a veteran in the management of educational co-operative travel; and it is through him that Mr. Stead's ideas of a garnering of some of the "wasted wealth" of England's historical associations is destined to have its realization. For the year 1894 Dr. Lunn has planned several most noteworthy expeditions, and the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS has arranged to co-operate with him to make them available for American would-be "Pilgrims."

One of the most attractive, designedly carrying out Mr. Stead's ideas expressed in the October article, is an English tour which ought to be joined by a number of Americans, and which would require them to leave New York on or before January 10. On the supposition that the Pilgrims will sail on that date, and will go by the splendid steamship "Paris," of the American line, let us proceed at once to give the pro-

gramme of the Pilgrimage, without further preliminaries:

### THE PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, January 10th.—The Pilgrimage will leave New York by the S. S. "Paris," of the American Line.

Wednesday, January 17th.—The Pilgrimage will arrive at Southampton, and will proceed to London in a special first-class train, calling at WINCHESTER to see the Cathedral *en route*, if the steamer, as is almost certain, arrives at Southampton in time to allow of the stoppage. **Rev. Canon Durst** will lecture on the Cathedral. *Evening*: Reception by the **Rev. Dr. Lunn** and **Mr. Woolrych Perowne**, and *Conversazione*. Short Addresses by **The Venerable Archdeacon of London**, **Rev. Dr. Clifford**, **Rev. Mark Guy Pearse**, **Mr. Percy Bunting** (editor of the *Contemporary Review*), and others.

Thursday, January 18th.—*Morning*: Service in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Address on "The Abbey and Its Associations," by **The Venerable Archdeacon Farrar**. *Evening*: Lecture (before dinner) by **Mr. Walter Besant**, on "London and Its Historical Associations."

Friday, January 19th.—*Morning*: LAMBETH PALACE, by special permission of **His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury**. *Afternoon*: The **Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.**, member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet and author of "The American Commonwealth," will personally conduct the Pilgrims through the Houses of Parliament, explaining English modes of law-making and administration. *Evening*: Lecture by **Rev. H. R. Haweis** on "Tennyson."

Saturday, January 20th.—*Evening*: Reception by **Lady Henry Somerset** and **Miss Frances E. Willard**, and *Conversazione*. Short Addresses on "English Social Problems," by **Mr. W. T. Stead**, editor of the *English Review of Reviews*, and others.





TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Sunday, January 21st.—*Morning*: Services in St. Paul's Cathedral. Preacher: **The Venerable Archdeacon of London**. *Afternoon*: Service in St. James' Hall. Preacher: **Rev. Hugh Price Hughes**. Subject: "The Federation of the English-speaking World." *Evening*: Service in the City Temple. Preacher: **Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D.**

Monday, January 22d.—*Evening*: Lecture (with Lime-light Illustrations) on "Social Pictorial Satire," being sketches of English Social Life as exemplified in *Punch* by Doyle, Leech, Keen, and the Lecturer, by **Mr. George Du Maurier**.

Tuesday, January 23d.—The Party will leave London (Euston) by the Special Saloon Train for Cambridge. Public Luncheon at the LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE. Chairman: **Rev. Dr. Moulton**. Addresses on the "Public Schools of England," by **Rev. J. E. C. Welldon**, Head Master of Harrow; **Rev. Dr. Percival**, Head Master of Rugby; and on "The Position of Woman's Education in England," by **The Venerable Archdeacon Wilson**, formerly Head Master of Clifton, and others.

Wednesday, January 24th.—The day will be spent in seeing CAMBRIDGE.

Thursday, January 25th.—*Morning*: ELY CATHEDRAL. Described by **The Venerable Archdeacon Emery**. *Afternoon*: PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. Lecture: "Saxon Peterborough in the Days of Hereward," by **The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton**, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, formerly Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Cambridge, and Editor of the *English Historical Review*. The Party will leave Cambridge

in the morning, and return to Cambridge at night by special train.

Friday, January 26th.—*Morning and Afternoon*: BEDFORD and ELSTOW. Lecture on "John Bunyan," by the **Rev. Dr. Brown**, ex-Chairman of the Congregational Union, author of "The Life of Bunyan," and present Pastor of the Bunyan Meeting House. The Lecture will be delivered in the School-room of the Bunyan Meeting House, on ground purchased by Bunyan and his friends on his release from prison in 1672. At the close of the Lecture there will be an exhibition of various relics of Bunyan's—his chair, staff, will, jug, and the first editions of his works, with foreign versions of the "Pilgrim's Progress," etc. Elstow will be visited some time during the day. This village is closely associated with Bunyan's early life, and the spiritual struggles related as with pen of fire in his "Grace Abounding." It is one of the most charming of seventeenth-century villages, but little changed by modern innovations. *Evening*: OXFORD. Lecture on "John Wesley," by **Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A.**

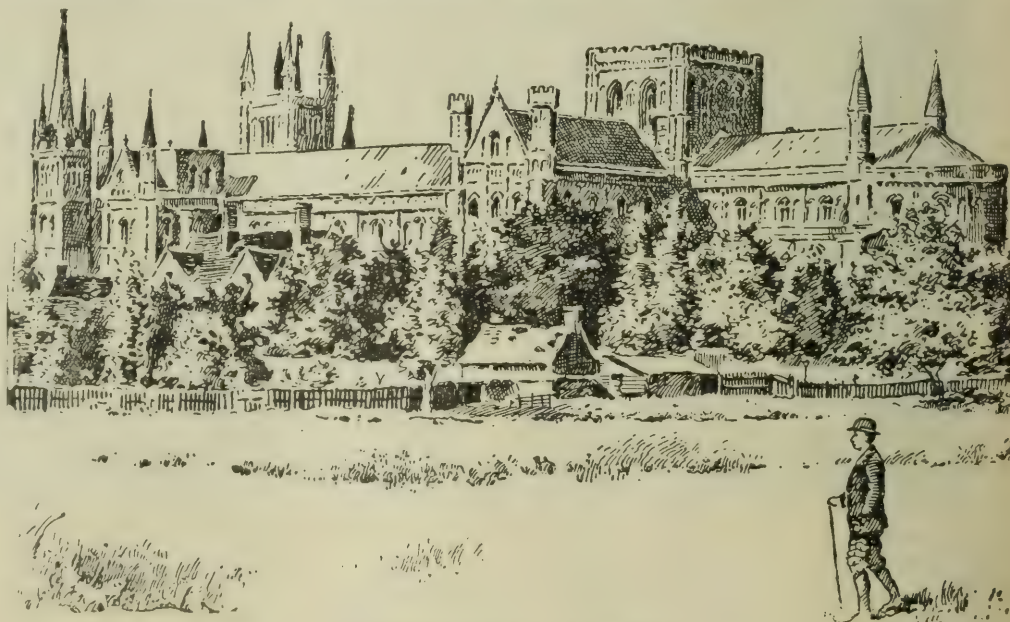
Saturday, January 27th.—*Morning*: Lecture on "The World's Parliament of Religions," by **Professor F. Max Müller**. *Afternoon*: The Oxford Colleges. *Evening*: Lecture on "The Place of Oxford in the Religious History of the English People," by **Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.**, President of Mansfield College.

Sunday, January 28th.—10.30 A.M.: Service at St. Mary's University Preacher. 11.30 A.M.: Service at Mansfield College Chapel. Preacher: **Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.**, Yale Lecturer on Preaching 1893. 2 P.M.: Service at St. Mary's. University Preacher.

Monday, January 29th.—STRATFORD-ON-AVON. The suggested programme at this point would be to visit Shakespeare's Tomb at the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Memorial Theatre, and the Picture Gallery before lunch. An hour's Shakespearean Readings will be given in the Memorial Theatre by **Mr. Ernest Denny**. Luncheon at the Shakespeare Hotel, presided over by **Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.**, five years Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon. After lunch a visit will be paid to Shakespeare's Birthplace in Henley Street, and Ann Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery. The Party will leave Stratford at about 3.30 P.M., and will drive in brakes through the exquisite country between Stratford and Leamington, arriving at Leamington at 4.30 P.M., where a Lecture will be given on "Shakespeare" by **Mr. Edmund Gosse**, Lecturer on English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. Chair will be taken by **The Right Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, Lord Bishop of Worcester**.

Tuesday, January 30th.—*Morning*: KENILWORTH and WARWICK CASTLE. *Afternoon*: CHESTER. Its Cathedral, City Walls, and Ancient Streets.

Wednesday, January 31st.—*Morning*: HAWARDEN OLD



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.



**CASTLE.** By special permission of **The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.** *Afternoon:* To York.

**Thursday February 1st.—Morning:** YORK CATHEDRAL. Lectured on by **The Right Rev. The Bishop of Hull.** *Afternoon:* **The Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Lord Bishop of Durham,** will receive the Pilgrims at his palace, Bishop Auckland Castle. The night will be spent at Durham.

**Friday, February 2d.—Morning:** DURHAM CATHEDRAL. Lectured on by **Rev. Canon A. S. Farrar.** *Afternoon:* To Glasgow. **GLASGOW.** Lecture by **Professor Henry Drummond** (not yet arranged).

**Saturday February 3d.—EDINBURGH.** Lecture on "The Disruption," by the **Rev. Professor Lindsay,** of the Free Church College, Glasgow.

**Sunday, February 4th.—Morning:** Service at Free St. George's. Preacher: **Rev. Dr. Whyte.** *Evening:* Service at St. Cuthbert's. Preacher: **Rev. Dr. Macgregor.**

**Monday, February 5th.—EDINBURGH.** Leaving at night in the sleeping cars for London, arriving in London on Tuesday morning. The Members of the Pilgrimage will be at liberty to return to New York at any time up to May 30th, or after that date by special arrangement.

A short trip to Europe is as perfectly feasible and wholly satisfactory a thing as a long one, when one has a definite plan that properly fits the time at his disposal. The beauty of Dr. Lunn's plan for January lies in the fact that the Pilgrim is absolutely relieved of all care and trouble as to those details of travel that take up so much of the time of a stranger in a foreign land, is brought into friendly association with Englishmen worth going around the world to hear and meet, and is permitted to have his glimpse of historic spots under the inspiring guidance of those most deeply conversant with them. A traveler "on his own hook" might spend a year in England without finding half so many opportunities to see and hear

men of distinction as Dr. Lunn's January Pilgrimage provides. It is a chance that might well appeal to any man or woman. Not the least attractive would it seem to be to the minister or the teacher who could manage to get a brief vacation. An ocean passage in winter is not at all to be dreaded; for all sea-captains and experienced travelers testify that there is no calmer month than January on the Atlantic. Moreover, while London is fairly likely to welcome the visitor with a black fog, the rest of England is usually pleasant enough in the winter time. The weeks that intervene are not many for preparation, but to the decisive man or woman the short notice is often quite as good and sometimes considerably better than the long one. Dr. Lunn himself happens to be a Methodist. His chief associate in the conduct of all these tours is Mr. Woolrych Perowne, M.A., eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester, and, of course, like his father, an Episcopalian of the Established Church. But Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians and men of other denominations, including Catholics, are heartily co-operating with Dr. Lunn; so that the Pilgrimages will not bear the mark of any one Church, and will be on "broad" lines in the best sense of the word broad.

The Pilgrim from America may cease to be a member of Dr. Lunn's organized party or parties at the end of the English tour, and may then return on his steamship ticket to New York or may stay as much longer abroad as he likes, his return ticket being available for any future use. Better still, however, he may, at the conclusion of the English tour, proceed upon



WARWICK CASTLE.



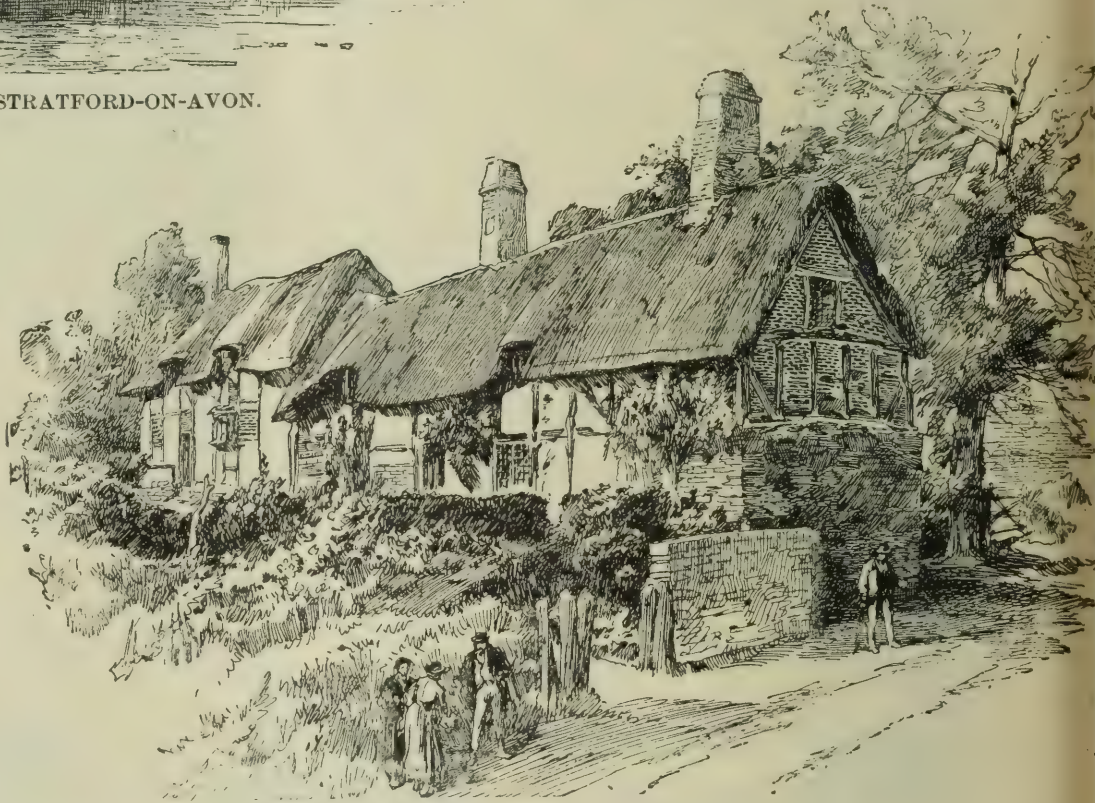


HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

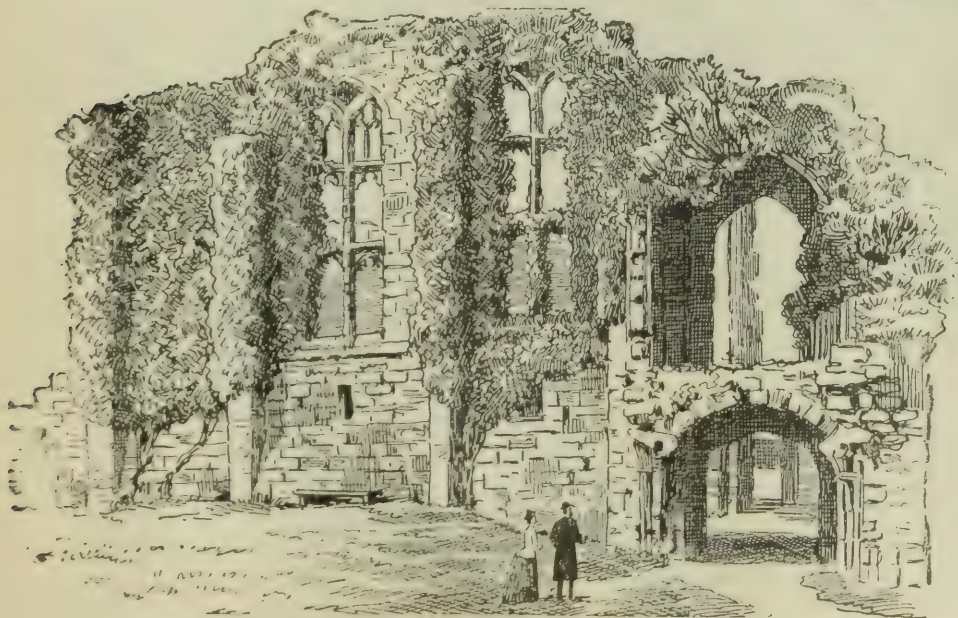
a similar Pilgrimage under Dr. Lunn's management to Rome and other places of interest in Italy, lasting about three weeks from London back to London, or upon a still more extended tour with Jerusalem as its objective point, and with Egypt and Italy included in its itinerary—this tour occupying some six weeks from London back to London.

#### THE TOUR TO ROME AND ITALY.

It should be especially noted that the "Pilgrim" from America to old-world shrines need not join the English Pilgrimage in order to avail himself of the one to Rome or the one to Jerusalem. There will be three tours from London to



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.



GATE HOUSE, KENILWORTH.

Rome, one leaving on or about February 6, the next March 12 and the last April 17, and they will each last about eighteen days, the cost of everything being set at the remarkably low price of one hundred dollars. There will be features in these, as in all of Dr. Lunn's Pilgrimages, moreover, that money cannot buy. For instance, it is no small thing to have Archdeacon Farrar of one's party, and to have three lectures from him in Rome on subjects connected with the things that most deeply interest visitors

to the Eternal City. On all three of these tours to Rome there will be distinguished speakers and experienced travelers, whose comments will add immeasurably to the charm and value of the trip, the primary intention being to emphasize the educational aspects of the journey.

Let it be remembered that this will not be Dr. Lunn's first Pilgrimage to Rome. At Eastertime in the present year, 1893, he conducted thither in the most successful way a company of English Pilgrims. The lecturers in Rome on that occasion were the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., and Professor Mahaffy, both of whom are well known in the United States and everywhere else where the English language is used. Mr. Haweis



wrote as follows concerning the Roman trip last spring :

"The whole thing was well done, and pleasantly done. Mr. Woolrych Perowne, our special conductor, took advantage of the dinner-hour to make announcement of plans, advertise lost property and give hints, and after delivering himself at one end of the table, he used to go to the other and *da capo*, so that all might hear.

"Mr. Arthur Perowne, his brother, was in charge of another band. At the Scheit-zerhof we were all taken in and done for together, but at Rome our one hundred and twenty or more were distributed by fifties and sixties in the Royale, Marini, Minerva and elsewhere.

"Our little companies were very sociable, and made up tours and had teas in each other's rooms and discussed each other in their own—may I say, sometimes too loudly. The bedroom doors acting as good sounding boards, in this way

several of us had the opportunity of knowing what our fellow Pilgrims thought of us, which was sometimes both interesting and instructive. But as far as I know, there was very little ill-nature, and there were only one or two confirmed grumblers, who took their pleasure sadly in that way, in the whole company.

"And this brings me to the subject of the lectures, which is a new departure made by Dr. Lunn in connection with these tours. I was engaged to lecture on the Unification of Italy, and Professor Mahaffy on old Rome and the old Romans. It was thought by some that the Pilgrims, after a day of sight-seeing and a good dinner, would not turn out to the Sala Dante to hear lectures. The contrary was the case. Ninety per cent. attended, and the success justified the enterprise. Of my own lectures it would not become me to speak.

"I cannot conclude without a word of personal tribute to Dr. Henry Lunn. As chaplain to the Polytechnic, he

is in many ways to the fore in all good works for helping the people to instruction and elevating recreation. He has the confidence and respect of thousands of young

men, whose religious interests and wide aspirations after general culture he has at heart. During these excursions he shows himself quite the general in command—the master of detail—and above all, the man of resource and prompt action. As befits a general he is always calm, and apparently (even when really most pressed) quite at leisure, with an affable word for every one, and a remarkable faculty for smoothing

over difficulties. As the Grindelwald has been succeeded by the Roman Pilgrimage, so this is to be followed by a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the

Holy Land, and Canon Farrar is to

take the place filled at Rome by Professor Mahaffy and myself, and

to lecture the Pilgrims on the subjects of which he is acknowledged to be the greatest living

master. We doubt not the eloquence and noble

presence which stirred the

U. S. A. to its depths when Canon Farrar lectured there

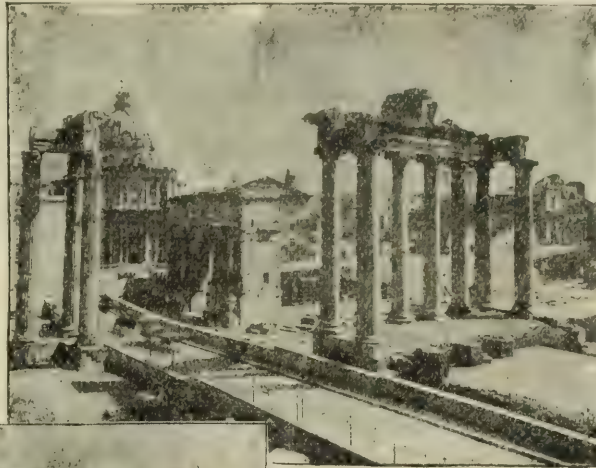
on Dante and Browning, will not fail to impress the nine-

teenth-century Pilgrims and

draw the Pilgrims closer in heart to the Holy Land and the springs of the Christian religion and its divine Central Figure."

If then the plans for this February party to Rome do not seem attractive, it is because we have somehow failed to do them justice in our brief statement of the case. We can recommend them

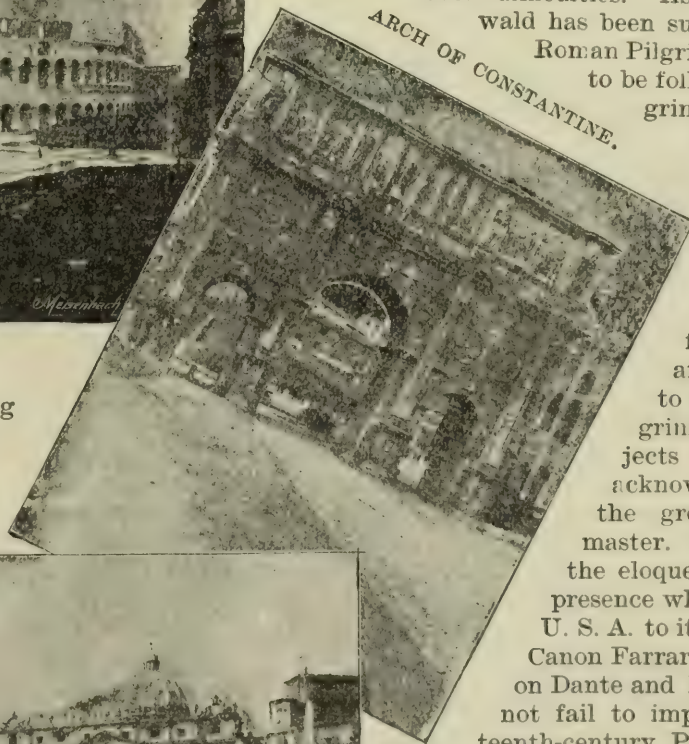
not only with heartiness, but with enthusiasm. It is difficult to give the tour according to the days of the week when three tours are arranged in this fashion, but any one wishing to start on any one of the three given dates can calculate their tour with the aid of a calendar.



THE FORUM.

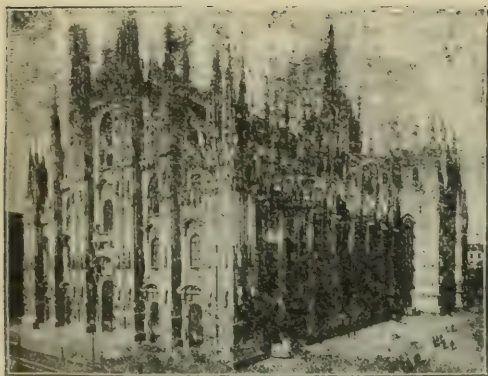


COLISEUM.



ST. PETER'S.





MILAN CATHEDRAL.



ST. MARK'S AND DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE.



NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

Here the arrangements are described for the first date :

**FIRST DAY.**—Leave London, Holborn Viaduct, for Dover, 9.55 A.M.; leave Dover about 12.30; arriving at Ostend a little before 4 P.M.

**SECOND DAY.**—Arrive at Basle at 6 A.M.; leave Basle at 10.10 A.M., arriving in Lucerne at 1.37 P.M. The journey from Basle to Lucerne is through striking and pleasant

and through scenery almost unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Milan will be reached at 7.32 P.M., and dinner and first-class accommodation will be arranged for in the Hotels Continental and De la Ville, the best in the city.

**FOURTH DAY.**—The day will be spent in seeing Milan, "la Grande," the capital of Lombardy, near the Ticino; the ancient *Mediolanum*. The party will leave Milan at 8.30 P.M.

**FIFTH DAY.**—Arrive in Rome at 10 A.M. Hotel accommodation will be provided for ten days in Rome at the following hotels (the names are given in alphabetical order): Anglo-American Hotel, Hotel Marini, Hotel Minerva, Hotel Royale, and Hotel Russie. The first party will have the privilege of hearing Archdeacon Farrar lecture on Monday, February 12, Tuesday, February 13, and Wednesday, February 14. At the conclusion of the ten days in Rome members of the party can prolong their stay in Rome, visit any other part of Italy, or break the journey at any of the principal towns on their return, at their own expense, within a period of forty-five days from leaving London. Those who return in the direct conducted party will travel as follows :

**FIFTEENTH DAY.**—Leave Rome at 9 A.M., arriving at Florence 2.30 P.M., dining and staying at the Hotels Cavour, Minerva and Milano.

**SIXTEENTH DAY** will be spent in seeing Florence.

**SEVENTEENTH DAY.**—Arriving at Bâle at 7.57 P.M. Dinner, bed, breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided. This is giving an opportunity of thoroughly seeing this interesting city.

**EIGHTEENTH DAY.**—The party will leave Bâle after dinner at 9.11 P.M., arriving in London on the nineteenth day at 5 P.M.

Special arrangements have been made for additions to and variations from the main itinerary. Thus an exten-



ROUTE  
OF THE  
PILGRIMAGE  
TO ROME.

scenery. Lunch, dinner, bed and breakfast will be provided at the Schweizerhof and the Luzernerhof, which are recognized as the best hotels in Lucerne.

**THIRD DAY.**—Leaving Lucerne at 10.20 P.M., the journey will be taken by the St. Gothard Tunnel to Milan over one of the most remarkable railways in the world,



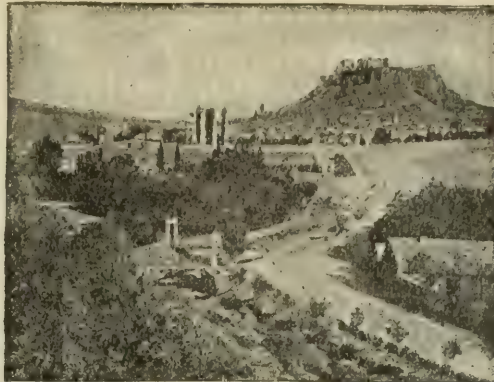
PALAZZO VECCHIO, FLORENCE.



## SOME PROSPECTIVE PILGRIMAGES.



LUCERNE.



THE ACROPOLIS, ATHENS.



CORINTH.

sion to Venice, one to Naples and Pompeii, and one to the Italian Lakes have been specifically planned, each involving for all expenses of railway fare, hotels, etc., an added cost of fifteen or twenty dollars. All the Lunn tours are made sufficiently flexible so that the traveler may not feel himself unduly hampered or too rigidly held to a plan, and may suffer no loss of money through changes of route.

### THE JERUSALEM PILGRIMAGE.

The American to whom this plan of co-operative educational travel is attractive, and who proposes to join the Pilgrims, may well think seriously of trying to go all the way—that is, of including the Oriental as well as the Italian tour. This is Dr. Lunn's own statement, in general, of the plan of this inviting journey: "We have organized a tour to Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy, which will differ *toto coelo* from any tour which has yet been attempted. Lectures will be given at different points by the most eminent scholars of the day. Canon Tristram, whose Oriental notes are so well known to readers of the *Sunday School Times*, will lecture in Palestine, and Professor Mahaffy, author of 'Social Life in Greece,' the versatile and brilliant Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin, will lecture in the Land of the Pharaohs and describe the antiquities of Athens and Corinth, and there will be sermons by the Bishop of Worcester and others."

Dr. Lunn, for the benefit of REVIEW OF REVIEWS readers, makes the following summarized statement:

I believe it was Mr. Stead himself who suggested the idea of a Reunion Pilgrimage to Jerusalem as a logical outcome of Grindelwald. I am glad to say that this Pilgrimage will leave England on February the 6th, accompanied by Mr. Woolrych Perowne (the son of the Bishop of Worcester), who will have charge of the Pilgrimage.

The journey by sea will be taken on the S. S. "St. Sunniva" (one of the most famous of the Norwegian passenger steamers). This vessel is fitted with every comfort and accommodation, and all may rely upon this part of the tour being as good as the hotels with which Mr. Perowne has arranged, and it is impossible to say more than that.

The itinerary will be as follows:

**FIRST WEEK.**—Tuesday, leave London and Dover for Lucerne. Wednesday, at Lucerne. Thursday, over the St. Gothard to Milan. Friday, at Milan. Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Rome.

**SECOND WEEK.**—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in Naples. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, through the Mediterranean to Alexandria.

**THIRD WEEK.**—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at Cairo, visiting the Pyramids of Ghizeh, the Obelisk of Heliopolis. Saturday, by train to Alexandria, embarking for Jaffa. Sunday, arrive at Jaffa. Monday, arrive at Jerusalem.

**FOURTH WEEK.**—Tuesday, Bethlehem and over the hills of the Wilderness of Judea, encamping in Kedron Valley. Wednesday, Jericho, encamping for the Jordan. Thursday, Bethany and the Mount of Olives. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at Jerusalem. Monday, return to Jaffa and embark.

**FIFTH WEEK.**—Tuesday and Wednesday, crossing the Mediterranean. Thursday, arrive at the Piræus and drive to Athens. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Athens, including a visit by railway to Corinth. Monday, leave the Piræus by steamer for Naples.

**SIXTH WEEK.**—Tuesday and Wednesday, on the Mediterranean. Thursday, arrive at Naples. Friday, arrive at Florence. Saturday and Sunday, in Florence. Monday, leave Florence for Venice.

**SEVENTH WEEK.**—Tuesday, leave Venice for Lucerne, returning home direct or staying in Lucerne if desired.

This opportunity to visit Palestine is one that ought to appeal almost irresistibly to American ministers, college professors, Sunday school superintendents, and others who would value the special educational opportunities and social advantages of a journey in such excellent company. The summary of the itinerary as quoted above is of necessity very condensed. It should be explained that full arrangements have been made to take such of the Pilgrims as may desire by the longer inland journey northward through Samaria and Galilee to Damascus, thence to the coast at Beyrout, and then homewards by way of Smyrna, Athens, Constantinople, and so on. These deviations from the main course of the Pilgrimage will involve additional expense, but upon a reasonable scale such as the individual traveler could not well secure for himself.

In conclusion, American readers who may feel some impulse to join one of these Pilgrimages may be interested in knowing that Bishop Vincent, the founder and head of the Chautauquan movement, stands as an American sponsor for the plan, and that the Chautauqua management in the United States is in hearty sympathy and co-operation. Dr. Lunn is the well-known editor of the *Review of the Churches*, is the



founder and manager of the annual inter-denominational conference held each summer in Grindelwald, Switzerland, and is the chaplain of the far-famed Young Men's Polytechnic in Regent street, London,

bership in any one of the parties as a premium for a certain number of new subscribers. It is explained that those who desire to make the trip upon this basis, even if they should fail to obtain the requisite



POMPEY'S PILLAR, ALEXANDRIA.



CLIMBING THE PYRAMIDS.

which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has more than once described.

In the advertising announcements this month of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be found a statement of the fact that this office will receive applications for membership in any of Dr. Lunn's Pilgrimages and will act as booking agent. The publishers of this magazine also offer, upon very liberal terms, to provide a free mem-

number of subscribers, will be given a very liberal allowance for as many subscriptions as they may forward, and can complete the price of a membership by the payment of a cash balance. Finally, it should be explained that there will be nothing cheap or disagreeable about the accommodations, but that everything is arranged upon a basis of very superior facilities.



CHEOPS.



CAIRO.



JERUSALEM.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE PERSONAL FORCE OF MR. CLEVELAND.

THE well known newspaper correspondent, Mr. E. Jay Edwards, contributes to *McClure's* for November a short character sketch, on the whole eulogistic, of President Cleveland. Its strength lies in the fact that Mr. Edwards is himself a staunch Republican and writes from a conviction based upon intimate acquaintance with the men who have been closest politically to Mr. Cleveland. He seeks to discover the mysterious and impressive quality which within a short space of years has revealed Mr. Cleveland as a man possessed of extraordinary personal force. The opinions of leading notable persons, who have been close to Mr. Cleveland politically, are presented, and all express amazement not so much as to the swift success of his career as for that quality which has enabled him "to defy political conventionalities and break down machines, and above all to gain the confidence of the American people." There is only one word for this quality that distinguishes Mr. Cleveland, says Mr. Edwards, and that is "character. That quality which Emerson describes as a reserve force which acts directly and without means, whose essence, with Mr. Cleveland, is the courage of truth."

#### NOT A POLITICIAN.

Mr. Edwards gives some interesting paragraphs in evidence that Mr. Cleveland is not a politician in the sense the word is customarily used. One of his weaknesses from a politician's point of view "is a seeming incapacity to understand the need of organization in political work. It is not only incapacity to understand the need, but also ignorance of the way in which organization can be effected. It has been revealed in all of Mr. Cleveland's campaigns. After his election as Governor of New York by a plurality of nearly two hundred thousand, his availability as a presidential candidate was recognized, and, later, was strengthened by the assurance that his messages while Mayor of Buffalo had brought him the respect and confidence of the independent element; yet Mr. Cleveland's friends very soon discovered that if they were to bring about his nomination for President it must be done through organization, of which he was either ignorant or to which he would be indifferent. So Mr. Cleveland had almost no part in that splendid game of 1884. He knew almost nothing of those things which were being done for him. Mr. Manning and the others had taken him up at first because of his availability; but Mr. Manning soon discovered that a man might be available and still be as ignorant of the science of politics, as understood by those who make it a professional pursuit, as a child.

"After Mr. Cleveland became President he sometimes drove his friends almost to distraction by his seeming incapacity to understand movements in the game of politics which his friends suggested to him.

A number of them went to him some time near the middle of his term as President to set forth the political condition in New York State. They were men of long training and considerable achievement in politics. They had made successes both in New York City and New York State. They spoke to him with freedom—some of them with bluntness. They said to Mr. Cleveland that the then Governor of New York, Mr. Hill, was constructing with unusual cunning and consummate ability a political machine which might not be friendly, and was perhaps likely to be actively hostile to him, and then, with much of detail, they showed Mr. Cleveland how he could break down such organization, utterly scatter it, and create and maintain in New York State one upon which he could rely with serenity. The merest tyro in politics can easily understand with what chagrin and astonishment these friends departed from his presence, because he did not seem to have been impressed in the slightest by their assertion that he was in political danger in New York State, and did not appear to comprehend the methods which they suggested by which the danger could be overcome.

"Then again, in the spring and summer of 1892, when it seemed for a time as though the tide was setting against his nomination, when it was certain that the most powerful influence ever arrayed against a leading candidate for a presidential nomination had been secured, and one which, according to all precedent, would be successful, Mr. Cleveland astonished and almost vexed those friends of his who were working in and out of season to bring about his nomination, by professing indifference to the opposition of the New York State delegation, and of some of the most powerful politicians in the Democratic party. He had been at the Victoria Hotel one evening, listening in an almost perfunctory way to the complaints and warning of his friends. He had no suggestions to offer, no advice to give. A stranger seeing him would have thought that he was not one of that company holding this consultation, but perhaps a friend, there by chance, whose presence was not offensive, and was therefore tolerated. At last, complaining of the warmth of the evening, he proposed a stroll; then, taking two friends by their arms, he walked slowly up Fifth avenue, and astonished them by saying:

"These things which you have told me do not alarm me at all. They can do their worst, and yet I shall be nominated in spite of them."

"And, later on, after his prediction was justified, and his name in the Chicago convention had triumphed over all political precedent, and conquered the most powerful and perfect opposition ever arrayed against a candidate, while there was still grumbling and bitter feelings and revengeful threats of New York State, he again amazed these friends by saying to them, when they proposed a certain form of



counter-organization to prevent treachery, 'No, no, do not do it. Let them do their worst; I can be elected without New York.'"

#### BUT NOT INDIFFERENT TO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Although Mr. Cleveland is not remarkable for his ability as a politician, it is stated that he is not indifferent to political organization, but believes in it and supports it. "That," says Mr. Edwards, "was revealed at the conference which he held in October, 1892, in the Victoria Hotel, with some of the leaders of what is called the Democratic machine in New York. Some time there will be a revelation of what was said and done there in all detail, and it will furnish important light upon Mr. Cleveland's character as well as his more purely political capacity. This much is known: that he did there and with emphasis maintain the right and duty of party men to form associations, to submit to discipline, and to act by common agreement—in other words, to use a colloquialism, he 'recognized the machine.' But he also made one magnificent manifestation of that higher quality of his which is his character, for when there was something like threatening intimation made by one of those present, Mr. Cleveland declared that rather than do the thing that was asked of him he would withdraw from the ticket, and the country would know why he had withdrawn; and, after he said that, he held those men who had dared to make such intimation of threat subdued and supple in the hollow of his fist, from which condition they have not strayed from that day to this."

#### OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

**I**N an article on "Obstruction in the Senate," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, reviews in the *North American Review* the parliamentary obstruction which led to the establishment of the Reed rules in the House and the shifting of obstruction to the Senate during the recent session. Mr. Lodge points out that the case in the Senate is very different from what it was in the House of Representatives. The Senate of the United States is still a small body. It is properly very conservative in its habits, and very slow to change these habits in any direction. The rules of the Senate are practically unchanged from what they were at the beginning. Formed for the use of a body of twenty-six Senators, they have remained in force unchanged, until now they govern the deliberations of eighty-eight. There has never been in the Senate any rule which enabled the majority to close debates or compel a vote.

#### THE RULES REST ON COURTESY.

Providing for no form of compulsion, the rules rest necessarily on courtesy. "In other words, as there is no power to compel action, it is assumed that the need for compulsion will never arise. For this reason, obstruction in the Senate, when it has occurred, has never taken the form of dilatory motions and continual roll calls, which have been the accepted method of

filibustering in the House. The weapon of obstruction in the Senate is debate, upon which the Senate rules place no check whatever. Practically speaking, under the rules, or rather the courtesy of the Senate, each Senator can speak as often and at as great length as he chooses. There is not only no previous question to cut him off, but a time cannot even be set for taking a vote, except by unanimous consent. This is all very well in theory, and there is much to be said for the maintenance of a system, in one branch at least of the government, where debate shall be entirely untrammelled. But the essence of a system of courtesy is that it should be the same at all points. The two great rights in our representative bodies are voting and debate. If the courtesy of unlimited debate is granted it must carry with it the reciprocal courtesy of permitting a vote after due discussion. If this is not the case the system is impossible. Of the two rights, moreover, that of voting is the higher and more important. We ought to have both, and debate certainly in ample measure; but, if we are forced to choose between them, the right of action must prevail over the right of discussion. To vote without debating is perilous, but to debate and never vote is imbecile. The difficulty in the Senate to-day is that, while the courtesy which permits unlimited debate is observed, the reciprocal courtesy, which should insure the opportunity to vote, is wholly disregarded.

"If the system of reciprocal courtesy could be re-established and observed there need be no change in the Senate rules. As it is there must be a change, for the delays which now take place are discrediting the Senate, and this is something greatly to be deplored. The Senate was, perhaps, the greatest single achievement of the makers of the constitution. It is one of the strongest bulwarks of our system of government, and anything which lowers it in the eyes of the people is a most serious matter. How the Senate may vote on any given question at any given time is of secondary importance, but when it is seen that it is unable to take any action at all the situation becomes of the gravest character. A body which cannot govern itself will not long hold the respect of the people who have chosen it to govern the country."

#### LIMIT DEBATE TO THIRTY DAYS.

The Senator does not believe that any extreme or violent change is needed in order to remedy the existing order of affairs. A simple rule giving the majority power to fix a time for taking a vote upon any measure which has been before the Senate and under discussion, say for thirty days, would, he thinks, be all sufficient and he urges that such a change should be made and such a rule passed. He has no sympathy with those who assail with bitter reproaches the minority in the Senate who resisted action. "The minority may be justly censured for not conforming to a system of courtesy, but when that system has been overthrown, as is the case in the Senate in regard to voting and debate, the fault is no longer theirs. No minority is ever to blame for ob-



struction. If the rules permit them to obstruct, they are lawfully entitled to use those rules in order to stop a measure which they deem injurious. The blame for obstruction rests with the majority, and if there is obstruction it is because the majority permit it. The majority to which I here refer is the party majority in control of the chamber. They may be divided on a given measure, but they, and they alone, are responsible for the general conduct of business. They, and they alone, can secure action and initiate proceedings to bring the body whose machinery they control to a vote. The long delay on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver act of 1890 has been due, without any reference to their internal divisions on the pending question, solely to the Democratic majority as a whole in full control of the chamber and of the machinery of legislation. There never was a time when they could not have brought about a vote with the assistance of the chair, whose occupant was also of their party, if, as a party, they had only chosen to do so." The prospects of enacting a rule which, after allowing the most liberal latitude of debate, will yet enable the majority of the Senate to compel a vote are not regarded by Senator Lodge as very promising. He does not think it is probable that any form of closure will be adopted by the Senate for some time to come. It certainly will never be attained, he says, unless the popular demand for it is not only urgent but intelligent. "The only way in which proper rules for the transaction of business in the Senate can be obtained will be through the action of a party committed as a party to the principle that the majority must rule, and that the parliamentary methods of the Senate must conform to that principle. The change must also be made at the beginning of the session, so as to apply to all measures alike which are to come before Congress, and it must be carried and established on its own merits as a general principle of government and not to suit a particular exigency. Whenever this reform is made it will come and it can come only in this way."

#### The Rights of the Minority.

In a short article in his review, the *Social Economist*, Editor George Gunton defends the right of the minority in the Senate to have the benefit of any obstructive tactics which are not prohibited by the rules of that body. He asserts that silver Senators who stood out against repeal correctly represented their constituents, and further declares that should they have all resigned their legislatures would re-elect them or men of the same views. The cry for suppressing the Senate for its unwillingness to repeal the law for purchasing silver is, therefore, he declares, a cry for suppressing States.

"The cry for suppressing the Senate is, therefore, a cry for suppressing States. Not one State merely, but a nearly united body of States, covering more than half the area of the Union and having perhaps a third of its population. It is the legislative coercion of a section of the Union as large as the area of the seceding South in 1861. It is an Alpine section. It is

like a proposal of the Italians, French and Germans to subdue the Swiss.

"These States are all to be gagged by stopping their speech, in a body created expressly to hear their speech. It is said 'this is necessary in order that a majority may rule.' But under a constitution which provides that every other feature it contains may be taken away by amendment, but that the equal right of the weakest States in the Senate shall never be taken away, a mere numerical majority is not given any absolute right to rule. The Presidency can be abolished by amendment, and a government by a hereditary executive and a responsible ministry be substituted by amendment, and no constitutional lawyer could pronounce it revolution. Herein a sufficiently large constitutional majority has the right to rule. But if an attempt were made by amendment to limit Nevada to one Senator while New York had two, it would be an unconstitutional revolution even if forty-three States voted for the amendment. Hence in the Senate there is erected a constitutional fortress wherein weak States may take refuge and be secure from the power even of majorities. This is the constitution."

#### Shall the Senate Rule the Republic?

In the *Forum* Professor Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, comments in this wise upon the recent contest in the Senate: "The Senate unquestionably has the constitutional right to prevent any legislation desired by the House of Representatives, the President and a majority of the people; but it outrageously tramples under foot the underlying principle of the whole Constitution, if it perverts the right given by Article I, Section 5, Clause 2, to each House of Congress to 'determine the rules of its proceedings' into a privilege enabling every one of its members to prevent for an indefinite time its acting.

"This perversion virtually bestows upon every individual Senator the right which the Constitution has given to the Senate only as a body: it gives him an absolute veto upon all legislation. If the people of the United States suffer this, they are, indeed, in a most essential respect worse off than the people of the most benighted monarchy in the world, for they have deemed fit, as to the negative, to set eighty and odd absolute masters over themselves; every one of whom can bring the legislative apparatus to a dead stop. The Legislature of Nevada, with a population barely sufficient for a good-sized third-class city, has, then, constitutional power to delegate to two men the infrangible right of condemning the seventy millions of the United States to be a stagnant pool in regard to vital questions. To the United States, then, the glorious feat has been reserved of reviving the *liberum veto* of Poland. If there ever was method in madness surely it is here.

"Let no one call this extravagant language. It is fully warranted by the facts. Respect for the rights of the minority rests upon a much stronger basis than the 'courtesy of the Senate.' There is a good deal of truth in the saying that government is instituted



rather for the protection of the minority than to secure the rights of the majority. Though the promptest action was highly desirable, not only the courtesy of the Senate but this vital principle of all just and free government imperatively demanded that the minority should not be gagged, but allowed all the time required for propounding and defending its views. The assertion that this has been done in a measure which no European legislative body would have allowed is unquestionably true, but it is not conclusive. The decisive point is that it is admitted by the minority itself to have been done to an extent which does not leave it an inch of ground to rest a complaint on. It is no more only a patent, it is also a confessed fact that the minority continues the talking, although it is done with arguing. The Senate and the people of the United States have been told in the plainest words that the Senate will not be allowed to act, until it submits to doing what it thinks it ought not to do."

Professor Von Holst further points out that the Senate has departed widely from the purpose for which it was designed by our forefathers to serve—namely, a body through which the cool and deliberate sense of the community could find expression—as a body representing the sober second thought of the sovereign people. Does the Senate, the Professor asks in conclusion, at the present juncture represent any thought?

#### The Decline of the Senate.

One of the leading political articles of the month is that by an anonymous writer, who in the *Forum* sets forth the "Senate in the Light of History." He has little difficulty in showing that the Senate has greatly deteriorated from the high position it occupied among the great legislative bodies of the world during the first half of this century. How greatly it has deteriorated he suggests by comparing its members in 1849 with its members in 1893. "In 1849 every man of ordinary intelligence in any part of the United States knew not only by name such Senators as Clay, Webster, Douglas, Calhoun and Seward, but men everywhere had a clear idea of the individual characteristics of these men, and they discussed their utterances in every neighborhood. Suppose in the same way we call the roll of the Senate to-day to see how many of the eighty-eight names—even in our day of the greater development of the newspapers—are familiar to the mass of men in every part of the Union. In such a list we might put down Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. What names besides these, unless they be the names of one or two conspicuous oddities, have even a familiar sound to the people of the whole country? Who, in fact, can say from what State in the Union half the Senators come, by reading their names?"

The writer solicited the co-operation of six men qualified to judge, some of whom are Democrats and some are Republicans, and each of these six made

out a list of the members of the present Senate who would properly fall under the five following classifications: 1, Senators of the old type who most nearly represent the true theory and traditions of the Senate; 2, Senators who are professional politicians, and owe their elevation to political manipulation; 3, Senators who have reached their present eminence mainly, if not entirely, by reason of their wealth; 4, accidental Senators and oddities; 5, old foggy Senators.

#### OUR SENATORS CLASSIFIED.

Following is the list of Senators as classified by five out of six of these special students of our public life:

In the first group, that representing the "old theory and traditions" of the Senate, are included: Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Mr. Allison, of Iowa; Mr. Gray, of Delaware; Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Mr. Mills, of Texas; Mr. Morrill, of Vermont; Mr. Platt, of Connecticut; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. White, of Louisiana; Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky; Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey; Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Cullom, of Illinois; Mr. Frye, of Maine; Mr. Palmer, of Illinois; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont.

In the group of "professional politicians" are placed the six Senators from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Those who are in the Senate "chiefly on account of their wealth" are: "Mr. Brice, of Ohio; Mr. Camden, of West Virginia; Mr. Jones, of Nevada; Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado."

In the class of "oddities and accidents" are placed Mr. Allen, of Nebraska; Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota; Mr. Peffer, of Kansas; Mr. Roach, of North Dakota; Mr. Squire, of Washington, and Mr. Martin, of Kansas.

The fifth class, or that of "old fogies," includes, says the writer, "many men who originally could lay claim to senatorial fitness, but who have grown old mentally or temperamentally. This class is naturally large from the Southern States from the strong and almost pardonable tendency of honoring dignitaries who did conspicuous service a generation ago."

The writer is of the opinion that each State has such Senators as it deserves to have and that the Senators from a given State represent the level of the dignity and character of that State. "The truth of the matter is," he adds, "that at every period in our history we have had the kind of Senate that we deserved to have. When politics was a more dignified profession we had the best men in the nation in the Senate. When it was pugnacious we had great fighters in the Senate. Now that it has become in many parts of the Union an ignoble profession we have a larger proportion of commonplace men and an element of positively ignoble men—men whom it is a shame to honor. It were idle to blame Senators themselves for the change, since it is the people that are to blame."



## THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

The cause of the Senate's decline is attributed to the decline of the political spirit of the people, and it is argued that the Senate will regain its power and usefulness in proportion to the rise of the dignity of the people. "There is no mechanical device whereby the lost dignity can be restored. The election of Senators directly or in effect by popular vote, methods that have been much discussed, would hardly improve the Senate; for are the Governors of the States abler or more dignified men than the Senators? The organization of the Senate and even the method of the election of Senators vindicate the wisdom of the fathers; its present *personnel* simply marks the decline of politics as one of the noble professions."

## WHY THE SILVER SENATORS RESISTED REPEAL.

IN the *North American Review* Senator Stewart, of Nevada, maintains, as he has done again and again on the floor of the Senate, that the recent financial depression did not come from the Silver act of 1890, but that it was the result of the effort of the present administration to repeal the purchasing clause of this act and reduce the United States to a single gold standard. He declares that if the question of the repeal of this clause without a substitute had been submitted to the people by the Democratic party in the last campaign, and Mr. Cleveland had been elected on such an issue, the silver Senators would not have attempted to resist the repeal. It was not until after Mr. Cleveland's election, says Senator Stewart, that the President made it known "that the principal object of his administration was the establishment of the single gold standard in the United States;" and it was on account of the determined attitude of the administration to secure at all hazards the repeal of the Sherman act, he further asserts, that the silver Senators fought so fiercely. "Under the circumstances, the silver Senators deemed it their duty to make good their pledges to their constituents, and resist the great wrong which threatens their liberties by the exercise of the right of free speech and free debate guaranteed by the constitution and the rules of the Senate. Every moment of time has been expended in earnest and legitimate debate. The speeches on each side have been about equal in number. The silver Senators have remained at their post at all times during the unusual and cruel hours required by the majority, and they have furnished more than one-half of the number requisite to make a quorum during the whole course of the debate. They believe that the passage of the proposed measure will reduce the United States to a financial colony of Great Britain and deprive the people of the right to mine and coin their own money which was guaranteed by the constitution.

"Whatever may happen—financial slavery, feudalism, poverty, and misery, or financial independence, prosperity, progress, and happiness—the silver Senators are conscious that the cause which they advocate is just, and that if justice is done the cause will ultimately prevail."

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE *Proportional Representative Review*, a new quarterly magazine "devoted to the reformation of the method of electing Representatives" to Congress, appears this month and presents as its leading article one by Professor John R. Commons, who quite appropriately discusses the subject of proportional representation. Professor Commons stoutly maintains that under the present district organization true representative government does not exist. "We are a law abiding people," he says, "yet our laws are made by a minority of the people and by an irresponsible oligarchy more dangerous than that our fathers revolted against. The Congress which passed the McKinley bill did not represent the people. There was a Republican majority of three, but according to the popular vote there should have been a Democratic majority of seven. In the succeeding Congress there was supposed to be the most momentous upheaval in the history of American politics. The Democrats had a majority of 119 over all, but had the people been represented their majority would have been only 39. In the present Congress the Democrats have a majority of 79, whereas they should be in a minority of 28; the people's party should have 31 votes instead of 8, and Republicans 152 instead of 129. To call our Congress a representative body is the essence of sarcasm. The same is true of every other law making body in the land. To mention only one State, Indiana elects thirteen Congressmen. According to the popular vote they should stand seven Democrats and six Republicans. According to the gerrymander they are eleven Democrats and only two Republicans. In other words, every Hoosier Democrat whom you may meet has an influence on the legislature of his country equal to that of five and two-fifths Hoosier Republicans."

Professor Commons does not hold that proportional representation alone would cure all our evils, but believes with Professor de Laveleye that this method operating in connection with the secret ballot and civil service reform there would be no fear of popular government. These three reforms, he goes on to say, are complementary and co-operative. "The secret ballot has prepared the way for a simple application of proportional representation, and it gives the movement an advantage which it by no means possessed when it was ably advocated twenty-five years ago. Again, legislative reform of this kind is impossible in the presence of a spoils system. It would result in constant deadlocks. United States Senators could no longer be elected by legislatures."

## A Proposed Law.

In this initial number of *The Proportional Representative Review* are also presented the two systems of electing Representatives indorsed by the Proportional Representative Congress held in Chicago, August 12, 1893. We give the main provisions of the one based upon the Free List system as embodied in the Geneva (Switzerland) law and the bill proposed in the Fifty-second Congress by the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio:



1. The members of the House of Representatives shall be voted for at large in their respective States.

2. Any body of electors in any State, which polled at the last preceding congressional election one per cent. of the total vote of the State, or which is indorsed by a petition of voters amounting to one per cent. of such total vote, may nominate any number of candidates not to exceed the number of seats to which such State is entitled in the House, and cause their names to be printed on the official ballot.

3. Each elector has as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected, which he may distribute as he pleases among the candidates, giving not more than one vote to any one candidate. Should he not use the entire number of votes to which he is entitled, his unexpressed votes are to be counted for the ticket which he shall designate by title. The votes given to candidates shall count individually for the candidates as well as for the tickets to which the candidates belong.

4. The sum of all the votes cast in any State shall be divided by the number of seats to which such State is entitled and the quotient to the nearest unit shall be known as the quota of representation.

5. The sum of all the votes cast for the tickets of each party or political body nominating candidates shall be severally divided by the quota of representation, and the units of the quotients thus obtained will show the number of Representatives to which each such body is entitled, and if the sum of such quotients be less than the number of seats to be filled the body of electors having the largest remainder after division of the sums of the votes cast by the quota of representation, as herein specified, shall be entitled to the first vacancy, and so on until all the vacancies are filled.

6. The candidates of each body of electors nominating candidates and found entitled to representation under the foregoing rules, shall receive certificates of election in the order of the votes received, a candidate receiving the highest number of votes the first certificate, and so on; but in case of a tie, with but one vacancy to be filled, the matter shall be determined by lot between the candidates so tied.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN, writing in the *Engineering Magazine*, on the subject, "Canada and our New Tariff," declares that "Had the McKinley bill been constructed for the purpose of striking the greatest number of the largest class of industrial interests in Canada, it could not have been more skillfully framed. A wider application of disaster, so far as shutting Canadians out of the best markets on the continent, could not be conceived in the productions of the soil, the forest, the mines and the sea. The classes and interests most adversely affected are widespread, and are resident in all regions, not only comprising the majority of the populace, but affecting practically the financial stability and the debt-paying power of the entire community." In support of this assertion he furnished a table showing that

the agricultural exports to the United States from Canada in the two years 1890-92 have decreased seventy-five per cent. Along with this decline in exports to the United States, Mr. Wiman further shows that there has been a corresponding increase in the exports from Canada to Great Britain.

#### BREAK DOWN THE TARIFF WALL.

It is urged by many intelligent people that in revising our tariff laws there shall be no change so far as they affect Canada. By continuing the existing exactions on the agricultural products of Canada they hold that the Canadians will soon sue for admission into the Union. Mr. Wiman is of a different opinion. He does not believe it possible to allure our neighbors to the North into a closer political relation by the exercise of commercial hostility. "If ever Canadians are to be brought into a closer relation with the United States it cannot," he declares, "be by the principle of repulsion which the McKinley tariff contains."

"The breaking down of the barrier between the two nations, and the obliteration of the border line so far as trade and commerce is concerned, are much more likely to bring them closer together, and eventually unite them, than to keep up the barbed wire fence which now separates them. A union of interests is much more likely to beget union in sentiment than a policy of isolation, selfishness and commercial belligerency."

Mr. Wiman is of opinion that if the American government will offer to the Canadian people a free admission in the new tariff of raw material, natural products and such slender supplies of manufactures as they can furnish, the return for which shall be the free admission into Canada of all manufactures that the United States can supply, the people of the Dominion will respond gladly in the affirmative to that invitation.

#### American versus British Market for Canada.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, writing on the Fiscal History of Canada in the *Dominion Illustrated*, says plainly that the theory of the great value of the American market to Canada has over and over again broken down. "It is," he says, "an economical heresy which will not bear the light of facts and figures. In 1891 Canada exported agricultural products to the United States valued at \$10,917,357, but in the same year we imported from that country \$9,395,747 worth. The net value of that great market to our farmers was therefore \$1,521,610 during the year. Meantime our export to Great Britain of farm products was \$25,074,464, our imports from there—chiefly wool and hemp—\$1,408,239."

Summing up his discussion as to whether British or American trade would prove the most profitable to Canada, Mr. Hopkins says: "The future can only be judged by the past, but with a distinct aim and steadfast policy on the one side, and a shifting, indefinable shadow on the other, it seems likely that Canada will stick to its present line of fiscal action until the time comes when the mother country will



hold out its hand and invite the adhesion of the Dominion to a great Imperial trade union creating one powerful commercial bond between all parts of the vast British Empire and its innumerable and varied productions."

#### Canadian Hostility to Annexation.

Mr. Castell Hopkins summarizes as follows his article in the *Forum* on the subject "Canadian Hostility to Annexation:" The conditions of the annexation problem seem simple and easily understood. Canada is contented with her present national position, and conservative Canadians entertain a profound belief in the superiority of the British system of government over the American. They think the institutions, laws, morals and legislation of the Dominion superior to those of the United States, and they would not care to risk serious changes through annexation. They are every year becoming more attached to Great Britain, and more grateful for the power and liberty which can be obtained within the British realm. They are afraid of American aggression, suspicious of American dislike to the motherland, averse to the necessity which would exist of hostile fiscal legislation under annexation, and of possible future conflict with Great Britain. They are becoming profoundly interested in the British market, as opposed to the old sixty million market theory, and have defeated by an overwhelming vote unrestricted reciprocity schemes which seemed to involve trade discrimination against England.

BLACKWOOD gives in concise tabulated form the argument against Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Irish and Imperial finance under Home Rule, thus:

Total amount required for imperial service....	£60,576,000
Sum to be provided by Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's scheme.....	1,551,000
Sum which should be provided by Ireland if assessed on the following bases:	
(a) Population, 12.49 per cent.....	7,565,000
(b) Wealth, as shown by death duties, 4.66 per cent.....	2,816,000
(c) " " Income-tax, 4.19 per cent.....	2,532,000
(d) " " Customs receipts on wines, 7.97 per cent.....	4,827,000
(e) " " Customs receipts on tea, 13.99 per cent.....	8,462,000
(f) " " Customs receipts on tobacco, 13.80 per cent..	8,353,000
(g) " " Representation (80 members) in the Imperial Parliament, 12.36 per cent..	7,490,000

The moral drawn is that the Irish will have an independent financial existence, "let them show that they both can and will pay their own way."

#### THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

WE quote from the *Overland Monthly* the following description by Mr. Phil. Weaver, Jr., of the grounds and principal buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition. He says: "Of course it would be ridiculous to expect the buildings of the California Exposition to rival in magnificence Aladdin's Palaces at the Columbian Exposition, the largest of which would cover more than half the area set aside in the Golden Gate Park, but there will be



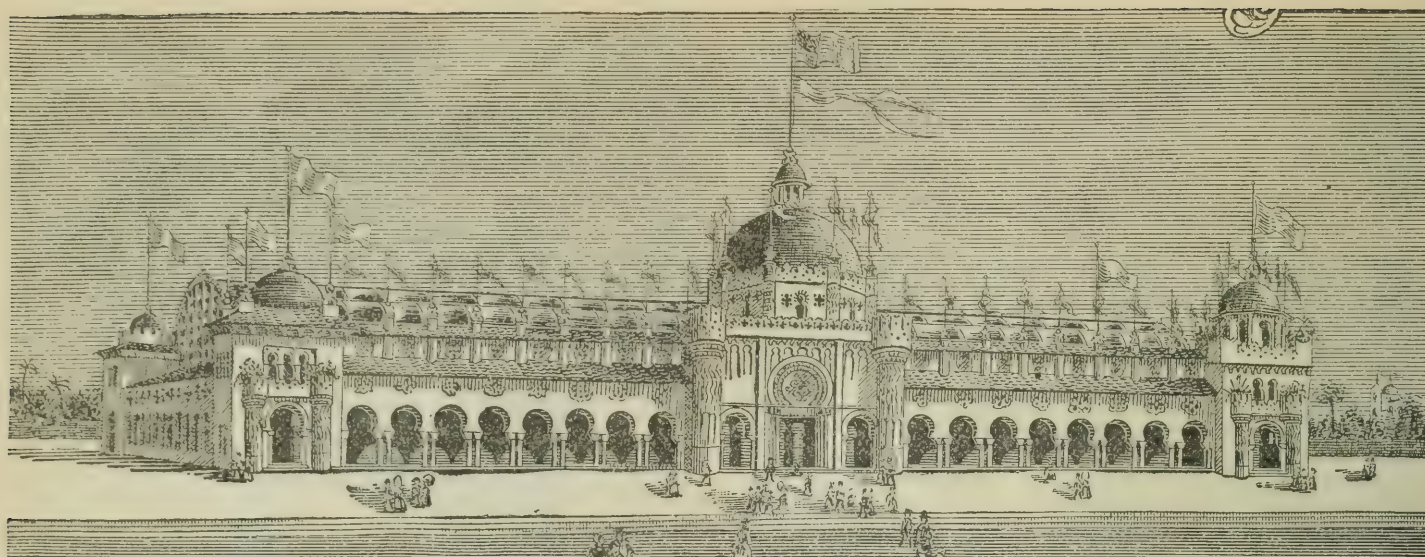
HON. M. H. DE YOUNG,  
Director-General of the California Exposition.

a number of picturesque structures of Oriental type which will compare very favorably with the lesser buildings at Jackson Park in beauty of architecture as well as in dimensions. Some sixty acres of the Golden Gate Park have been devoted to the Exposition. This space will be covered by five main buildings grouped about a central concert valley, from the centre of which is to rise an electric tower two hundred and sixty feet in height. This tower will be covered by incandescent lamps and surmounted by search lights which will throw their beams on the fountains and banks of flowers about its base, or light up with silvery rays the cascade on Strawberry Hill toward the ocean and bring into a halo of light the merry boating parties on the lake at its base, spanned by picturesque bridges, or show the Coliseum-like observatory on the summit. Without the main group of Fair buildings are to be the many private concessions from the Midway Plaisance and some that never appeared in Chicago.

#### MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

"The largest structure is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, four hundred and sixty-two feet long by two hundred and thirty-seven feet wide, designed by A. Page Brown in the Moorish style. The effect of this airy architecture when executed in





MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

staff is quite as pleasing to the eye as if done in stone. Overlooking the main floor is a gallery about thirty-five feet wide extending completely around the interior, and above the gallery there is a third floor some fifty feet from the main floor, opening into a roof garden containing the many hardy outdoor plants of a California winter.

"Next in size will be the Mechanical Arts Building, designed by Edward R. Swain. This building is one hundred and sixty feet by three hundred and twenty-four, and in its construction the spirit of the architecture of the Indian Temples has been skillfully adapted.

## FINE ARTS BUILDING.

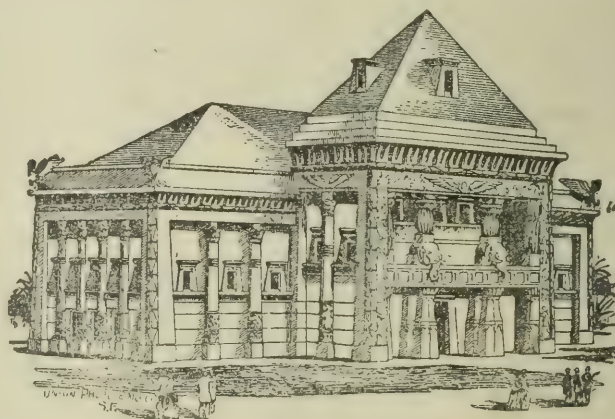
"To the north of the central light tower and valley of flowers is to be the most uniquely attractive building of the group, designed by C. C. McDougall. It is to be a permanent feature of the park after it has served its purpose as a building of Fine Arts and Decorative Arts. Back about 40 feet from the general roadway surrounding the concert valley, it will be found, yellow as the sands and rocks of the upper Nile, amid severely plain surroundings, guarded at the approach by two immense sphinxes. The general idea of the building seems to be Egyptian, with a Siamese treatment of the entrance to the vestibule, which stands out prominently from the main structure. The most prominent feature of the building is the Siamese emblem, the elephant's head. The Egyptian pyramidal dome on the vestibule, and the sacred emblem of the winged globe in the frieze amid the many historic bas-reliefs, dominate the Indian idea. Within, the vestibule is designed to carry out the idea of an Egyptian temple, filled with massive columns, modeled after those on the Nile.

"In the main structure there is a central court of statuary, from which the surrounding exhibition rooms may be entered, and these in turn communicate with each other. Surrounding this court above is to be a gallery for water colors. The interior decoration of the building is to be strictly in harmony with its exterior; the friezes and wainscoting are to be gro-

tesque with the sacred ibis, conventional emblems and figures.

## THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

"At the southwest end of concert valley, beyond the fountain, will be found a structure as light in appearance as the Fine Arts Building is substantial. The Administration Building is another work of A. Page Brown's, and combines Central Indian and Siamese features in a light, graceful structure, consisting of a central dome, over an inclosed square corridor with pavilions at the four corners. In these are to be located the offices of management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign depart-



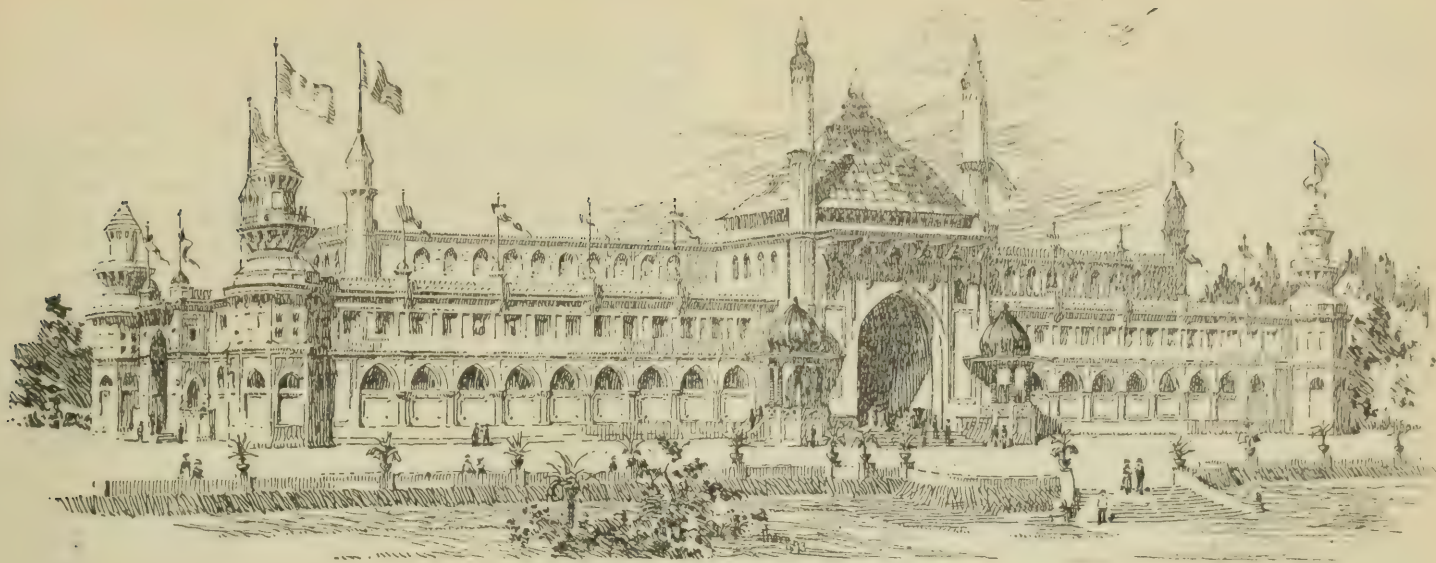
FINE ARTS BUILDING.

ment, assembly rooms for foreign commissioners, press headquarters, the post office, the bank, and information bureau; in short, the brain which is to move the exposition. The central dome is to be handsomely decorated in the interior, and the curious pine-apple exterior is to be brilliantly lighted above by an incandescent outline of the pavilion.

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

"Northward from this building, with the Fine Arts Building forming the north side of the quadrangle, is situated the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, designed by Samuel Newsom in the old





MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

California Spanish Mission style, somewhat modified by Romanesque. This structure occupies about two hundred and seventy feet along the roadway, and runs back one hundred and ninety feet, raising a dome one hundred feet in diameter, ninety feet above the tropical plants within. Around this dome will be a roof garden, worthy of the name, where the visitor may expect to find flowers as well as ornamental shrubbery, a feature particularly lacking at Chicago. In this building California will display its wealth of fruit and flowers once more, after many triumphs at Chicago. Here will be displayed the products of the many counties of the State, vying with each other in substantial proofs of what their soil can produce.

iantly lighted, as are the walks of the grounds throughout, by arc and incandescent lamps.

## OTHER BUILDINGS.

"The five buildings around the terraced quadrangle leading to concert valley are but the nucleus of a great number of county and concessionaires' structures selected from a great number of applicants. Santa Barbara County will erect a handsome building, wherein will be exhibited her amphibia, principally the sea-lion; San Mateo will bring her log cabin from Chicago. The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco have under way an Oriental building of their own, fully one hundred and sixty feet long and ninety feet wide, with a central courtyard



AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

"These five buildings, as has been said, all face on a central court, which is terraced in two tiers of massed shrubbery and flowers to the concert valley, where seats are to be placed, from which the music of the band in the kiosk of the electric tower may be enjoyed on pleasant afternoons and evenings. The banks of flowers on all sides of this valley are to be a feature of the Fair. Prominent horticulturists have offered to take charge of special sections of it. At the four corners of the valley are to be cafés, brill-

to be filled with rare Chinese flora. At one end there will be a Chinese theatre, and about the courtyard will be booths exemplifying the manufacture of important Chinese productions. The structure will be fantastically ornamented with carved dragons, and brilliant red, yellow and blue flags will flutter above tiled roofs, from which a Chinese pagoda, copied from the celebrated tower at Nankin, will rise some seventy-five feet. Most of the Oriental exhibits at Chicago will be found here, including 'A Street in Cairo.'"



## IN PRAISE OF CHICAGO AND THE UNITED STATES.

THAT the place of honor in the *Quarterly Review* should be given to an eloquent, not to say enthusiastic, appreciation of Chicago and of the American people in general is a fact "significant of much." Times have changed when a Conservative reviewer can say of the Western Republic, "The hopes of mankind are centred upon the mighty enterprise," or declare that "the emancipation of the negroes will remain the most striking moral event of our century," one which "has given pathos to the record of material expansion and to American principles a firmness and grandeur . . . worthy of so great a people." Chicago and its exposition furnish the occasion for examining afresh the prospects of American progress.

## THE COMING GLORIES OF THE LAKE CITY.

"Chicago represents the industrial era without tradition, history, or a system of hierarchical government to temper its rule. . . .

"We may predict a future for the Garden City which not even London can eclipse. It is, we say, the meeting place of East, West and Centre, with the continents of the Pacific for a background that is yearly becoming less distant. . . . The age of steam and iron made London and New York. The age of electricity will see Chicago contending with them for the crown of commerce."

## A NEW LINE IN HISTORY.

The reviewer is mightily impressed with the deep-seated orderliness and power of self-government which Americans possess. "Their enemies might define the American institutions as a recognized anarchy, with universal suffrage to make it perpetual. But surely they would be deceiving themselves with a vain sound. . . .

"The American government has struck out a new line in history. It is the very opposite of the paternal and the oligarchical. . . . It aims at nothing less than to carry into effect the idea of freedom until it has penetrated into every form of human life. A nation, in the English or French meaning of the word, America is not, and does not desire to be . . . This idea of the sovereign individual . . . runs through American society from end to end. . . .

"The American does not worship State authority, or those in whom it is for the time embodied, neither does he regard it as the one great instrument and the abiding channel of civilization. To him it is but the means of accomplishing certain definite ends, which may perhaps be summed up in the defense of the nation against its enemies, and the enforcing of contracts made by private agreement."

Mr. Herbert Spencer would seem, we are told, "to have caught the very spirit of American institutions." Perhaps it is this theory of government which gives the British Conservative, threatened as he is with all manner of Collectivist demands, his new sympathy with the individualist American.

## THE PURITAN STILL DOMINANT.

Our reviewer sees in Chicago the product of "Puritan shrewdness and habits of industry, al-

though now divorced from Puritan religion." "The American farmer, take him all in all, is even yet old-Hebrew, believing in his Bible, unacquainted with any criticism which would endanger his creed or his morals, cautious, hard and practical, by no means inclined to surrender the views in which he was brought up, and carefully to be distinguished from the 'heathens of the great cities,' who are mostly immigrants or their children. These . . . politically do not govern, and never will. The American spirit is fast subduing them. . . . Though religion, among the Americans, does not 'exalt her mitred front in Parliament,' the churches exercise a power against which no active propaganda of unbelief has yet made itself felt, nor seems likely to arise."

The people, conscious of its strength, tolerates the corruptions and machinations of the political "boss," who, acutely observes our reviewer, "with his 'heelers and workers,' his packed 'primaries,' and his saloon 'caucus,' represents, under curiously varied circumstances, the old Greek tyrant of Syracuse or Agrigentum."

The closing strains of this prose pæan to the genius of the United States take on quite a religious tone. "Freedom, equality of right, and a liberal spirit," which are "the elements of the American constitution," are also, we are told, characteristic of ancient Athenian culture and of the New Testament itself, "which is at length beginning to be recognized as the standard of civilization. In this triple cord, not easily broken, there seems to be a firm security against anarchism, communism, and all other assaults upon ordered freedom."

## A FRENCH VIEW OF FRENCH POLICY.

M. GABRIEL MONOD opens the *Contemporary Review* with an enlightening survey of "the political situation in France." He does not fear much from the group of fifty Socialist deputies; "the party in France is not very formidable. If they wish it the Moderate Republicans may be masters of the situation." The great want is the want of a leader. MM. de Freycinet, Rouvier, Ribot, Bourgeois, Constans, are in turn discussed as possible leaders and dismissed as discredited. M. Casimir Périer might do, but he is said to be reserving himself for the Presidency. The foreign policy now generally in favor "consists in strengthening the Russian alliance more and more, and remaining on terms as cordial as possible with England and the United States." M. Monod exposes one of the weakest points of the Franco-Russian alliance when he says: "War is always at hand, in the present state of Europe, but nobody would dare to engage in it deliberately. The chances are too great. France must perish if she engages in an unsuccessful one; and a victorious war, in which Germany was crushed by France and Russia, would result in the subjection of all Europe to the latter. . . . What a mockery if, after the victory, France were obliged to seek an alliance with Germany!"



M. Monod questions whether a ministry endeavoring to bring about a war for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine by Russian aid could count on a majority to back them. He deplores France's love of "stir and pageantry," "glitter and hustle," yet acknowledges also a longing for something "nobler and greater." The younger generation shows tendencies towards religious mysticism and theosophy. "The great danger of our position . . . is the existence of a state of inaction, of languid *ennui*, side by side with the longing for activity; an intellectual and moral chaos from which may spring some sudden outburst—it may be war, it may be social revolution, it may be a pacific, moral and intellectual revival."

#### RUSSIA VERSUS WESTERN EUROPE.

PRESUMABLY as a concession to popular feeling, the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contributes a valuable addition to the Russophile publications of the month, under the title "How Russia Took Her Place in Europe," by M. Desjardins, member of the French Institute. The article is really a review of an elaborate historical work compiled by a well-known Russian journalist, F. de Martens, with the permission and assistance of the St. Petersburg Minister of Foreign Affairs. Therein may be found an account of all the treaties and conventions concluded by Russia with foreign powers, and M. Desjardins has managed to weave out of dry political documents a striking page of old history.

#### HER FIRST RELATIONS WITH WESTERN EUROPE.

Russia's first relations with Western Europe seem to have begun in the glorious reign of a certain Iaroslav the Great, called the Russian Charlemagne, who flourished between the years 1015 and 1054. He made good use of his female relations, marrying his sister to the King of Poland and his three daughters to the Kings of Hungary, Norway and France. Marriage, indeed, seems to have played a great part in Russian diplomacy, for the next close connection between the great Eastern power and its neighbors took place in 1486, when the then Czar's niece married a nephew of Maximilian of Austria. Russia's first serious relations with England began in the middle of the sixteenth century, when one Anthony Jenkinson, an astute English merchant, became the confidant and friend of the Czar Ivan IV, to whom he granted all kinds of privileges for himself, and for a company, the *Muscovia*, in which he was interested.

All went well for some years; then, in the April of 1567, the Czar commissioned his friend Jenkinson to ask the Queen of England (Elizabeth) whether she would become "the friend of his friends and the enemy of his enemies." But this did not suit the Queen's views, and for some years diplomatic relations between the two countries was severely strained to the utter undoing of Jenkinson and his Muscovite company. In 1583 the Czar bethought himself that an English bride might make matters straight; and he sent his ambassador, Bisenky, to ask for the hand of Mary Hastings, whom M. Desjardins speaks of as

having been a niece of Elizabeth. The negotiations, however, fell through owing to the death of the Czar.

#### PETER THE GREAT AND RUSSO-FRANCO ALLIANCE.

To Peter the Great belongs really the credit of having brought Russia within the circle of European politics, and he may be said to have first thought of a Russo-Franco alliance; "he owned," writes St. Simon in his famous memoirs, "an extreme passion to become united to France."

But the Czar's celebrated visit to Paris unfortunately took place some years too late. In Louis XIV he would doubtless have found an ally and friend, but the Regent was no diplomatist, and practically threw the Czar into the arms of England. Catherine, remarks M. Desjardins, began her reign by an exchange of compliments with England and Russia, but, finally, was more often unfriendly than friendly with the Court of St. James, and this, although George I was in constant communication with her, writing her long autograph letters, in which he would point out their many common interests. M. Desjardins has only continued his researches up to the end of the eighteenth century. It is to be hoped that in a future number of the *Revue* he will tell the story of Russia's later relations with her European allies and enemies.

#### RUSSIANS AND ENGLISH AKIN.

"THE meaning of the Russian name" is discussed by Karl Blind, in the *Scottish Review*, who finds that "the bold warriors who in the ninth century went forth under the name of the 'Rus' and the 'Varangians,' and who subjected the Finnish, Slav, partly also the Tartar tribes of the great northeastern plain, where they founded the 'Russian' empire, were of Teutonic blood."

The result of his investigation is that "the founders of the 'Russian' empire, whose Germanic origin is beyond doubt, either had their name—as Dr. Thomsen thinks it likely—from a word meaning the Rowers, or Seafarers, or, as Dr. Hyde Clarke contends, from the Rugians. The name of the latter occurs in a variety of forms, such as *Ruani*, *Roani*, *Rujani*, *Ruia*, *Ruja*, *Roja*, etc., which comes close enough to Rhos or Rus. As to the Varangians, they were most probably of the Waring kinship of the Angles, forefathers of the English, the name of the Warings themselves being preserved, like that of the Angles, in English place-names.

The tribes of this common kin who migrated to the northeast founded Russia, but lost their original language and free institutions; while those who branched northwest and began the making of England developed both ancient speech and ancient liberty. The reviewer finishes his story with the picturesque remark: "To-day, in the far East, the two Empires which were originally founded by Germanic Norsemen, now nearly meet again."

But instead of urging that the two peoples of kindred origin should unite as kinsmen in their kindred task of civilizing Asia, he indulges in antithetical



rhetoric about "progress and civilization" on the one side and "oppression," "barbarism," and "tyranny" on the other.

#### MASHONALAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

MR. J. THEODORE BENT contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a bright if somewhat discursive account of "Mashonaland and its People." He cannot understand any enlightened person standing up for Lobengula, and "the misery, butchery and dastardly cruelty" which his raid into the South African Company's territory produce. He insists that "nothing but making a clean sweep of the Matabele out of the country and driving them across the Zambesi can settle the matter. Then, if a series of forts is erected to prevent their return, Mashonaland and Matabeleland may hope for a time of peace and prosperity."

Mr. Bent holds out no prospect of the Mashonas or even of Khama's men proving of much use as fighting allies. In all South Africa "there is not a tribe which can stand up to the Zulu." He describes Mashonaland as containing some forty thousand square miles suitable for colonization, as having an improving climate, and as producing even under native cultivation excellent rice, tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, chillies, and ground nuts. But "it is really on its gold mines that the future of Mashonaland depends; without gold the country is not sufficiently rich to warrant colonization. It could doubtless be self-supporting without gold, but as a speculation it would be valueless." Locomotion is difficult. Roads have to be cut through a thick thorny bush.

#### MASHONA RELIGION.

They are reserved on the subject of religion. "From what we could gather during our wanderings, I should say that the Mashonas believe in a vague supreme spirit, or god, which they call 'Muali.' They do not appear to pay any direct worship to this spirit, being doubtless too infinitely vague to their minds, but instead they sacrifice to their ancestors, who act, they suppose, as intercessors between them and the Supreme Being, or at any rate have better means of knowing more about it than they have."

When the Mashona is free from Matabele raids, his "timid cringing manner" is exchanged for "decidedly noble bearing and splendid physique." Beside Matabele raids, drawbacks to colonization are found in the unhealthiness of the climate for horses and cattle, and the tsetse-fly, "a small gray fly, about the size of an ordinary horse-fly," whose bite is fatal to all but native quadrupeds, and which has already cost the company many thousands sterling. "Salisbury, Victoria, and Umbali will undoubtedly be the chief towns of the new colony." Salisbury, which stands five thousand feet above sea-level, on a kopje rising out of a large plain, is the healthiest of the three, especially since its neighborhood has been drained by the South African Company.

#### A TAKING PORTRAIT OF KING KHAMA.

Mr. Bent prefaces his article with this sketch of Great Britain's Bechuana ally: "King Khama is a

model savage, if a black man who has been thoroughly civilized by European and missionary influences can still be called one. He is an autocrat of the best possible type, whose influence in his country is entirely thrown into the scale of virtue for the suppression of vice. Such a thing as theft is unknown in his realm; he will not allow his subjects to make or drink beer. 'Beer is the source of all quarrels,' he says; 'I will stop it.' He has put a stop also to the existence of witch-doctors and their wives throughout all the Bamangwato. He conducts in person services every Sunday in his large round *kotla*, or place of assembly, standing beneath the tree of justice and the wide canopy of heaven in a truly patriarchal style. He is keen in the suppression of all superstitions. . . . Khama, in manner and appearance, is thoroughly a gentleman, dignified and courteous; he wears well-made European clothes, a billy-cock hat and gloves, in his hand he brandishes a dainty cane, and he pervades everything in his country, riding about from point to point wherever his presence is required; and if he is just a little too much of a dandy it is an error in his peculiar case in the right direction."

#### IS ITALY GROWING TIRED OF HER KING?

THE recent successes of the Catholic party in many local elections throughout Italy encourages Signor R. Corniani to elaborate in the pages of the *Rassegna Nazionale* a programme for what he terms the new Conservative party in Italy. This proposed party, from which he hopes great things in the future, is to consist of the Moderates of both camps—Catholics and Liberal; and, indeed, it is precisely by a combination of this kind that the recent successes at municipal elections have been won. Where the Catholics are intractable, the Moderates vote with the Radicals; on the other hand, they are quite ready to join with the Catholics, when feasible, as a protest against the rabid sectarianism and materialism of the present régime.

The author also notes an as yet little suspected, but, if true, important factor in Italian politics—*i. e.*, the waning popularity of the House of Savoy. Rightly or wrongly, the many and obvious misfortunes under which Italy is groaning are attributed to a failure in the monarchical principle, and discontent is spreading rapidly among the moderate Liberals, who, until now, have been the most stalwart supporters of the united monarchy. Royalty has failed to do much that was expected of her; she has, moreover, done many things which have proved undoubted blunders. With this decline of popularity of the reigning House there disappears one of the main difficulties of a *rapprochement* with the Catholic party. Ultimately Italy might find in a federated republic a solution of some of the unsolvable problems of her present political condition.

The principles which are to govern the new coalition party are summed up by Signor Corniani in the following paragraph: "Both sides demand a greater



respect paid to Catholicism, both as a sentiment and an institution ; both parties desire public instruction to be purified from materialistic and anti-religious influences ; both wish for a scheme of public finance which will not exhaust public and private prosperity ; all desire greater freedom of municipal life, an administration independent of party politics, a real decentralization and simplification of bureaucratic methods, liberty of election, and a union between real education and popular instruction."

#### A GLIMPSE INTO PERSIA AND PERSIAN SOCIETY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of October 1 Ahmed Bey gives a striking picture of modern Persia and of its governmental institutions. Persia, he tells us, is divided into provinces or hokumets, and each province is divided into districts or mohals, which again are divided into cantons or belads. Each district boasts of a Governor and Vice-Governor. The Governors are generally chosen from among the members of the Shah's family. They do nothing, and have no dealing with the people over whom they reign. The Persian administration shares with that of many more civilized countries the reputation of being excessively corrupt. Everything is done by bribery. The government openly sells the posts it has to offer, from ambassador to a government clerkship. On the other hand, the poor are heavily taxed, and those who cannot pay have not only their lands, but even their houses and personal effects seized.

##### HOW THE BRITISH ARE REGARDED.

Ahmed Bey quotes an extraordinary little ballad which he declares is sung among the people *à propos* of the tobacco monopoly, which is said to practically belong to Great Britain. A rough translation of the verses may be useful, inasmuch as they point out the way in which the British are regarded in the East :

Tell me, O Grand Vizier, have you seen the Sal Shah (Salisbury)  
In his London Palace ? Did he get round you Goose,  
O Grand Vizier ? O Sal Shah ?  
One gave over the money ; the other gave his country,  
And each of them is pleased O.

If the Queen only knew—for of course it is hidden from her—  
That we are miserably poor,  
O Grand Vizier ! O Sal Shah !  
She would not have taken from us our bitter tobacco—  
The one gave the money : the other his country,  
And the two are pleased O.

In Persia there is, so to speak, no judicial system ; all law cases, civil or criminal, are judged by some mollah, who always decides in favor of him who has paid most. The army is singularly recruited. Every landed proprietor has to furnish a certain number of men, and to equip and feed a certain number for an indeterminate time. The government gives them their guns, and, generally speaking, provides for their lodging. There is no kind of order, and each soldier is expected to look out for himself and live by theft or violence. Thus the whole state of things is extremely painful to the respectable Persians, who therefore emigrate to India, Turkey or Russia, according to the province where they were born. Persians

abound in Mesopotamia, in Syria and Constantinople, and at the latter place have their own theatre, their own schools, and actually a newspaper, which is said to be the best Oriental journal published.

##### "THE WORST GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD."

Persia, declares Ahmed Bey, possesses perhaps the worst government in the world, and he gives a terrible picture of the Shah and his Ministers' despotic rule. In ancient Persia the king is supposed to be half god half man, "The friend of God, the enemy of tyrants, religiously inclined, saviour of men." To the gods he was to seem a good and immortal man, to men an illustrious god. The introduction of Islam put an end to this happy state of things.

Ahmed Bey evidently looks with suspicion upon the friendship of England and Persia, and would like to see Russian influence predominate in the country. The Shah, his sons, and his Ministers, all have their fortunes invested in British banks, and so, naturally, it is to their interest to keep on good terms with the Court of St. James. On the other hand, the Persian merchants wish to be on the best terms with Russia. There will come a moment, says the writer of the article, when Persia will become the battle ground of England and Russia, for the Shah has four sons, two of whom at least are likely to consider themselves each the rightful heir to their father.

#### A SAD OUTLOOK FOR BENGAL.

A VERY mournful picture of the State of Bengal is drawn by Mr. F. H. Barrow in the *Calcutta Review*. He points out that the British Census shows "that all the old parts are in a state of more or less decay, while prosperity and improvement are found only in the rich alluvial Eastern districts, and in the parts of the Western districts where new land is being broken up." His own experience for the last twenty years in and about Bengal villages only too clearly confirms this statement. As a consequence crime is increasing. "Bengal is raising a paradise for lawyers and a pandemonium for everybody else." He finds the cause in the unfortunate innovation by which the British Government transformed the zemindars—or agents of the Mohammedan rulers appointed to collect for the State a fixed proportion of the produce of the land—into owners with the rights of British landlords. The ownership of village land has hence come to be divided and subdivided, let and sublet, until zemindars, instead of being State officers to promote local welfare, have become most litigious collectors of rent. To prevent the complete ruin of the province Mr. Barrow advocates "the restoration of the old system on a scientific basis,"—"fixing rent in a proportion of crops,"—and the forcing back of the landowners of Bengal on the principle of the Hindu joint family, which acts through a head, so that they are only allowed to manage their estates through one member ; "for all estates and tenures the name of only one owner shall be registered."

The moral effect of the present chaos on the proprietors seems to be even more calamitous than the



economic. "From the one extreme of State communism, they have been allowed to rush into the anarchy of completely uncontrolled individualism. . . . The present generation of educated Bengalis are in consequence utterly wanting in subordination to authority. Among themselves obedience to authority is a virtue little practiced, and the faith and reverence which are the distinguishing virtues of Hinduism have well nigh disappeared; a result, I think, chiefly due to the utter relaxation of all control over their land affairs by the State."

### THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA.

THE part which the speaking of English is manifestly destined to play in the unification of mankind imposes on its present guardians the duty of doing their utmost to keep the language one, and to prevent it breaking up into dialects not mutually intelligible. There are two articles in the *Calcutta Review* which serve as forcible reminders of the danger of neglecting that duty. Mr. Charles Johnston, M.R.A.S., discusses the general relations of ethnology and philology. He acknowledges that recent anthropology has shown "four quite distinct race types in Europe alone, all speaking Aryan languages, but none corresponding exactly to linguistic divisions." But he vigorously combats Mr. Isaac Taylor's declaration that "language seems almost independent of race." This notion he derives from the erroneous identification of language with vocabulary. But "besides vocabulary, language consists of grammatical structure, accent, tone and phonetic type." The behavior under new race conditions of each of these elements is subjected to a most interesting investigation, which Mr. Johnston finally thus sums up: "Taking first vocabulary, it appears that, as far as its constituents are concerned, it has very little relation to race; perhaps none at all; but, as far as its scope is concerned, it is very largely dependent on race. Grammar also seems to be, if not dependent on race, at least liable to great influence from it. Tone and accent seem also dependent on race; while phonetic mould is overwhelmingly so. So that five-sixths of language are dependent on race; while only one-sixth—too often mistaken for the whole—seems practically independent."

If we apply these principles, as Mr. Johnston does not, to the probable future of the English language, we get a prospect not too reassuring. For, as five-sixths of language is dependent on race, and as the English-speaking area is extending over an enormous number of different races, what will be the linguistic result?

#### Babu English Taught in Government Schools.

Apprehension is deepened by the statements of another reviewer who signs himself H. R. J.: "It stands as a gigantically ludicrous fact to-day that the supreme powers in the Indian Empire, having undertaken to introduce the science and literature of the West into India through the medium of the English

language, have failed to evolve any considerable number of trained scholars who may be trusted to speak and write the English language with even tolerable correctness and intelligence. . . . The Universities send out yearly hundreds of youths . . . addicted to a very vile habit of writing and speaking English. . . . Not half the students in our college classes are really fitted by their knowledge of English properly to benefit by the books that are put into their hands to study and the lectures they are invited to listen to."

"One great and evident cause" is that the colleges "have tried to impart teaching in English without taking sufficient precautions to insure that English should first be taught." What H. R. J. demands, in the first place, is, therefore, "gradually raising the standard of English in the so-called Entrance Examination." As "the supply of men educated after the received pattern exceeds the present demand," the restriction of numbers which a higher standard of entrance would involve need not deter us.

But the source of the evil lies further back—in the schools preparing men for the Universities: "The teachers of English in these schools are almost entirely native masters—an intelligent and deserving class of men, no doubt, many of them with University degrees, but nevertheless men with a very imperfect mastery of English idiom. . . . There is probably—I speak under correction, yet not altogether at random—not a single school in the whole of India where there is a reasonable chance that English will be correctly and idiomatically taught to the Indian school-boy. A vicious habit of expression is acquired by our scholars from the first."

The reviewer urges that there should be one school—"if possible in every Presidency, and if not, then one at least in all India"—"in which English is taught from the beginning by Englishmen, thoroughly, systematically, soundly," and which could serve as model for the rest.

There is something more than grotesque in the spectacle of a British Government laboriously propagating through the Indian Empire a spurious dialect, neither English nor native.

MR. A. J. ROSE-SOLEY contributes to the *Westminster Review* a vivid description of a singular socialistic exodus from New South Wales. Its leader and originator is William Lane. Born in agricultural England, he spent his boyhood in America, whence he removed to Queensland. A prosperous journalist, he flung himself into the labor movement, and at last, impatient of the slower social evolution, he conceived the idea of starting a Communistic settlement of Australians in a totally new environment. A suitable site has been secured in Paraguay, South America, where the "New Australia" is to develop. Each colonist pays £60 minimum entrance fee. Equality of the sexes, sanctity of home-life, communal care of children under guardianship of parents, are among the chief articles of constitution.



## IS IRELAND PAST SAVING?

## A Dark Picture.

**A**MONG all the dismal descriptions which the wildest partisan hatred or despair ever inspired of the present condition of Ireland, there is probably none to equal the sketch which a Home Ruler, who signs himself X., contributes to the *Fortnightly Review*. The article is the first of a series which is to deal with "the Ireland of to-day."

The writer's pessimism regards the economical and social situation rather than the political. "The eye dims with tears at the unhappy spectacle—thousands of good acres going annually out of cultivation; an incessant stream of the young and the able-bodied headed for Queenstown or Galway to take ship; whole country-sides dotted with roofless cottages; once populous towns shrunk into squalid shelters for the crippled, diseased, vicious and incompetent residuum which remain; a deserted people, conscious of being a bedraggled and tattered shadow of their former selves, loafing or pottering about among their ruins with a shamefaced bravado, wearing shoddy English clothes, reading the lowest and flashiest English trash, singing the London music-hall songs of last year, trying in a hundred pitiful ways to make themselves believe that they are really a nation, a co-partner in the greatest of modern empires—one cannot but be moved at the sight. Many causes have, of course, contributed to produce this lamentable result. Long observation and experience convince me that the chief agent in working the mischief, as well as the most difficult obstacle in the way of remedying it, has been and is the Irish railway system.

## "THE REAL RULERS OF THE ISLAND."

"Our common belief is that Ireland is governed by Parliament at Westminster. . . . That is a government which counts for very little. The true control of Ireland as a whole is vested in a Parliament which no one hears of, whose monthly sessions nobody reports; I mean the 'Conference' of representatives of the Irish railway and steamship lines. These are the real rulers of the island." The traffic is managed without regard to public needs or convenience. The local goods rates are so exorbitant as to have stamped out several once flourishing industries and to have crippled those that remain.

## IS NOT THE REMEDY TOO LATE?

"Almost as grievous indictment might be brought against the Irish banking system." Instead of promoting the internal development, "the Irish banks in practice exist for the purpose of getting together Irish money to send it away for investment elsewhere." Ten out of twelve millions sterling of the Bank of Ireland's capital are in the use of the Government outside of Ireland. "No man can get money from an Irish bank for Irish industrial or commercial purposes unless he can prove that he does not need it. To grant a loan on prospective profits, to lend upon mercantile security is unheard of."

But will not Home Rule miraculously regenerate the land? "I speak as one who is willing to see the

experiment tried, and who fain would believe that these halcyon results may follow. But above every form of hope there rises the grim and gloomy shadow of doubt—is it not really too late?"

The "so-called problem of Ulster" is dismissed with ridicule. Irish Nationalists and Irish Unionists laugh among themselves at the serious regard paid by the Saxon to their violent "histrionism." Both are privately preparing to work together in the expected Irish Parliament. The true basis for fear is held to be in the condition and character of the people as a whole. "No statesman has ever before been confronted with a task of such dimensions." As in no other land, the aristocracy have abandoned all concern for the people. Professional men are to commercial men in "the ruinous ratio" of twenty-one to eight. The agricultural class is a shade better off, thanks to recent legislation. But the villages are manifestly decaying.

## THE DOMINANCE OF THE PUBLICAN.

From one-fifth to one-third or a half of the male population of a community large enough to have a tied house "is body and soul at the service of the publican." It is a rare village that the publican cannot control. Emigration has steadily increased "the proportion of idle, incompetent and valueless males left in Ireland." This "rapsallion class," as "X." calls it, supplied the criminals of the Phoenix Park murderer type, but were generally kept successfully in the background, until "Mr. Parnell's collision with destiny and the British matron." Parnell saw in this ragamuffin element under publican control large possibilities of support, and straightway flung himself into the arms of the Dublin publicans. The line of cleavage so made runs through almost every village in Ireland. The publican is on the Parnellite, the priest on the other side. Where the priest is in antagonism with the publican, the priest's influence may be written down at zero.

## THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

No partisan politics are involved in Parnellism; it is a social and ethical affair. These pot-house loafers and corner boys spread a murrain of vagrancy and drunkenness through the youth of the country. "It is this wholesale dry-rotting of the boys growing up in the Irish towns and villages, merely through contact with this ever swelling army of loafers and vagabonds, which makes one ask with a sinking heart what hope there is of the new generation."

"The Irishman returned from America or Australia is one of the worst elements" in this set. Even in the middle class there is no real social life nor efficient housekeeping. "The journalism of Ireland at its best is bad." Literature "has practically perished out of the land;" "the dear old music" has gone. "Poor, disheveled and dirty Dublin does indeed strive to cling, in a feeble, desultory way, to the shadow of her former literary fame."

"Briefly, then, the problem of Ireland is this: By what miracle can this remnant of the home race, now so thinned out and woefully deteriorated in stock, so



overlaid in its centres of population by an infected human scum, so committed at every turn to the grossest fallacies and abuses of industrial, commercial and political organization, and so cruelly distanced and demoralized in all the things which elsewhere go to constitute a healthful and well-balanced national life—win regeneration?"

#### THE COLONIAL PARTY AT WESTMINSTER.

"THE Colonial Conference"—the body which has been formed by the fifteen returned colonists now in the House of Commons and twelve other members whose interests and sympathies are strongly colonial—is the subject of a sensible article in the *Contemporary* by the secretary of the Conference, Mr. Hogan, M.P. He expects it to be joined shortly by a contingent of peers who have served or governed in the colonies, and thus to develop into "an unofficial joint Colonial Committee of both Houses." Composed of all parties, its members "are all of one mind on the great questions of imperial policy" and on the necessity of securing more attention in parliament to the interests of Greater Britain. This unofficial body is not designed in any way to clash, but rather to co-operate, with the official Colonial Agents-General.

#### ITS PROXIMATE PROGRAMME.

Its existence would have done much to prevent Lord Derby's blunder of refusing to permit the annexation of New Guinea, and may now operate beneficially to settle the Newfoundland, New Hebrides and Samoan questions in the colonial interest. Mr. Hogan adds: "Other subjects that may fairly claim consideration at the hands of the Colonial Conference are a uniform penny postage throughout the Queen's dominions; improved cable communication with the colonies; the organization of imperial defense; the legislation of colonial government stock for trustee investments; a more scientific and less haphazard system of appointing colonial governors; the assimilation of patent, copyright and company law throughout the Empire."

#### THE ULTIMATE AIM.

The mere formation of this standing Conference has, Mr. Hogan affirms, been hailed with great enthusiasm at home and in the colonies, and has already evoked widespread and unexpected "aspirations for a genuine Imperial Parliament"—in which the colonies should be directly and duly represented. Mr. Hogan is not sanguine of soon beholding the reconstruction of the Empire on a representative basis, which Mr. Robert Lowe advocated in the Sydney Legislature so far back as 1844. But he regards it as the ultimate goal. "No workable scheme by which the colonies can secure direct, adequate and satisfactory representation at Westminster has yet been devised, nor can we entertain any well-grounded hope of such a desirable consummation until such time as the Australasian and South African colonies are federated on the Canadian model. With the Greater Britain beyond the seas organized and federated into three homogeneous, powerful and well-defined groups,

there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in the way of allotting to each group its due and proportionate share of representation in a genuine Imperial Parliament."

#### WHAT THE BRITISH MINERS FOUGHT FOR.

IN a paper entitled "The Miners' Battle—and After," Mr. Sydney Olivier undertakes to explain to readers of the *Contemporary Review* the real purport of the recent coal struggle in England, which ended in a victory for the men. The miners fought for "the basic principle of a minimum wage: of a decent standard of living" as the first charge upon production. They felt that "the coal industry of Great Britain could be so ordered by rational organization and economy as to yield both owner's profits and worker's living wage continuously, and this without such prices to consumers as would hurt either our home or export trade."

They have it in mind to bring about such an organization by legal limitation of hours and transfer of all proprietary interests in royalties and the like to the State. "In a word, the Midland and Western miners are of the economic and political school of industrial democracy; and their battle has been not merely a vast 'higgling of the market,' but an engagement in the Collectivist campaign, a demonstration of the vigor in England of that Socialist movement, one chief aim of which is to supersede the relations out of which such battles arise.

#### WHY THE MEN REFUSED ARBITRATION.

"It was asked, why not go to arbitration? There seems much virtue to many in that 'blessed word,' arbitration. But what was the question to be arbitrated on? The masters' contention that current prices required a reduction? With contracts for gas-coal accepted at 5s. 3d. a ton there would be little doubt as to the answer. The men's position was that such prices should never have been touched. Arbitrate on that? Conceive the comments of the *Economist* or the *Times* on such a suggestion. Unquestionably the men would have lost, upon grounds they judged irrelevant to the issue, in any arbitration conducted on the lines on which arbitrators usually proceed."

#### THE "ECONOMIC" ARGUMENT—WAGES AND PRICES.

Mr. Olivier next calls attention to the conception which in the name of political economy makes wages dependent on prices, and exactly reverses the teaching of Mrs. Fawcett and John Stuart Mill, that "the basis of exchange value was cost of production, and that the first element in cost of production was a wage determined by the standard of life of the worker;" and that then came interest, profit, last of all rent. "If the coal-owners combined to keep prices at a reasonable level . . . they could keep their business going and their workers properly paid." The sliding scale "leaves wages directly at the mercy of prices," and at present by reckless underselling owners know how to affect prices. The argument of the owners that they cannot help themselves, but must, under pressure of competition, screw down their men is



Marx's argument; and "if the masters appeal to Socialist premises, the men will not be slow to follow with the Socialist conclusion." If capitalists cannot organize industry to better purpose, the workers through the State must do it for them. The organization must be built up by trades unionism, legislation, and between the two Collectivism, local and national. Boards of conciliation will almost certainly be formed, but can ensure no permanent settlement.

Mr. Olivier is much taken with Sir George Elliott's scheme of a gigantic national trust, which, if successful, would prove that the coal supply could be administered as a national concern.

#### HOW BRITISH TRADE VANQUISHED NAPOLEON.

THE commercial rivalry between France and England, which lends its keenest edge to the Siamese question, is of old standing. It was at the bottom of many of the wars of last century; and in a suggestive article in the *English Historical Review*, Mr. J. H. Rose shows how much it weighed with Napoleon in his European wars. He says: The policy attributed to Napoleon of isolating Great Britain from the rest of the world was only developed by him from attempts commenced by the French Revolutionists.

They believed England's wealth to be essentially vulnerable and artificial. They hurried into war with her in 1793 with the avowed hope of closing against her the chief markets of the world. "Bonaparte, in his skillful selection and use of all the Jacobinical ideas and aims which could establish his power, found none more ready to hand, none more popular, than commercial jealousy of England, and the determination to make our wealth our ruin."

These led him to develop the "coast system" into the "Continental system" in the Berlin decrees. Mr. Rose will not deny that British statesmen in retaliating had before them ends scarcely less extensive. There is indeed room for belief that the policy of the Orders in Council was an attempt not merely to retort on our enemies the evils of their own injustice, but also to crush neutral commerce and establish a complete maritime monopoly.

Fortunately for England this colossal duel fell at a time (1803-12) when—"the relations of her industry and agriculture to her population rendered her at once necessary to Europe and self-sufficing at home. . . . The mistake of the French government was in supposing that the English were *solely* dependent on foreign trade."

The Continental blockade strangled the Continental system. Russia could not stand the absence of English goods, and in 1812 came to a commercial arrangement with the British Government. As a result "English goods began to pour into Central Europe by way of Riga." Napoleon could not suffer this huge gap in his system and consequently—though the cause was veiled under personal recriminations—the Grand Army went to Moscow.

The attractiveness of English manufactures was the direct cause of Napoleon's downfall.

#### NEGRO LYNCHING.

THE able articles on Negro lynching which appeared in the October number of the *Forum* are this month followed by two others on the same subject. Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor, writes under the title "The Last Hold of the Southern Bully." Mr. Page considers that the gravest significance of the whole matter lies not in the first violation of law, nor in the crime itself, but in the danger that Southern public sentiment itself under the stress of this new and horrible phase of race problem will lose the true perspective of civilization: "If this happen," he says, "the white will not lift the Negro; both will go down to the vengeance-taking level. This raises the old question whether after all if a social clash come, Southern institutions will prove equal in the black districts to the task of maintaining themselves. In fact civilization has already nearly gone out in certain low-lands where the Negro is dominant in morals and in numbers, and in every way except in politics. Of these regions we hear little; but whenever for any reason we decide to reclaim them we shall have a task of a new kind. Fortunately, these places where the Negro lives almost apart from white civilization and almost beyond its influence are not yet extensive. But the fate that has befallen them must serve as a reminder of two cardinal principles that the experience of the two races in their unnatural living together has established; for these two principles have been established, if no more: First, that the white man's surrounding and educating civilization is necessary to the elevation of the blacks or even to the maintenance of the level they have reached; the white man must save himself from Negro dominance, or both will sink. The next principle is that the yielding of public sentiment to the white bully will so dwarf and misdirect public sentiment that civilization itself will suffer an eclipse. Then the long shadow which has before given so many hints of it may at last unroll from its folds—barbarism. Consider the present condition of South Carolina, where the bully has distorted and weakened public sentiment till it has fallen so low as to rejoice in its subjection. It has lost the true perspective of civilization and is of no help whatever to the moral force of the nation. It has, indeed, reached that grotesque level where the bully plays the part of a moral reformer."

Mr. Page's remedy is: "Build up and vitalize the public sentiment of the best men of the South." He points out that this can be done through the local press, through the churches and through State and district political conventions. In fact, all the machinery for strengthening public sentiment should be used. "Let it be declared by Boards of Trade, by merchants, by bankers, by manufacturers, that they will not have industry and commerce hindered by lawlessness."

#### Lynching Not Justified.

Hon. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice of Georgia, who writes the other paper on lynching in this number,



holds that lynching is not justified by any form of crime on the part of the Negro. The gist of his argument is that those who lynch these criminals do precisely the same thing as the criminals themselves. They put themselves outside of law and serve their own will instead of abiding by the will of society as expressed in the ordinances of government.

#### UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FORTY YEARS AFTER.

"UNCLE Tom's Cabin Forty Years After" is the subject of an interesting sketch by Professor Francis A. Shoup in the *Sewanee Review*.

"In the light of forty years' practical experience, we may ask what has been the result of this work of honest fanaticism? The slaves are free—if that can be called freedom which they now enjoy. Are they happier? Well, it is hard to define what happiness is. Few of them would go back into their old state, and all would now be very unhappy if they could be remanded to it; but, as a rule, those negroes who are old enough to have experience worth remembering do not hesitate to declare that the state of bondage was far happier. The air and manner of most of them are sadly changed for the worse. The free and open cheerfulness, ready to burst out into peals of laughter, the prompt and respectful bow, the song and dance, the jollity at Christmas, and the expression of love and loyalty to the white people, are in large degree gone. Surliness and reserve have taken their place. Crimes have become tenfold more numerous, and some, never heard of in old times, have become common. No; if happiness were the end and object of life, the negroes in the South could not be said to have gained by the change. But blessedness, not happiness, is the true end; and the new condition has thrust enormously more responsibility upon them, and it may be that, in consequence, they may in time rise to higher things than now obtain; but it may well be questioned if the new state will ever match the Christian fidelity of Uncle Tom, the faithful tenderness of Aunt Chloe, and the patience and love of Eva's mammy. Shades of the sweet and peaceful Southern home of older days! Gone from the face of the earth forever! The price of progress is at the cost of bleeding hearts. Bleeding hearts!—has Mrs. Stowe ever tried to think what her book has been a chief factor of bringing upon the world? Has she ever tried to weigh the occasional and rare horrors of the old slave days, hard as they were, against the agonies of the million of brave men mutilated and done to death in the ranks of the blue and gray? Has she ever reflected upon the ten—the twenty millions of wives and mothers, sweethearts and daughters, whose hearts have been torn up by the roots at the wild slaughter between brothers? Truly, the indulgence of sentiment is costly.

"With the whites in the South the gain is beyond reckoning. It is they who have been freed, and the glory and power which has come, and is coming to them by their relief from the burden of slavery, is, perhaps, the chief result in the mysterious workings of Providence."

#### THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

IN the *Forum*, Mr. William Morton Paine, associate editor of the *Dial*, sets forth as follows the duties he believes to be incumbent upon every newspaper conducted upon a high ethical plane:

"1. As a collector of news, pure and simple, its work should be done in the scientific spirit, placing accuracy of statement above all other considerations.

"2. In its selection and arrangement of the news thus collected it should have regard to real rather than sensational values; it should present its facts in their proper perspective (which is still, of course, a very different perspective from that required by permanent history); and it should carefully exclude, or at least minimize to the utmost, those facts which it cannot possibly benefit the public to know, or of which the knowledge is likely to vulgarize popular taste and lower popular standards of morality.

"3. In its comment upon the happenings of the day or the week it is bound to be honest, to stand for well defined principles, to express the sincere convictions of its intellectual head and of those associated with him in the work.

#### ITS EDITORIAL PAGE.

"In its accomplishment of the third of these fundamental aims," says Mr. Paine, "the newspaper for which we are looking will have an editorial page that will compel attention, that will really give its readers the guidance they have a right to expect. By means of this page the paper will fulfill the high function of a leader of public opinion, a function practically abdicated by the majority of our existing newspapers. The editorial page is really the most important part of a paper, and upon it should be focussed the best intellectual forces at the editor's command. One of the most noteworthy signs of the process of newspaper degradation that recent years have witnessed has been the steady deterioration of the editorial page. Only a few of the large newspapers have kept up the time-honored practice of serious leader writing; with the rest, editorials have dwindled into paragraphs, sounding the drone of the party politician or the flip-pant strain of the would-be humorist.

"The ideal newspaper of the future will have an important editorial department devoted to the general subject of education, and particularly to local educational work. When we consider the importance of the American public school system, and the immense sacrifices everywhere willingly made for its maintenance, it is simply amazing that the newspapers should leave it practically unnoticed. Instead of the calm and continuous expert scrutiny and criticism of our public schools that we have a right to expect from the newspapers, they give us a few perfunctory articles at the beginning and end of the year, a few meagre reports of meetings of the Board of Education, an occasional complaint of extravagant expenditure, and an occasional outburst of ignorant and splenetic fault finding."

Mr. Paine thinks that the experiment of making daily picture papers has proved a failure, and says



that the coming high-class daily newspapers will not be illustrated except for a few cuts of diagrams, sketch maps and other necessary adjuncts to the text.

#### AS TO THE ENDOWED NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Paine regards favorably the plan of establishing and maintaining a great newspaper by endowment, such as great universities are so established and maintained. He says: "The endowment plan, whatever may be thought of it from other points of view, would have the inestimable advantage of doing away with the unceasing conflict between editorial conduct and business management, and thus with the tap root of the whole evil. The editor of a newspaper, however independent he may be, cannot wholly escape the influence of the counting room, exerted openly or insidiously. Many an editor does not produce as good a paper as he knows how to, or would produce if he dared. From the counting room come all sorts of suggestions intended to influence the editorial conduct of the paper, suggestions of personal puffery, of sensational devices, of the expediency of attracting or placating particular interests. Of the counting room is the dishonorable practice of paid 'reading matter,' of advertisements disguised as editorial utterances. Few editors, however free their hand, can wholly fail to be influenced by these promptings, which take the most insidious forms. Whatever the plan of the ideal newspaper it must at least hold out the prospect of real editorial independence."

#### HOW A LONDON EVENING PAPER IS GOT OUT.

MR. EDWIN H. STOUT contributes to the *Young Man* a vivid account of the way an evening paper is produced in London. He thus describes the hours of highest pressure: "The din of the morning publication has hardly died away when the evening begins. By six o'clock the office of the evening paper is being prepared for the work of the day, and by seven the compositors and the early birds of the editorial staff are on the scene. The mail bags have to be opened and their varied contents assorted—and the correspondence of a newspaper is no light affair. Letters to the editor—stupid, serious and impertinent; articles—good, bad and indifferent; news—trumpety, libelous and important; they are there in heaps to be dealt with according to their merits.

"Before eight o'clock everything is in full working order. The editor is considering what subject he will tackle in his leading article; his assistants are writing notes on the topics of the day, and giving the finishing touches to the special articles which have been prepared for the forthcoming issue; the sub-editors are 'boiling down' the more important items in the morning journals and preparing the fresh telegrams from correspondents or news agencies which have already arrived. . . . As things are now managed, the bulk of what appears in the earliest editions of an evening newspaper must be in the hands of the printers before ten o'clock; while the leading article, for which a little extra grace is

allowed, has to be finished by about half-past ten. Before eleven the last of the proofs must be passed, and a few minutes more suffice for the corrections to be made and the 'forms' to be sent to the foundry. . . . By half-past eleven the bundles are being handed over the counter of the publishing office, and the express carts are driving off to distribute them throughout the metropolis and at the railway stations for conveyance to distant suburbs and country towns. Before midday we have thus a complete newspaper produced and in the hands of the public. The work of the day is, however, by no means over. Four, five, and even more editions have still to be prepared."

Mr. Stout questions the commercial wisdom of issuing so many editions.

#### IN DEFENSE OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

IN the *Chautauquan* Mr. Albert Franklin Matthews sets forth the metropolitan reporter as he is, giving some idea as to the work, the people he meets, the friendships he makes, the rewards of his calling, and the reason why he prefers to remain a reporter all his days. It is of the New York reporter that Mr. Matthews writes chiefly, for in that city the reporter not only receives the highest wages, but has a better standing in a social and business way than any other city in the United States.

"The reporters of a New York daily newspaper number from fifteen to fifty, according to the size and pretensions of the paper. They may be divided in each office into two classes, the general and the special reporter.

"The general reporter is the man who one day writes of a bank failure and the next of a longshoremen's strike; who one day is busy with a disaster and the next with an elopement; who one day has to do with a murder mystery and the next with a street pageant; who one day reports a magnificent religious ceremonial and the next a howling, discordant political primary or nominating convention.

"The special reporter is the man who has a narrower field for his pen. He is generally an expert, whether his line of work be custom house affairs, naval matters, local or general politics, real estate, horse racing, athletics, exploration, popularizing of the sciences, or what not. But in either case, whether he be the general reporter, of whom the world knows most and whom it sees oftenest and in whom, of course, it is most interested, or the special reporter, the same methods of work, the same rewards, the same personal characteristics obtain."

He holds that the first requirement of the successful reporter nowadays is that he shall not only dress like a gentleman, act like a gentleman but shall be a gentleman. "In appearance he is so much like the successful broker, the well-informed and prosperous merchant or lawyer or man of culture, that from his dress he might easily pass as any of them. He is almost never seen with a note-book and rarely uses one except to record names and dates. He is quiet and dignified in his behavior, considerate in his thoughts and ways, and in gathering news constantly exempli-



fies the truth of the homely maxim that it is possible to catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar. In other words, as a mere matter of policy it pays best to be a gentleman. He has a long interview with a man and instinctively knows what to suppress, what to modify, what grammatical errors of colloquial speech to omit—in short, how to arrange a man's words as the average man likes to appear when speaking in print. If he asks a man to give up valuable time it is because he recognizes, and the man of whom he seeks information is supposed to recognize, that the public, according to our American ways of doing and thinking, has a claim upon that man, a popular right to know such and such things. In other words, the reporter is recognized as the representative of the thousands who read his paper. Whenever he steps upon a privileged platform to look at some parade the tens of thousands of his readers are really there; when he attends a great trial he is more than a mere individual, for in him thousands of the people are present; when he has the choice place in watching a yacht race the people rather than the reporter are really there.

"He is the representative of the people, first, last, and all the time. He can best represent the people by being a gentleman. He can best obtain for himself a place of repute among men by being a gentleman, always scrupulously keeping faith with those who trust him. For reasons like these the average reporter and not the exceptional reporter is a gentleman."

He asserts that the most successful reporter in New York is, without doubt, the college-bred man, and the best reporter is always a person of unusual intelligence. In conclusion he says: "Not to every one with the requisite physical and mental endowment is given the temperament to become and remain a successful reporter. He must be a man who loves to mix with his fellow-men, who loves to study phases and moods of human nature, who likes outdoor life, who never ceases to be alert for the unusual and strange in this world, and who can turn to instant advantage not only his education and constant reading, but his own experiences and those of others. He must be a gentleman, studious, even-tempered, and tireless on behalf of others as well as of himself, if he would be successful."

#### THOMAS B. REED.

HON. ROBERT P. PORTER writes in *McClure's* for October on Thomas B. Reed, the sturdy ex-Speaker of Congress. He quite upholds that opinion of Mr. Reed that has led him to be styled "Czar" in the popular mouth. The now famous Maine Congressman is very clearly to be enrolled among those great Americans who have fought their way into prominence from poverty and obscurity. His college course was interrupted for two years by the necessity of teaching until he could procure money to continue his studies.

This writer sums up his chief characteristics as follows:

"Mainly aggressiveness, an iron will—qualities which friend and foe alike have recognized in him—with a certain serenity of temper, a broadness, a bigness of horizon which only the men who have been brought into personal contact with him fully appreciate.

"Standing, as he does, in the foremost rank of public men, one of the leaders of his party, the public has certainly a right to know something of the man. First of all, one thing about him has to be emphasized; he lacks one of the traits that popular leaders too often possess. He cannot be all things to all men. He is bound to be true to his personal convictions, and he is not the man to vote for a measure he detests, because his constituents clamor for it. Every one knows how public men have at times voted against their earnest convictions, and then gone into the cloak room and apologized for it, but it would be difficult to imagine a man of Mr. Reed's composition in this rôle."

#### IF THE HOUSE HAD BEEN AGAINST HIM?

Mr. Porter asked Mr. Reed what he would have done if the House had decided adversely at the crisis of his famous reign.

"I should," he said, "simply have left the Chair," resigning the Speakership, and left the House, resigning my seat in Congress. These were things that could be done outside of political life, and for my part I had made up my mind that if political life consisted in sitting helplessly in the Speaker's chair, and seeing the majority powerless to pass legislation, I had had enough of it, and was ready to step down and out."

#### A BORN DEBATER.

"From the first he has shown himself that *rara avis*, a born debater—aggressive and cautious, able to strike the nail right on the head at critical moments, to condense a whole argument with epigrammatic brevity. He has shown, to my judgment better than any parliamentarian living, how the turbulent battlings of great legislative bodies, so chaotic in appearance, are not chaos at all to one who has the capacity to think with clearness and precision upon his feet. Such a man assimilates the substance of every speech and judges its relative bearing upon the question. At the beginning it is hard to tell where a discussion will hinge, but gradually, as the debate goes on, the two or three points which are the key of the situation become clear to the true debater."

#### NO MINCER OF WORDS.

"That plain-speaking man, whose chief characteristic is to be true to his own convictions, is a pretty good specimen of the Puritan. Had he been in Cromwell's army he either would not have prayed at all or he would have prayed just as long as Cromwell did. In either case he would have fought for what he believed to be the right, all the time, and given no quarter.

"Apropos of what might be called his blunt frankness, I recall an incident told me by a member who had charge of what was known as the Whiskey bill. Mr. Reed had baffled the attempts of the whiskey men to get it up, but in his temporary absence,



through the inadvertence or incapacity of a member, the bill was forced on the House. Reed ran down to the fellow, and vented his feelings in the remark, 'You are too big a fool to lead, and haven't got sense enough to follow.'"

#### DANTE ROSSETTI AND ROBERT BUCHANAN.

THE *Young Man* publishes an interview with Mr. Hall Caine, who tells a touching story of Dante Rossetti (whose rooms he shared) and Robert Buchanan:

"When Rossetti was lying near to death at Birchington, Buchanan—who many years before had published an article about him, called 'The Fleshly School of Poetry' (bitter to the last degree and most unjust)—produced a book called 'Ballads of Life, Love and Humor.' The book came to me for review. One day Rossetti came into my room and saw me at work on the review, the book lying open before me. He picked it up, and his expression became contemptuous when he saw whose book it was. But suddenly he turned and said, 'I should like you to read some of this book to me.' Something had caught his eye. So that night I read him a long ballad about the burning of witches at Leith, and also a number of shorter poems, and then out of another book of Buchanan's a ballad called 'Judas Iscariot.' He listened with deep interest, every now and then breaking out with, 'Well, that's good, anyhow! . . . There is no denying it, that's good work,' and so on. Then I came to the more pathetic passages, and he melted in tears. When I got to the end of 'Judas,' he said, 'That is a fine ballad. It's worthy of anybody whatever.'"

After Rossetti's death Mr. Caine came to London, and one of the first to call upon him was Mr. Buchanan. "It was the first time I had seen him, and I recognized him by his portrait. After awhile he said, 'I want to talk about Rossetti.' He deeply regretted what he had written; in a manly way he expressed his sorrow, and said he would be sorry all his life. Then I told him the story I have just told you. He flushed up, was deeply moved, and at last said, 'Are you trying to pile coals of fire on my head?'"

#### MR. RUSKIN'S ADVICE TO BIBLE-READERS.

THE *Young Man* publishes a letter from Mr. Ruskin, sent in December, 1873, to the president of a young men's Bible class in Aberdeen, which gives this terse advice: "Say to them that they will find it well throughout life never to trouble themselves about what they *ought* to do. The condemnation given from the judgment throne—most solemnly described—is all for the *undones* and not for the *denes*. People are perpetually afraid of doing wrong; but unless they are doing its reverse energetically they do it all day long, and the degree does not matter.

"My own constant *cry* to all Bible readers is a very simple one—Don't think that Nature (human or other) is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying."

#### MILLET, PAINTER, PEASANT AND PURITAN.

A PLEASING sketch of the painter of "The Sower" and "The Angelus" is contributed to the *Leisure Hour* by Mrs. I. F. Mayo. Millet was born at Gruchy, Normandy, in 1814, of a true-souled peasant family. He was brought up in an atmosphere of strict rectitude and devout piety. "It was the old engravings in the family Bible which first inspired the boy with the idea of making pictures." At last his father took him to a Cherbourg artist, who discerned in the lad "the stuff of a great painter," and was wise enough to say to his young pupil, "Draw what you like; choose what you please; follow your own fancy." A small municipal pension enabled him later to study in Paris. There he learned to love Angelo, Poussin, Murillo—"Fra Angelico filled him with visions." But he despised the styles of art then fashionable. His pure soul revolted from the morals and aims of the artists he met.

#### THE SILENT "MAN OF THE WOODS."

He worked silent and apart from his fellow students, who dubbed him the "man of the woods." His stern resolve not to pander to low tastes soon reduced him to serious straits. To get a living he painted signboards. His first marriage was not a happy one. Even the joy which his second wife and his children brought him was tempered by the exigency of the bread and butter question. At times "six drawings went for a pair of shoes, a picture for a bed." Out of the terrible times of the revolution of 1848 "Millet came resolved to do no artistic work whatever except that with which his own heart fully went. He had looked starvation full in the face, and it seemed to have only taught him that even its dread price is not too dear to pay for the freedom of one's soul. . . .

#### "THEIR DRAWING-ROOM ART" RENOUNCED.

"'Let no one think,' said he, 'that they can force me to *prettify* my types. I would rather do nothing than express myself feebly. Give me signboards to paint, give me yards of canvas to cover by the day like a house painter, but let me imagine and execute my own work in my own way.'"

Even after he had painted his greatest pictures he was still left in keenest poverty. "Yet his strong soul did not fail. 'They wish to force me into their drawing-room art, to break my spirit,' he cried. 'No, no, I was born a peasant, and a peasant I will die. I will say what I feel.'"

In 1868 he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and as his health began to fail his work began to fetch higher prices. He died in 1875.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF HIS GRANDMOTHER.

In the making of his strong soul his grandmother—an exceptional woman—had a great share. When he was a little boy "she used to arouse him in the morning with the words, 'Wake up, little one! Don't you know that the birds have been singing the glory of God for ever so long!'"

When he went to Paris—"Remember," said she,



'the virtues of your ancestors; remember that at the font I promised for you that you should renounce the devil and all his works. I would rather see you dead, dear one, than a renegade and faithless to the commands of God.'

Later she wrote to him: "Follow the example of a man of your own profession, and say, 'I paint for eternity.' For no reason in the world allow yourself to do wrong. Do not fall in the eyes of God."

No wonder he could say, long afterwards, "I always had my mother and grandmother on my mind." Revisiting his old home in mature life, Millet assured the abbé who had taught him as a boy that he loved his Bible still; the Psalms were his daily companions—"I draw from all I do."

#### WILLIAM HOLMAN HUNT.

THE Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, better known as the "Art Annual," deals with an unusually interesting artist and his work—William Holman Hunt: by Archdeacon Farrar and Mrs. Meynell

##### THE ARTIST.

Writing of Mr. Holman Hunt the artist, Mrs. Meynell says: "The history of Mr. Holman Hunt in his youth is the history of the movement which bore the oft-misrepresented name of pre-Raphaelitism. Mr. Holman Hunt was pre-Raphaelitism, and what he was he has remained. . . In a sense his youth has never ceased. At the end of this year, 1893, he is at work upon that very design of the 'Lady of Shalott' for which he made the first study when the Tennyson romance was young."

When Mr. Holman Hunt began to work on actual Scripture subjects in actual Scripture scenes, he left England persuaded that the principles he had tested by labor and thought through a number of years might be applied more largely in religious art. He remembers now with surprise that this religious work awakened no kind of interest among the members of his church at home. "The Light of the World" was bought by a printer, and "The finding of the Saviour in the Temple" by a brewer.

At the middle period of his life Mr. Holman Hunt made the East much his home. "His pictures," adds Mrs. Meynell in conclusion, "were the work of years crowded with intense activity. He spent his life and strength over 'The Shadow of Death.'"

##### HIS PICTURES.

Part II of the "Annual" is devoted to Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures, and is contributed by Archdeacon Farrar, who writes as one of the multitude, and desiring simply to point to qualities and meanings which are not beyond the reach of any intelligent student, and tell others what he himself has seen in the pictures. It would be impossible here to quote from the descriptions of all the pictures thus dealt with by Archdeacon Farrar: "A Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," "The Hireling Shepherd," "The Wandering Sheep," "The Awak-

ened Conscience," "The Light of the World," "The Scapegoat," "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Triumph of the Innocents," "Christ Among the Doctors," "May Day on Magdalen Tower," and "The Shadow of Death;" but the following passages referring to "The Shadow of Death" will give some idea of the interesting letterpress supplied by Archdeacon Farrar.

##### DIFFICULTIES IN PALESTINE.

In order to paint "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" Mr. Holman Hunt, in 1854, sailed to Egypt, and thence to Palestine. For the group of Jewish doctors he desired to find the most suitable models among the leading modern Rabbis at Jerusalem. But these authorities entirely mistook his object. They regarded him as a propagandist of the mission to the Jews, refused to sit to him, and even excommunicated those who were willing to go to his studio. When he did at last persuade a few of them to become his models, they were so worried by their companions that they soon left off sitting, and the painter's labor was thrown away. But his heart and soul were entirely in his subject, and he had that invincible "genius for taking pains" which he has ascribed to his friend Rossetti. The difficulty with the Rabbis was partly overcome by the kind intervention of Mr. F. D. Mocatta, but the picture of Christ and the Virgin had to be postponed till the rest was finished. Mr. Hunt's object was not merely to get Orientals as models, but to show the old Jewish life as nearly as possible as it actually was.

##### "THE SHADOW OF DEATH."

In this picture, exhibited in 1874, Mr. Hunt has carried but a step further his purpose of depicting, as far as possible, Bible subjects amid their actual surroundings. "It is one of the pictures in which art has tried to answer the question of the unspiritual Nazarenes, 'Is not this the carpenter?' So far as I know there has not been one other attempt in art to paint Jesus as a young man, exercising the humble trade in the village of Nazareth, by which He glorified labor for all time. He alone has had the strong simple faith which led him to choose as a subject 'the Lord of Time and all the worlds' working for His daily bread in the occupation of a Galilean artisan. Mr. Hunt studied every detail, every accessory on the spot. He went to Bethlehem to examine types of face, because it is said that there the inhabitants recall in some features the traditional beauty of the House of David. He painted the interiors of carpenters' shops both at Nazareth and at Bethlehem.

"The accessories, however, are only the merest framework of the central thought. Mr. Hunt has endeavored to set before us Jesus in His humanity, Jesus as He lived unknown, unnoticed, a poor and humble laborer in the common lot of the vast majority of the human race, glorifying life simply as life, labor simply as labor. And, therefore, Mr. Hunt has not painted a being irradiated here, with aureoles and nimbus. . . Christ has been toiling for long hours at the manual labor which He exalted,



and the evening has come. He has risen to uplift His arms in the attitude of prayer; His eyes are turned heavenward, His lips are open in supplication. Mary is kneeling at His right, fondly opening the coffer which contains the gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh. . . . But suddenly looking up, she has caught sight of a shadow on the wall, and it has transfixed her with awe and terrible forebodings. For what she sees is the shadow of death, and the shadow of a death by crucifixion."

The picture was purchased by Messrs. Agnew, and some years later presented by them to the Manchester Art Gallery.

### THE LATE JOHN PETTIE.

MR. ROBERT WALKER contributes to *Good Words* an appreciative sketch of his friend, the late John Pettie, R.A. Two passages, which present the artist in his personal and in his professional character, call for quotation:

#### THE MAN.

"Pettie was essentially a manly man; in his nature there was nothing mean or small. Simple, honest and hearty, he was the truest of friends and the best of companions. The intimates of his young Edinburgh days were the associates of his riper years and the sincerest mourners round his grave at Paddington. Through all the varying seasons there had never come between them a shadow of distrust. He was always loyal and faithful. As one of these old friends wrote to me—'The great energies at his disposal were in a specially liberal manner at the call of artist and family friends, and a large circle of friends has been broken entirely up by his death.'

"Pettie was never a society man in the frivolous sense of the word. He led the happiest of home lives, and The Lothians was the scene of much innocent gaiety. He delighted in *tableaux vivants* and charades. Music, always a pleasure to him, became with him at last almost a passion. He loved it nearly as well as he did fishing.

#### THE ARTIST.

"The artist's industry was incessant, and his power of work, due to his vigorous frame and active mind, was marvelous. Hence his pictures are numerous. Pettie's art was, like himself, virile. He was seldom weak; at his best, it is his force that impresses you, his mastery over dramatic composition, his delight in broad, strong, manly color. He was never subtle; we must not look in his canvases for delicate suggestion or tender sentiment. Each of his pictures tells a story, and tells it well. He knew what he intended to do, and he did it. The genius of Sir Walter Scott early threw its glamor over him; he gloried in the days of old romance and the bustle of life, in picturesque situations and costumes, in flesh-and-blood men who could really love and hate, and who took a savage joy in the clash of steel. I think he touched his most powerful note in 'The Sword and Dagger Fight.' The humor of the man comes out in some of his pictures; notably in 'Two Strings to Her Bow,'

and in 'The World Went Very Well Then.' His women, too, in these pictures are dainty and winsome. Earnest and enthusiastic, he always strove with all the might that was in him to give a sincere expression to his sympathies and beliefs."

### EULOGIZING THE UNIVERSE.

#### Sir Edwin Arnold's Theodicy.

AMONG the many recent onslaughts on pessimism, for which apparently we have to thank Mr. Charles Pearson's sombre anticipations of the world's future, perhaps the most cheerily eupeptic is the address which Sir Edwin Arnold delivered last month at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and which appears in *Longman's* for November. Sir Edwin is evidently in the best of humors with himself and with all the world; his paper bubbles over with high spirits. He is "glad to have lived," is "well satisfied with his share in the world." Pessimists seem to him to be "stupid." Everybody admits the value of lightheartedness for children; and if for children, why not for all?

#### A MINISTER OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Sir Edwin would like to see a minister of public amusement sitting in every Cabinet, and municipalities spending freely on recreation for the people. He sketches the material side of a Birmingham artisan's life and asks if ever king of old fared so royally. All parts of the world supply his table with luxuries such as Heliogabalus or British Lucullus never enjoyed. Sir Edwin merrily derides the idea that the discoveries of Copernicus and Darwin in any way require us to abandon "endless hope and utmost probabilities of immortal and ever-increasing individual gladness." He cannot pass over Professor Huxley's recent aspersions on the ethical nature of the "cosmical process." Has not evolution itself produced both the professor and his lofty ethical standard? The morality has come forth from the alleged immorality. "In the brain and heart of man Nature attains to that noblest goal of all morality embodied in Christ's Golden Rule. Is there not a clear demonstration here of the fundamental and far-off beneficence of the cosmic process if we will only get two foolish notions put out of our heads—one that the universe was made for us alone, and the other that death is an ending and an evil?" Health is improving. "The average number of days of sickness in every decade for each man is said to be only sixteen." Crime and pauperism are decreasing. He glories in the certitude of immortality and declares Asia in respect of this faith to be far in advance of the West; the poorest peasants of India to stand at a point of view far beyond Priestley and Hegel. As a consequence Asiatics "live more happily and die more easily." He recommends as an antidote to pessimism the reading of a page or two from Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which teach you that "the spells which bring us into harmony with the cosmic process are faith in its purpose, work for its furtherance, and fixed good will towards all creatures.



Sir Edwin thinks it "time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuity of individual life as wholly contrary to the balance of evidence," and concludes by urging that the Englishman of to-day should, without attaching himself to any special dogmas or "detaching himself from the Eternal Love, which is the last and largest and truest name for God," have no hesitation in repeating the words, "Thy will be done!"

### "THE TRUE STORY OF EVANGELINE."

#### The Men of Acadie in Another Light.

IN this month's *Sunday Magazine* the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, D.D., begins a series of articles under the title of "The True Story of Evangeline." Dr. Stephenson disavows any wish to suggest that Longfellow meant to strike a blow at the fame and honor of our English forefathers, who, a hundred and fifty years ago, were engaged in a death grapple with France and Rome on the American continent. Yet he contends that the general impression made by the poem "Evangeline" is unjust to them. "The injustice is the greater because ten thousand will take their impression from the poem for one who will patiently study the history. And to everybody who takes his view of the facts from the poem, the events . . . form one of the saddest chapters of causeless and remorseless cruelty the world has ever seen, and that cruelty stands charged upon our English race."

Dr. Stephenson points out that "during two centuries the French and English were pioneering, praying, scheming and fighting for the mastery of the New World. And it was not merely a political struggle; it was in its depths religious. It was a fight of faiths as well as of races. France all the way through was the finger of Rome."

He narrates several blood-curdling incidents "as a sample of the proceedings which nourished the distrust of the colonists to a point at which all reliance on the honor of a Frenchman or the oath of an Indian became impossible."

He tells how one expedition set forth which "consisted of one hundred and five Indians, with one Frenchman, having Villieu at their head and Thury to act as chaplain and bless the undertaking. Joined by a smaller party, under another Frenchman, they attacked a settlement now known as Durham. . . . The signal was given at night, and the slaughter began. . . . Among the scattered houses blood ran like water. More than a hundred women and children were tomahawked or killed by still more horrible methods. Twenty-seven were reserved as prisoners. Most of the houses were burned, but the church was spared, and therein Father Thury said mass and returned thanks to God for this victory, while the hands of his congregation were red with the blood of massacred women and their clothes were bespattered with the brains of little children. Now this is a sample of what was continually taking place. The English colonists never felt safe."

Dr. Stephenson complains that "not a hint of all this is given in Longfellow's poem." Quite the contrary is suggested: "It is true that the *curé* of

Grandpré had been rebuked by his ecclesiastical superiors for being too easy, and not zealous enough in stirring his parishioners to resent the English domination and refuse the oath of allegiance. But . . . the representative priest of that region and that period was not the mild and reverent *curé*, preaching love and forgiveness, but Thury, offering his blasphemous *Te Deum* amidst the blazing houses of the murdered settlers.

"Yet, in dealing with the French Acadians, the British Government had displayed that equity and tolerance for religious convictions which have marked its rule in every part of the world."

After this opening, the ensuing chapters of Dr. Stephenson's rebutting evidence will be followed with keen interest. But until an equal or a greater poet idealizes with similar power the English side in that old-time struggle, the popular sentiment will, we fear, go with Longfellow.

### FIRST-FOOTING; ITS ORIGIN AND LAWS.

MR. G. HASTIE, in *Folklore*, ascribes to the custom of first-footing—which is observed "with great glee and vivacity in various parts of Scotland, but more especially in Edinburgh," and he might have added in the North of England also—a comparatively recent origin. He says: "The origin of this nocturnal visit and welcome, and subsequent merry-making, arose from marriage customs, mostly in Galloway and Wigtonshires, where marriages were generally celebrated on New Year's Day. About a century ago the young maidens of the district, who might be courting, would, on the approach of New Year's eve, in a coaxing kind of a way, invite their sweethearts and companions to be their first-foot on New Year's morning; of course the hint was always readily accepted, and generally ending in due course by marriage on a subsequent New Year's day."

He seems to think the end of the practice is nearer than its beginning. "Now the inducements of recreation and amusements of every description instead, are fast bringing into disuse and distaste the 'auld, auld custom of first-fittin in Guid Auld Scotia.'"

Writing in the same quarterly on "First-footing in Aberdeenshire," Mr. James E. Crombie thus states the result of his inquiries into the good or bad luck of certain classes of first-footers: "The following were considered lucky: Friends, neighbors, and all well-wishers; a kind man; a good man; a sweetheart; people who spread out their feet (Old Machar); those who were born with their feet foremost (Old Machar); a man on horseback; a man with a horse and cart."

"The following are some of the persons or objects considered as unlucky for first-footers: Thieves, persons who walked with their toes turned in; persons who were deformed, or whose senses were impaired—cripples, for instance; a stingy man; an immoral man; a false pretender to religion; the hangman; the gravedigger; the midwife (New Machar); women generally; and all who were suspected of being addicted to witchcraft; those whose eyebrows met, and males who had red hair."



# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE FORUM.

THE articles in this number, "Shall the Senate Rule the Republic," by Prof. H. Von Holst; "The Senate in the Light of History," by an anonymous writer; "What a Daily Newspaper Might be Made," by William Morton Payne, and the two on Negro lynching by the editor of the *Forum* and Hon. L. E. Bleckley, are reviewed in another department.

### AMERICA'S BATTLE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Writing on the subject "America's Battle for Commercial Supremacy," Mr. John R. Proctor names as follows some of the forces working to that end: "Of all the coal mined in the world, from the beginning of this century to the present time, that speck upon the ocean has produced quite one-half. Her output of coal still exceeds that of any other country. In 1891 she mined thirty-six per cent of the world's product, while the United States produced thirty-three per cent. This country is increasing its output of coal at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, while the increase in Great Britain is less than two per cent. The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and decreasing in this country. England exports thirty-one per cent. of her total product of coal, while this country exports less than one per cent. of its product. This country will in the near future become a large exporter of coal. Great Britain has for many years led all other countries in the production of pig iron, producing, until of late years, more than one-half of all the pig iron made in the world. Great Britain reached her maximum output of iron in 1882, and this country has doubled its production since that time, now producing more iron and steel than its competitor."

As against these forces working toward our commercial supremacy, Mr. Proctor sets forth certain advantages possessed by our principal rival and not easily to be overcome. These advantages are: "England's long-established trade relations with all parts of the world, her trained consular service, her National Board of Trade working in connection with other boards and with her consular service and her superiority in merchant marine." These advantages now possessed by our commercial rival can be equalized, Mr. Proctor suggests, by the construction of a ship canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and by removing "fetters of our restrictive tariff laws."

### FRENCH CANADIANS FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION.

Mr. Lewis Honore Frechette in an article on the "United States for French Canadians" declares that were the Canadians of French origin consulted on the question of annexation under conditions of absolute freedom, that a considerable majority would be found to be favorable to this step, and he adds: "This majority cannot but increase in the same measure as the public mind is educated."

### DENOMINATIONALISM.

In an article on the "Alienation of the Church and People," Rev. Charles A. Briggs has this to say regarding denominationalism: "Denominationalism is the great sin and curse of the modern Church. Denominationalism is responsible for the elaborate systems of belief which are paraded as the banners of orthodoxy and which by their contentions impair the teaching function of the Church and destroy the confidence of the people in its possession of the truth of God. Denominationalism is responsible for all those variations of Church, government and discipline, for

all those historical tyrannies and wrongs, which have undermined the faith of the people in the divine authority of such imperious, self-complacent and mutually exclusive ecclesiastical institutions. Denominationalism is responsible for all that waste of men and means, all those unholy jealousies and frictions, all that absorption in external, formal and circumstantial things, which disturb the moral development of the individual and the ethical advancement of the community, and especially retard the great evangelistic and reformatory enterprises at home and abroad."

### A NEW FIELD FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF TALENT.

Dr. Felix Adler calls attention to the field which the ethical movement opens up to the employment of a diversity of talents. "It requires the services of teachers of children, college professors, journalists, platform lecturers; of persons who charge themselves with the moral analogue of the 'cure of souls'; and of preachers—preachers of righteousness. The last category especially offers a new field and opportunity to earnest and gifted men and women, who are now being deflected from their natural vocations. To such persons, the vocation of the ethical preacher affords a clear and admirable escape from their difficulties."

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Paul Carus points to the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago from September 11 to September 22 as marking the opening of a new religious era: "Whether or not the Parliament of Religions be repeated, the fact remains that this congress at Chicago will exert a lasting influence upon the religious intelligence of mankind. It has stirred the spirits, stimulated mental growth, and given direction to man's further evolution. It is by no means an agnostic movement, for it is carried on the wings of a religious faith and positive certainty. It is decidedly a child of the old religions, and Christianity is undoubtedly still the leading star. The religion of the future, as the opinions presented indicate, will be that religion which can rid itself of all narrowness, of all demand for blind subordination, of the sectarian spirit, and of the Phariseism which takes it for granted that its own devotees alone are good and holy, while the virtues of others are but polished vices."

### THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for November has as a frontispiece a portrait of the late Richard A. Proctor, and in the body of the magazine appears a paper on Shakespeare's plays written by the eminent astronomer to his daughter in 1886. This paper forms a valuable contribution to the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy which has been running in the *Arena* for a number of months. Mr. Proctor, on comparing Bacon the philosopher and Bacon the essayist with Shakespeare, finds reason to declare that there are but few parallelisms among the many thoughts directed by both men to the same subject. The resemblances to Shakespeare's philosophy found in Bacon's essays are, says Mr. Proctor, few and far between, and he explains it on the ground that "Shakespeare pictured men as they live and act and speak, Bacon as he saw them. Bacon gives us his thoughts about men's actions and motives; Shakespeare makes the men in his pages speak their own thoughts about themselves and their fellow men, who with them act and move and have their being in the world of creation." The general belief that Bacon was a



scholar infinitely more learned than poor Shakespeare is denied. Of Bacon's habit of study, he says, we know little more than we do of Shakespeare's—the evidence lies almost wholly in the results of such study scattered broadcast through his writings.

A timely article and one of interest alike to the laity and medical profession is Henry Wood's "Medical Slavery through Legislation." He takes the position "that legislative coercion is not only oppressive and immoral, but unconstitutional," and would remove every legislative obstacle to medical practice and make every man the judge of his physician's fitness for his calling.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* presents as its political articles this month two on the "Struggle in the Senate," Senator Stewart, of Nevada, writing on the misrepresentation of that body, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, discussing obstruction by the minority. Both of these articles are reviewed at length in the preceding department.

#### HOW TO CHECK RAILWAY ROBBERY.

The recent epidemic of railway robberies in all sections of the country furnishes occasion for a paper on "Highwaymen of the Railway," by William A. Pinkerton, who relates the means employed by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, of which he is one of the officers, in capturing train robbers. He points out that this peculiar form of crime is on the increase, and asserts that it is imperative that it should be checked promptly and firmly. "Indeed," he says, "unless some measures are taken to prevent the increase of train robberies, I would not be surprised to see an express train held up within two miles of New York or Philadelphia at a not very remote date."

One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered in capturing train robbers is that the local authorities frequently drop their pursuit at the State or county lines claiming that they have no authority to go further, and his method for removing this evil is to make it a crime against the United States rather than against the State in which the crime is committed to hold up and rob a train. He urges that the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, which proposes to place the crime of train robbery under the jurisdiction of the United States, should be passed without delay. He says that the express companies are now carrying on their heavy money trains guards armed with the latest improved style of revolvers and Winchesters and are also placing burglar proof safes in their cars. These safes are strongly constructed so it will take the robbers hours to get into them and if they are blown up the money will be destroyed so that it will not do the robbers any good. The safes are locked and cannot be opened by any one until they arrive at their destination, the messenger not knowing the combination.

#### WHAT NEW YORKERS GET FOR SEVENTEEN DOLLARS.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy contributes his third article on the "Wealth of New York." He shows that the amount which it costs each individual to continue in the enjoyment of the privileges of membership in the corporation of New York is \$17 a year. In return for this sum, the citizen secures, besides a share in the ownership of the corporate possessions, and their protection and maintenance, "a practically unlimited supply of the best water in the world; the free use of fifty beautiful parks, of magnificent bridges and of hundreds of miles of well-paved and well-lighted streets; an almost absolute pro-

tection to the person and property afforded by what are conceded to be the finest police and fire departments in the world; effective protection to the public health; adequate relief in case of accident or sickness at an efficient ambulance corps and hospital service; relief in destitution in case of calamity by a wise and liberal administration of charity; free access to bountifully supplied markets; all the advantages of a magnificent dock system; free education, and the unquestioned right to demand and obtain justice when individual rights are infringed." And Mayor Gilroy adds: "It is simply a fact that at no previous time in the world's history and at no place in the world outside of New York City has it been possible to obtain the same results for the amount of money."

#### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

The recent legislation in Belgium resulting in the revision of the constitution and the introduction of universal suffrage is the subject of a paper by Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister at Washington. By the law of 1848, which accorded the right of suffrage to all Belgians paying a minimum tax of 43.32 francs, the total number of electors amounted to about one-forty-sixth part of the total population. Under the revised law of September 7, 1893, universal suffrage is granted to every Belgian who has lived for one year in the same district and is not disqualified by law, and a supplemental vote is given to the heads of families and property owners under certain prescribed conditions. The exercise of the right to vote is obligatory, but no one can cumulate more than three votes.

#### TEN YEARS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"Ten Years of Civil Service Reform" is the subject of an article by Hon. Charles Lyman, President of the United States Civil Service Commission. He states that since the passage of the law, January 16, 1883, the number of places within the classified service and subject to the provisions of this law has increased from 14,000 to upwards of 45,000. He thinks that considering the general facilities which the Commission has had for carrying on the work the extensions have gone fast and far enough, but, he adds, "no friend of reform will be content until every branch of the service and every place where the law can be appropriately applied has been covered by its provisions, and the 'spoils' system has been utterly rooted out and has ceased to be anything but a name and a tradition."

#### POOL ROOMS AND POOL SELLING.

Mr. Anthony Comstock concludes an article on "Pool Rooms and Pool Selling" as follows:

"The lesson to be gathered from the faithful history of pool gambling given herein, establishes certain facts which patriots should consider:

"First, Wherever gambling (or other money-making vice) has a foothold, it seeks to intrench and perpetuate itself by dishonest and unlawful methods.

"Second, Wherever it exists it is a foe to the best interests of society.

"Third, In perpetuating itself, it paralyzes law and justice, mocks at fair dealing, tramples under foot the rights of law-abiding citizens, bribes officials, and liberally contributes to that party which shall bend the neck to its golden heel.

"Fourth, Gambling is a crime-breeder in whose wake other crimes follow. Thefts, embezzlements, defalcations, robberies, breaches of trust, wrecked homes, heart-broken women and beggared children are its direct results."



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE contents of the November issue of the *Nineteenth Century* are admirably varied, the topics in the main stand widely apart from each other, the roll of writers is largely made up of distinguished names, there is much excellent reading matter, but except Sir Lepel Griffin's "England and France in Asia," there is perhaps no article of very high importance. To the matter of Mr. John Redmond's "What Next?" attaches some political moment; but the article does little more than reproduce the gist of his recent speeches in Ireland. "The reconsideration of the Home Rule bill, or the dissolution of Parliament in the year 1894," is the alternative on which Mr. Redmond pledges his party to insist.

## THE SPECTRE OF FOREIGN COAL FOR ENGLAND.

"The Coal Crisis and the Paralysis of British Industry," is the title of a very dejected article by Mr. J. S. Jeans. It offers a diagnosis without prescribing a remedy. The miner is increasingly restless and turbulent. He is not much of a political economist. He yearns to bring back the "rosy times" of the 1873 coal famine, and thinks he can do it by stopping work. "The four most serious and ruinous struggles of the kind within recent years have been those of the miners of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham and the Midlands, the one almost directly following upon the heels of the others, and all of them involving the most disastrous losses; but not one out of the lot has fully secured the purpose for which it was undertaken."

They have, however, helped to alienate trade and give the foreigner access to new markets. When he comes to treat of practical conclusions, Mr. Jeans has only negative criticism to offer. The sliding scale will not do. Sir George Elliott's trust will not do. The nationalization of coal will not do. The last word is a suggestion that German or even American coal may some day compete successfully with British coal in our own land.

## WHY MAN DOES NOT SWIM BY NATURE.

Quadrupeds swim by instinct, why must man *learn* to swim? This is an inquiry propounded by Dr. Louis Robinson. He remarks that quadrupeds use their limbs in the water precisely as they do when running on the land. A drowning man, however, "acts exactly as if he were endeavoring to climb." These are his instinctive movements. With this fact Dr. Robinson compares the instinctive flight up a tree of the frightened monkey, and entitles his essay, "Darwinism and Swimming: A Theory."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lyulph Stanley complains that the London School Board has not provided the needed school accommodation, or sufficiently staffed existing schools, or developed evening schools, or appreciably supplied the required higher grade schools. It has been spending its time instead in a profitless theological wrangle. Mr. Diggle is said to have at last succumbed to Mr. Athelstan Riley, and the dangers of the new policy are expounded.

Mr. Swinburne concludes his appreciation of Victor Hugo's poetry. Mr. William Graham charmingly describes his "Chats with Jane Clermont"—of Shelley and Byronic fame—in her old age. Lord de Tabley contributes a poem of ten pages on "Orpheus in Hades." Mr. Provand's "Employers' Liability," and Mr. W. B. Scoone's "Selection of Army Officers," claim mention elsewhere.

## THE NEW REVIEW.

THE articles in this month's *New Review* are of a rather slighter kind than usual. Sadik Effendi controverts Mr. Stevenson's statement of the Armenian situation, describes Mrs. Bishop's testimony as a work of fiction, and extols the general virtues of the Turkish rule.

## HONEST MACMAHON.

Mr. Albert D. Vandam, in his portraiture of the late Marshal, quotes and indorses a saying of the late Mr. Pelletan:

"Without the least ambition, without the slightest will of his own, without the faintest prestige," said Pelletan. The words sum up the whole of MacMahon's character better than a hundred pages of psychological analysis could have done. "What is the use of asking us for particulars of MacMahon's career?" wrote a journalist despairingly after Solferino.

"What is the use of asking us, when MacMahon himself refuses to enlighten us on that point, and simply says that he has done exactly what every other general has done and would do under similar circumstances?"

With the antitheses Mr. Vandam sums up: "Marie-Patrice de MacMahon was a rare and curious specimen of the happy man *sans le vouloir* and *sans le savior*. He was a more or less overt, but constant opponent of the Empire; the Emperor . . . loaded him with honors and distinctions. . . . Marshal MacMahon was the very opposite of a politician in the Republican acceptance of the word; the Republicans invested him with the highest political office they had to bestow. Though a Legitimist at heart, he failed to do the Legitimists' bidding at the most critical moment. And yet the Legitimists hold his name in the greatest respect. And the reason of all this? Simply because he was an honest man."

## "THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH PEASANT."

Mr. Leslie Stephen concludes his study on William Cobbett, whom he thus characterizes: "Cobbett is simply the voice of the English peasant. He is the translation into sturdy vernacular of the dumb unreasoning sentiments of the class which was then most cruelly suffering from causes only half intelligible, though their effects were painfully manifest. He is the cry of blind anger, indignation and remonstrance rising from the social stratum which, being the weakest, was being most crushed and degraded in the gigantic struggle of the revolutionary wars."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Ferrero sets out to explain woman's inferiority in art by observing that "Esthetic taste is first and earliest displayed in the male, even among the lower animals." The primary cause of the inferiority "seems to lie in the sensual coldness of women as compared with men. The very germ of art is love." The second is her lack of the synthetic faculty of man. Her muscular sensations also are less intense. Meant to be nurse in the battle of life, she cannot properly depict its sterner and wilder episodes. She can, he allows, appreciate and invent "mere prettiness," and may even surpass man in the imitative arts, in personal adornment, and in conversation.

Professor Jebb's "defense of classical study" is that never did classical study less need defense: "It may fairly be said that classical studies are now, on the whole, more efficient in this country than they ever were; they are at



many points deeper ; they are more comprehensive ; and they are more in touch with the literary and artistic interests of the day."

Mr. S. J. Viccars bewails the little provision or endeavor made to secure a proper representation of "British Art in the National Gallery."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE November number of the *National Review* is bright and readable, with several solid articles. Mr. Alfred Austin adds part second to the beautiful mingling of prose and poetry which he has entitled, "The Garden That I Love." Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's paper in the October number, in which he questioned the claim of golf to be reckoned as a first-class game, has roused the wrath of the devotees of the golf cult. Mr. T. Mackay replies in an article headed "Golf—the Monstrous Regiment of the Englishry," takes up Mr. Lyttelton's argument *seriatim*, and thunders in fine stage fury at the audacity of the ill-informed Southron. Even Mr. Balfour has felt moved to write, and in the same humorous vein of simulated indignation.

#### WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO DO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. William Gresswell treats of "South African policy," and laments that the British have had none. "No British Ministry has ever had the courage to lay down a policy worthy of the idea of an Imperial South Africa. No political party in Great Britain has dreamed of a policy for South Africa, so sentimentalists may as well hold their tongues. Great Britain has long since abrogated her position as a direct and supreme governing power in South Africa."

But, "meantime, colonial South Africa has raised its head." Therefore, "as the task of self-government and the management of their concerns in every department of civil government has been long since handed over to the South African colonists, is it not just and right to leave them the absolute control of their military department and of their war expeditions?"

#### IS INDIA DISLOYAL ?

A gloomy view of the Hindu attitude to the British government and of the Hindu situation in general is set forth in Mr. H. E. M. James' "Reflections on the Way Home." He testifies to the "disloyalty," the strong dislike of the British government displayed by the free native press, and by the inferior class of educated natives. The native press is manned by the failures at the universities, and their persistent misrepresentation of British conduct is telling on the popular mind. English courses of study have helped to turn out men who are philosophical Radicals, and devoted to the glorification of liberty. Mr. James dubs the National Congress an "annual debating society," the common ground of which is religion, and the common object hostility to the British. The cow riots have been caused by a revival of Hindu religion, which has made the Hindu more self-assertive and intolerant of Moslem sacrifice. Mr. James sees nothing for it but for the English to go on as they are going, only fostering technical more than higher education. But always "keep the executive power in the hands of the British officers."

#### "MENDING" THE LORDS.

None seems so eager now to reform the Upper House as the Conservatives, if we may judge from their magazines. Here is the *National Review* discussing these alternatives: "One plan would be to make the former consist of not more than one hundred and fifty members

chosen by constituencies four times as big as those which elect the House of Commons, but a stronger Senate could probably be formed through the medium of the county councils, each of which might contribute two members. Such an Upper House should be elected every seven years, but never dissolved."

But the "trend of the English constitution" is declared to be in the direction of the Referendum, to be applied by the Lords.

Admiral Maxse's "European Outlook" is noticed elsewhere. The other articles do not call for special remark.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE articles by Mr. Sydney Olivier on "The Miners' Battle—and After," by Mr. J. T. Bent on "Mashonaland and its People," by Mr. J. T. Hogan on "The Conference of Colonial Members," and by Mr. Gabriel Monod on "The Political Situation in France" claim notice elsewhere.

#### WHO SHALL HAVE SIAM ?

Mr. Henry Norman, claiming that his predictions of four months ago about Siam were exactly fulfilled, proceeds to prophesy once more. His paper, "Urgency in Siam," is thus summarized: "Nothing more in the way of reform, development or defense is to be hoped for from Siam. The French in Siam have carefully arranged matters so that further interference and extension on their part will soon be provoked. They are openly expressing an intention to protect or annex the whole of Siam. The mission of Prince Swasti brings matters to a crisis. He comes as special envoy to get the best terms he can for Siam from England and France, or one of them. Ultimately—and before very long—the valley of the Menam must come under the dominion of England or of France. Which shall it be? That is the question the British public has to decide." Only let it *decide* one way or other, urges Mr. Norman, not drift.

#### BISHOP OF RIPON ON PARISH COUNCILS.

After recounting at length what some say for and others against the Parish Councils bill, the Bishop of Ripon "on the whole" looks forward with hope to its operation; but, as is usual in Anglican criticism of the measure, he stipulates that the parish rooms and school charities of the Church be explicitly exempted from the scope of the bill. He makes two suggestions, which show courageous initiative. The administration of parish doles might, he allows, be reformed, but he questions the wisdom of transferring them to the Parish Council. "Surely these charities might be better employed. Might not, for example, a scheme be devised by which, without doing injustice to localities, the much-to-be-desired pensions for old age might be promoted? If some common administrative power could be exercised over all these charities, money which is now too often given in an uncertain, incomplete and unsatisfactory fashion, might be utilized for the substantial advantage of those who have grown too old for work."

The second suggestion is an appeal to unoccupied city residents of independent means to migrate to the villages to assist in "the refounding of English life." "Their presence would not only arrest the flow of population from the country, but might even attract back from the fatal vortex of town life many who now go. . . . In the difficult days of the formation and first working of these Parish Councils they might render untold service."

#### WANTED, A NEW SCIENCE OF MARRIAGE.

"The Problem of the Family in the United States" is treated by Rev. S. W. Dike, LL.D., who describes the



divorce reform movement of the last fifteen years. He pleads for what is practically a new ethical science of marriage and of the family,—a need which has transpired in the discussions of divorce and in the general reaction from individualism consequent on the war. He seems to suggest that Prof. Bryce should take in hand the construction of such a science. He does not advocate the passing of a national law of marriage as an amendment to the Federal constitution, for government returns have shown that the variety of State laws has not tempted migration with a view to divorce; eighty per cent. of the divorces during twenty years having been in the same States as were the marriages.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE general tendency of the Reviews to give more and more space to the discussion of social economics is illustrated by the fact that no less than five out of the ten articles found in the *Fortnightly* deal with subjects chiefly of that class. Elsewhere is reviewed "The Ireland of To-day," by X.

#### THE COAL WAR AND THE ECONOMISTS.

Mr. Vaughan Nash treats of the recent lockout in the coal trade of England in thoroughgoing sympathy with the men. He will not leave the employers a leg to stand upon. He estimates "the greater part of the Federation men do not average more than from sixteen to eighteen shillings a week," and remarks: "It is curious to find how the educated classes, who have established a minimum wage in their own professions, have almost with one consent denounced the miner for his attempt to place his calling of coal-getting upon a professional basis. . . . However the world may sneer, the lockout has established the living wage as an industrial principle, and has thus set a low-water mark for the reward of miners, just as the great strike of 1889 did for the dockers."

This is a very pertinent inquiry: "It would be interesting to know why the economists have remained so silent during the last three months. . . . It is surely a loss to the world that the specialists in economic science do not issue authorized versions of their views at such times as these as a check upon the irresponsible use of their science made by the newspapers."

Mr. Nash thinks that the Labor Department of England will have to register the actual wages paid in the great trades.

#### "HOW TO SAVE EGYPT."

This is the title of a paper which Mr. Cope Whitehouse has written in view of the meeting in Cairo next February of an International Commission of Engineers to consider means of increasing the supply of water during the three months of low Nile. Mr. Whitehouse adversely criticises rival schemes, and argues for the scheme identified with his name for diverting a portion of the flood into a great natural depression west of the Nile, known as the Wadi Raiyan: "This lake, with a surface larger than the Lake of Geneva, filled with pure water from the flood to a depth of 250 feet, connected with the river and canal system of the Delta, would return through its sluice gates more water than the entire minimum discharge of the Nile through the cataract at Assouan. The cultivator of Upper Egypt would be free to take what he required from the river itself. The amount thus abstracted would be made good from the bountiful stream issuing from the reservoir canal seventy miles south of Cairo."

#### WHAT MR. RUDYARD KIPLING HAS DONE.

A critical article by the late Mr. Francis Adams on "Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Verse" contains the following appreciation: "His vogue was the most universal one of our time. His popular limitations were plentiful enough, his cheap effects were glaring enough to win him the applause of the intellectual groundlings, the noisy imperious 'pit' of our contemporary theatre of art. Yet his achievement was so real and striking, his contribution to literature was so undeniable, that no one possessed of candor and intelligence could refuse to take him seriously. He had revealed to us, if partially and askew, still with singular power and vividness, what Anglo-India meant—what the life of the Anglo-Indian civil servant and soldier meant, and he had lifted the short story, as an expression of thought and emotion, a whole plane higher than he had found it."

#### THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE fare provided for its readers by the *Scottish Review* is substantial and varied, but includes no article of first-class importance. The one paper dealing with physical science is that in which Mr. Gath Whitley reviews Sir Henry Howorth's criticisms of glacial theories and arguments for the Great Flood. "Taking a general view of this most interesting controversy," concludes Mr. Whitley, "it cannot be denied that a great flood closed the Pleistocene period, and swept away Palæolithic Man and the great extinct mammalia associated with him." "The Standing Stones and Maeshowe of Stenness," in the Orkneys, which are often explained as monumental or sepulchral erections, are by Mr. Magnus Spence connected with the worship of the sun and moon. He pays the prehistoric makers of these shrines the tribute of saying that "their mathematical skill, their physical power in overcoming almost insuperable difficulties, and their careful observations of the planetary system, prove beyond doubt that they had made marked progress in civilization."

#### MONUMENTAL LIGHT ON EARLY HEBREW STORY.

"The Earliest Ages of Hebrew History" are reconsidered by Major Conder in the light of "the political correspondence accidentally discovered at Tell Amarna in Egypt, belonging to the fifteenth century, B.C." and of "the Akkadian inscriptions found at Tell Loh," "which cannot be placed later than the twenty-fourth century, B.C." From these sources "the political history of Palestine appears, down to the time of the Hebrew Conquest, to have included two distinct periods—the first being that of Mongol domination, during which tribes of Semitic race, continually increasing in numbers, but living to a great extent in a pastoral condition, pushed southwards from the fords of the Euphrates at Carchemish."

Major Conder infers that among these Semitic tribes the Amorites and the Hebrew emigrants from Ur of the Chaldees "must be included." The second period was one of Egyptian domination, lasting two centuries. During the rebellion that followed, the letters found at Tell Amarna from the cities of Joppa, Jerusalem, Ascalon, etc., complain of invasion by the *Abiri*, "a desert people coming from the land of Seir." Major Conder infers that these *Abiri* are the Hebrews under Joshua, and finds in the notice of their conquests "the first possible allusion to Hebrew history as yet known from monumental sources."

Mr. Alger's presentation of "An Idyll during the French Revolution" will be enjoyed by people curious to know the sort of love letters which could be written by Rousseau-struck participants in that great social spasm.



## SCRIBNER'S.

KATHERINE DE FOREST, writing on "Education for Girls in France," tells us that the French system differs essentially from the American in that it aims to prepare a girl for the duties of a wife and a mother, and to educate her without the slightest loss of the feminine quality; hence economy and order are the most salient characteristics of a well-trained French girl.

This writer tells us that girls having incomes of \$20,000 a year are allowed only \$200 for dress, and that all learn to make themselves pretty at the least possible expense.

"The cost of a high-class boarding school in Paris is about half what the same thing would be in New York. A convent costs \$250 a year. The nuns are superior women, the convents are beautifully kept and the food is excellent, but if one can afford anything better, the life is too narrow to give one the best of Paris or French thought. The *lycées* cost about \$60 a year, and a *cour* from \$50 to \$100, according to the age of the pupil. Board in a private French family costs from \$40 to \$60 a month, not including French lessons."

"The Point of View" writer for the month has some great fun over the statement which comes from our reverend Smithsonian Institution, that the average man is worth \$18,300. Not that he can show objective wealth to that figure: but every 154-pound man contains, so these scientists of ours tell us, in addition to ninety-six pounds of water, three and a half ounces of brimstone, three pounds of sugar, the same of white of egg and ten pounds of glue. In addition to these and other pleasing ingredients, the "model young man" has in his corporeal existence fifty-one ounces of calcium, which, at the market price of \$300 per ounce—for lighting purposes—comes to the figures named.

## THE CENTURY.

A STRIKING paper in the November *Century* is "Tramping with Tramps," by Josiah Flynt. The writer has "been there" with a vengeance, having endured all the pleasures and pains of the wandering fraternity. He tells us of the relative merits of the various sections of North America from the tramp point of view, of the different orders of tramping, their dialect and habits. Few will not be astonished at the system and extent of their operations. Among the Eastern tramps especially, Mr. Flynt informs us, there are many men of intellect and force, especially in the departments of their trade which require "crooked work."

"His language is a slang as nearly English as possible. Some words, however, would not be understood anywhere outside of the clan. His personal traits are great conceit, cleverness and a viciousness which, although corresponding in the main to the same in other parts of the country, is nevertheless a little more refined, if I may use that word, than elsewhere. The number of his class it is difficult to determine definitely, but I believe that he and his companions are many thousands strong. His earnings, so far as my eight months' experience justify me in judging, range from fifty cents to over two dollars a day, besides food, provided he begs steadily. I know from personal experience that an intelligent beggar can average the above amount in cities, and sometimes in smaller towns."

Eleanora Kinnicutt draws the following sketch of Bismarck as she met him recently at Friedrichsruhe, in his

seventy-eighth year: He was "much taller than I remembered him, still erect, but with snow-white hair and mustache, a feeble gait, and an expression of physical pain on his kindly, earnest face. The stamp of power has remained upon face and figure; Nature in him for once collected all her forces, and poured them into an iron mold.

"He wore upon this occasion, as I believe is now his custom, a long black military coat, the military look being imparted more to the garment than by it; and around his throat, in place of a collar, a white kerchief, folded twice and tied in a careless knot. He gave me a kindly, hospitable greeting, and then, the prince apparently also hesitating in what language to address me, the princess exclaimed, 'Ach, Ottochen, du kannst Deutech sprechen.' The great man, although he has already taken his place in history as an accomplished linguist, and especially as a good English scholar, seemed relieved when he found that he need not lay aside his native tongue to be courteous to a visitor."

## HARPER'S.

PROBABLY the most important paper in the November *Harper's* is Mr. Frederic R. Coudert's on "Arbitration." The eminent lawyer and arbitrator bases his argument on the thesis that war is an anachronism, and makes a very trenchant brief review of the world's great warriors and their wars to show that the true test of a nation's civilization is its high estimation of human life. In Mr. Coudert's summary of the very important work that the United States has done in furthering the advance toward methods of international arbitration he assigns a very large place to the amicable settlement of the late Bering Sea controversy.

"Taking the arbitration as a whole, it must afford a singularly gratifying spectacle to the haters of war. Two great nations have entered into a friendly discussion before an enlightened court to settle a dispute which threatened to produce an armed conflict. The forms of law, precious to both nations, have been carefully observed by court and counsel; an earnest desire to bring out all the facts and all the arguments fairly to be based upon such facts has been apparent. The tribunal itself was admirably constituted. It was a *judicial* body, composed of jurists of fame deservedly bestowed. The indirect results of this submission to peaceful methods must far outweigh in importance the immediate advantages which either party may claim to have received. When an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of international disputes is shown to be easy and economical by arbitration, war seems to be not only cruel but ridiculous."

In an exceedingly entertaining article on "London in the Season," Mr. Richard Harding Davis tells of the extraordinary features of the London Concert Hall and its interest in and for politics. "It was in the music hall that a comic singer gave a new name to the Conservative party by singing, 'We don't want to fight, but by jingo,' etc., and it is in the halls that the young Briton is taught to sing, 'God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales,' and to hoot at the German Prince Henry, of Battenberg. I have heard a comic singer stop the orchestra and say to the audience, 'I don't think you could have understood that last verse.' The line was, 'And drive these German boors away.' 'Some of you applauded; you mustn't do that. You must hiss that line. Now, we will try that over again, and don't forget to hiss.' At which he would repeat the verse and the audience would hoot and hiss at the appropriate sentiment. Some paper—*Punch*, I think it was—described Lord Randolph Churchill as going from



shop window to shop window counting the number of his photographs exposed for sale, in order to compare them with those offered of Letty Lind and Mr. Gladstone, and so gauge his popularity. If an English politician really wishes to know what the people think of him, he should give up subscribing to a newspaper-clipping agency and attend the music halls. He would get a very good idea of his popularity there."

#### M'CLURE'S.

FROM the excellent number of *McClure's* that appears for November we have selected the paper on "The Personal Force of Cleveland," by E. J. Edwards, to review as a Leading Article. Miss Edith Thomas conducts the Real Conversation for the month with Mr. Frank Stockton, and manages to clothe the proceeding in a manner that might have been predicted of her, with far more delicacy—yet without loss of interest—than any of her predecessors. In a discussion of the suggestions and associations which furnished him with plots for his stories, Mr. Stockton said: "Of course, some suggestions are wholly involuntary. You do not know how or whence they come. I think of a good illustration of this involuntary action of the mind in conjuring up suggestion for a story. Some time ago, as I was lying in a hammock under the trees, I happened to look up through the branches and saw a great patch of blue sky absolutely clear. I said to myself: 'Suppose I saw a little black spot appear in that blue sky.' I kept on thinking. Gradually the idea came of a man who *did* see such a little spot in the clear sky. And now I am working up this notion in a story I call 'As One Woman to Another.'"

Mr. R. H. Sherard tells some marvelous things about "The Hypnotic Experiments of Dr. Luys," one of the latest adepts in this eerie branch of psychology. One queer thing brought out in his experiments, and shown in *McClure's* illustrations, is the repulsive effect on the hypnotic subject made by the south pole of a magnet, and a corresponding pleasing effect exercised by the north pole—thus suggesting some mysterious connection between the phenomena of mesmerism and those of electricity and magnetism. In speaking of the dangers resultant on the extensive practice of hypnotism, it is noteworthy that Dr. Luys and his *confrères* insist that, unjust as it may appear, the plea of having acted irresponsibly under the effect of a hypnotic suggestion cannot, when the safety of society is involved, be admitted as an excuse any more than drunkenness. This justifies the French law that none but licensed physicians should practice hypnotic experiments.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* begins with an autobiographical sketch of the celebrated portrait painter Franz von Leubach, who has made in oil the effigies of the greatest people of his time. The paper is illustrated with copies of some of these famous portraits. Herr von Leubach states that he rarely exacts long sittings from his august sitters, but approaches them in an attitude of conversational *bonhomie*, and, when he has become somewhat well acquainted with them, generally succeeds in catching some characteristic expression that is largely responsible for the fame of his work. Then, to fill out the dress and figure he utilizes a photograph in lieu of a model.

Mr. Howells continues his admirable series of papers elucidating his idea of an altruria in the first of certain letters that will relate the fortunes of the altrurian in New York City, and his impression of the social states there,

and this new field promises to be even more witty and valuable than the stranger's sojourn with the summer boarders.

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT contributes the first article of the month on "A Town in Sweden," continuing the series of articles on Scandinavia, begun in the last number. This "Manchester of Sweden" is, in spite of Baedeker's slur, in the author's opinion both beautiful and interesting, and if we are to judge from the accompanying photographs, may lay a valid claim to the distinction. It is charmingly situated on the Motala River, has large shipping interests, its schools are as perfect as those of Sweden generally, its charities munificent and best of all (for the consideration of the Chautauqua Co. Political Equity Club), the female population outnumbered the male by 4,000.

The chief interest in the number centres in the articles on Italy, translations from native authors, "Literature and Art in Italy," by Panzacchi, and "A Half Century of Italian History," by Prof. Alex. Oldrini. The first is a lament over the lack of influence exerted in this century by art over their literature, contrasting the painful fact with the abundance of tribute paid by other nations. Even Monti and Foscolo emerge but seldom from the shell of their "professional exclusiveness" into the light of past artistic ages. Oldrini contributes the second installment of his papers, this on the wars of independence from 1848 to 1870, the compact with France, Austria's defeat, the annexation of the Papal States and the overthrow of the tottering Bourbon throne.

#### THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

ONE of the finest pieces of satire which have appeared in the magazines for many months is the article begun in this number by one who signs himself Bokardo Bramantip. As "Huxleyan Professor of Dialectics in the University of Congo," he discusses the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln eighteen hundred years afterward. Looking back over the centuries, he questions the authenticity of the alleged Proclamation just as the modern agnostic does that of the Scriptures. The paper is to be concluded in the December number, and we reserve extensive comment until that time.

In "The Fossil Continent of Australia" William Seton, despite its abundance of technical terms, talks entertainingly of the strange forms of life which people that stranger land. Australia has changed comparatively little during recent geological periods and its marsupials, monotremes, singular birds and fishes interest us as representatives of ages that are dead and gone.

"Catholic Education at the World's Fair" is another addition to the illustrated as well as literary history of the monument to American genius. Of the articles of special interest to the *World's* readers, "The Essential Goodness of God," "Where God and Man Meet," and "The Negro Race: Their Condition, Present and Future," are most prominent.

The Paulists who edit this magazine have had it in mind for some time past to bring it within reach of an increasing number of people, and to accomplish this have successfully established a printing house of their own, later added the illustration feature, until now they propose to reduce the price of annual subscription to \$3. In this way they hope to reach and influence a Protestant as well as a Catholic public.



## THE NEW BOOKS.

### "TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR." \*

A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR THE TIMES.

A CASUAL observer looking at the outside of Mr. Stead's new Christmas story might mistake it for a schoolboy's slate. It contains no lettering of any kind. It is as like a school slate as the lithographers can make it. On the wooden edge of the slate is printed the name of the author, while the title consists simply of three figures :

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"Two and Two Make Four: A Story for the Times," is based upon the *Liberator* crash; and this leads up to the description of the *Daily Paper*, of which Mr. Stead has dreamed so long. Whether in its history or in its prophecy, it is a story which is certain to be so hotly discussed that it may be well to give an outline of the tale, which is unique among the Christmas publications of the year.

THE DEVIL FISH OF TO-DAY.

"Two and Two Make Four" is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to the crash of the *Liberator*, the second describes how the financial catastrophe led up to the foundation of the *Daily Paper*, while the third, which is supposed to be laid in the year 1900, is devoted to a gorgeous description of the wonderful things which are supposed to have been brought about in the next six years by the combined agency of the *Daily Paper* and a Fellowship founded under its auspices. The frontispiece, to a certain extent, gives the keynote of the whole of the story. It represents Spencer Balfour, who is at present sunning himself in South America, out of the reach of extradition treaties, as a devil fish or octopus; in whose grasp the luckless British investor is struggling for life. The motto is taken from Molière, whose graceless hero, Don Juan, declares that his only religion is that two and two make four. The author's point is that even this rudimentary religion has lost its hold on the public, and that, if confidence is to be re-established, we must take our stand upon the fundamental principle that two and two make four, and cannot, by any process of lying, be made to make three or five.

THE LIBERATOR AND ITS ROGUES.

The story opens on Christmas Eve of the year 1892, when an Oxford undergraduate is making his way on a visit to Mr. Dodds, of Streatham, who is easily recognized as Mr. Hobbs, of the *Liberator*. The story, however, opens when Mr. Dodds, of the *Emancipator*, is still figuring as a leading light in the Baptist church of South London; but the toils are closing round him, and Christmas finds him full of horrible alarm. A fortunate adventure, by which his young visitor, Dick Grant, was instrumental in saving the life of Nedelca, the only daughter of Lady Sidney Nestor, the titled wife of an American millionaire, fills him with a hope that he may, as a last stroke, secure the prestige of Mr. Nestor's millions in order to

postpone the impending crash of the *Emancipator*. There is no attempt to follow with minute accuracy the final struggles of that great thievish confederacy, but the outlines are followed sufficiently closely to enable any one to understand the nature of the desperate game which was played by Spencer Balfour and his confederates. In order to secure the support of Mr. Nestor, Mr. Spencer—for that is the pseudonym under which Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour is described—appoints Dick as his private secretary. Mr. Dodds endeavors to get the support of Mr. Nestor for the society, the secretary of whose vice-president had saved his daughter from a bloody death. Mr. Nestor, however, refuses to be drawn, and the rogues are thrown back on their own resources, which were rapidly running dry.

HOW IT WAS WORKED.

Dick's father, a minister in the South of Wales, is made the unconscious tool of the *Emancipator* gang. In a couple of chapters we have pictures, more or less drawn from life, showing how helpless is the honest investor, and how difficult it is for him to learn the truth about public companies. Dick's aunt has £500, taken from the local building society for fear of its insolvency, hidden in her mangle, while she in vain endeavors to try and find trustworthy guidance as to the best place in which to invest it. At length she writes to the local editor, who in turn writes to his member, who, being of the guinea-pig description, is easily induced by Dodds to give a certificate of solvency for the *Emancipator*, which even at that moment is tottering to its fall. Mr. Jeremy, the *Emancipator* agent, quickly has the widow in his toils. The £500 is soon on its way up to London, minus the agent's commission.

BURNLEY ELECTION, 1892.

The general election approaches, and Mr. Spencer summons Dick Grant to help him when seeking re-election for his Lancashire constituency. On the eve of the election, however, a letter not marked private arrives from Dodds, describing how Mr. Nestor had been killed in endeavoring to stop a runaway horse on the embankment opposite Cleopatra's Needle. Dodds exults that vengeance has overtaken the millionaire for his base ingratitude in not rescuing the *Emancipator* from its impending doom. The letter informs Grant for the first time of the attempt which had been made to exploit his act for the benefit of the society. An angry scene follows, at the close of which he is flung downstairs by Spencer, and picked up unconscious; nor is he able to go about until the election is over, and Spencer is back again in town receiving the congratulations of his friends and admirers. Then comes the crash.

THE CRASH AND ITS SEQUEL.

The doors of the *Emancipator* are closed, and far and wide throughout the land are spread the tidings of woe. In town and country, in remote Barrowdale where Dick and his companions are reading during the Long Vacation, and in the grim manufacturing town of South Wales, where Dick's aunt awoke with dismay to find that the savings of a lifetime had disappeared, the news creates universal dismay. To Dick's father, who had been ill and failing, the news is as a death blow. Dick hurried back to Wales, but found his father dying. He received with his parting breath an injunction to regard it as his

\*Two and Two Make Four. A Christmas Story by W. T. Stead, containing as an appendix a sample copy of Mr. Stead's proposed new forty-page daily paper. Bound in paper, post-paid to any address, for 35 cents. Address REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York.



duty to pay the interest of all those of his father's congregation who could prove that they would not have invested their money in the Emancipator but for the apparent confidence in the society shown by the old minister. It was the mortgage of a life, but Dick undertook it cheerfully, and after his father's funeral sermon had been preached, proclaimed from the steps of the pulpit his determination to dedicate the rest of his life to the fulfillment of the obligations which had been imposed upon him at his father's death-bed. After this scene the first part closes. It is a story complete in itself, and as long as most of the stories which are published in the Christmas annuals.

## LADY SIDNEY.

Part II opens with a description of the heroine, Lady Sidney Nestor, who had been left a widow by the sudden death of her husband on the Embankment. Lady Sidney is the type of the modern woman, accustomed from her childhood to ignore the disabilities of her sex, which in her case had no real existence. When this part of the story commences she is a widow under forty, with one daughter, Nedelca, the same whom Dick had rescued from the carriage wheels at Clapham Junction, and they are on their way to Rome. There Lady Sidney hopes to dull the edge of her own misery by musing among the ruins of departed empires and forgotten civilizations. Immersed for some time in her sorrow, she is indifferent to everything, nor can even the questionings of her lively daughter rouse her from her torpor. The first awakening was brought about by a visit which she paid to the catacombs, where she lost her guide and extinguished her light, and was left alone in that vast labyrinth of funereal honeycomb. Confronted with death in silence, solitude and darkness, Lady Sidney discovered that the will to live was strong within her, and in the depths of the catacombs she cried, "O God! if there be a God, deliver me for my child's sake." Soon after this she heard a distant tapping, and to her immense delight came upon Professor Glogoul, a leading character in Mr. Stead's Christmas story of last year, "From the Old World to the New," and who now reappears to play a still more conspicuous part in "Two and Two Make Four." The Professor, who is engaged in extracting a skull for the Ethnological Museum at Washington, leads Lady Sidney to the light by means of a thread left by a companion. When they regain the upper air they find that they are staying at the same hotel.

## THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

Some days afterwards Lady Sidney, while riding in the Campagna, was the means of saving the son of the Queen of the Gypsies. The old woman, who was near her death, hailed Lady Sidney as—

"Queen of a realm that is to be,  
But is not yet on land or sea."

Producing King Solomon's crystal, she bade the fair lady from beyond the sea read her fate. In the crystal Lady Sidney sees only a dim impalpable mass, which, however, clears, and a brick building faced with stone, surmounted by two towers flying the English and the American flags, is clearly visible. Then it faded away, and the crystal was clear once more. "That," said the old crone, "was your throne; now behold your sceptre." Again the mist overcast the crystal, and parting revealed the figure of Lady Sidney sitting at a desk and holding in her hand a magazine or pamphlet closely printed, but the contents of which she could not make out.

"Queen of a realm that is to be,  
But is not yet on land or sea."

said the gypsy, "I have delivered my message, and now

must be gathered to my fathers." As Lady Sidney left the camp news was brought her that the queen was dead, and she galloped over the paved road to Rome pondering in her mind what would be the meaning of this strange prophecy.

## FROM BEYOND THE TOMB.

It is again Christmas Eve. The Yule log had burned low, and Lady Sidney had retired to rest, brooding over the sorrowful memories of the last Christmas evening when her husband was still alive and well. She was wakened about midnight by a strange consciousness of a presence in the room. She saw a dim gray mist in the darkness, which gradually took palpable visible form, and the spirit of her husband stood by her side. The shadow bowed and kissed her, and she anxiously implored it to speak and tell her what she should do in order to carry out his wishes. "Go to St Peter's, to the English confessional," said her husband's spirit, "and there it will be told you what you must do." Lady Sidney was an agnostic at heart, and she would not believe although "one should rise from the dead." However, she was not able to resist the impulse which drove her to the English confessional. She entered it half resentful, but answered the inquiries of the priest by telling him exactly why she had come. This leads up to the colloquy which gives the keynote to the story:

Then addressing Lady Sidney, he said very tenderly, "My child, what do you believe?"

Resenting his attempt to catechise her, Lady Sidney answered somewhat defiantly, "I believe in nothing."

"That is impossible," said the priest; "faith of some kind you must have, for without faith you cannot live."

"No," said Lady Sidney, disliking to be preached at by an invisible priest behind a screen. "I don't believe in anything. I don't believe in God, and I don't believe in the devil. I don't believe in heaven, and I don't believe in hell. I don't believe in your church, and I don't believe in your Bible. I don't believe I have a soul, nor do I believe that the apparition that I saw was my husband, for all that seems to me to be too good to be true. I think that when the body dies the person dies, and there is an end of him forever." She bit her lip to restrain the tears which were pressing their way from under her eyelids, and was preparing for a vehement censure of what she felt in her soul was a somewhat insincere blasphemy, when to her astonishment the same voice went on: "That matters nothing. I did not ask you what you did not believe. I ask you again, What do you believe?"

Then she said: "Do you mean to say that it matters nothing what I do not believe?"

"It matters everything what you believe; what does not matter is what you do not believe."

"Well, really," she said, "except—" and she checked herself, but continued, "Although I am afraid that you think it is flippant, the only thing in which I believe is that 'two and two make four.'"

She was just going to apologize for the remark which she had uttered, feeling how unsuitable it was to quote Molière in the confessional box, when the voice from behind the partition said quickly and with an imperious ring in its tone, "My daughter, it is enough. Live up to that and it will suffice. Peace be with you!"

Bewildered and piqued, Lady Sidney felt that the interview was at an end. She rose from her knees and regained her daughter. Nedelca saw in a moment that the interview had by no means ministered to her mother's satisfaction,

"Well?" said she anxiously.

"I think I have been a fool," replied Lady Sidney shortly; "but I will tell you about it when I get home."



So saying, they entered the carriage and drove to the hotel.

Lady Sidney, however, had not long to wait for the key to the mystery. That very night when she returned to the hotel one of the Official Receivers of the Emancipator was dining with the Professor. After dinner he described the widespread misery and desolation which had been wrought by the failure of that society.

#### THE NEW ST. GEORGE.

Nedelca, whose imagination had been fired by the stories told by the Official Receiver and by the remarks of the Professor, no sooner was alone with her mother than she asked why she, Lady Sidney, could not play the part of a modern St. George. Lady Sidney protested that she had no faith, whereupon Nedelca replied that she believed that two and two made four, which, as the good priest said, was enough. Lady Sidney agreed to refer the question to the priest, and received from him the assurance that if she lived up to the light she had she would get more light.

About this time Dick Grant reappears upon the scene with one Jasper Sterling, whom no one will have any difficulty in recognizing as a more or less roughly drawn picture of the author of the story. They are in the Church of the Jesuits discussing the possibility of the appearance of a new Loyola. Dick declares that the saint who was most wanted was a new St. Dominic, who would wage war with fire and sword against fraud, which was the great heresy of an industrial age. That night, Lady Sidney and her daughter, accompanied by the Professor, go to the Colosseum to see the ruins by moonlight. When there Lady Sidney meets Sterling, who reproves her somewhat rudely for pining over the days of old. A conversation takes place, which leads up to the formation of the *Daily Paper*:

"Well, but what could be done? Take my own case for instance. I am anxious to do something to serve my generation; I have not genius, but I have a certain position, and I have more money than I know what to do with."

Sterling looked at her, and then said, "Say that again!"

Lady Sidney rather resented his brusque manner, but she repeated that she was anxious to do some good to her fellow men, and that she had more money than she knew what to do with.

Sterling's manner changed. "Tell me; you say you have more money than you know what to do with. Will you pardon me asking you a very straight question. If you saw a clear chance of doing good and realizing your aspirations, could you afford to throw a million of money into the sea?"

"I don't exactly see the use of throwing a million of money into the sea, but if the cause were worthy of it, I should not miss the money much."

"And you," he said, with unutterable scorn in his voice, "an Englishwoman, who could afford to throw a million of money into the sea to realize your ambition and to do good to your fellow-men, you sit here groaning over these miserable Romans, while you have in your hand a potential sceptre which would make you queen of a world immeasurably vaster than the Roman imagination ever conceived. Yes; queen of a realm that is not as yet bodied forth into material existence, but which might be if your faith were equal to your wealth."

#### DEW ON THE FLEECE.

Next day Sterling calls at the hotel and explains the way in which he proposes to start his paper, which is, of

course, identical with the means which Mr. Stead has employed for the starting of his new daily.

Sterling began to explain his scheme. "I am going to start a daily paper in London. I have no capital, and, what is more, I am not going to be beholden to any one by asking for it."

Sterling proposes to Lady Sidney that he will conduct the city editorship on the lines of "two and two making four," and carry on a holy war in the spirit of the new St. George if she will insure him against loss. This she is willing to do, but objects to being limited solely to the city office. She proposes to undertake the whole of the social side-shows of the paper.

#### SIX YEARS HENCE. THE PAPER.

The third part of the story is entitled 1900 A.D. It begins by describing the return of Professor Glogoul and his wife from South America, where they have been for the last six years. They come back to an altered world. London has been transformed, and England is Merry England once more. This transformation has been wrought by the *Daily Paper*. In his description of this change Mr. Stead brings to bear all the results of his experience as a journalist for more than twenty years. In the story Lady Sidney has certainly not spared her millions. She has bought the Emancipator building on the Thames Embankment, in front of which her husband was killed, built a National Theatre, established a Conservatoire of Music on the site of the Royal Aquarium, and has just settled the cost of a law suit which has footed up to £150,000.

#### THE FELLOWSHIP.

But even Lady Sidney's millions are inadequate for the task which the *Daily Paper* has in hand. The chief instrument by which it achieves its wonders is the fellowship or the union of all those who love in the service of those who suffer. Every Fellow subscribes the cost of a cigarette a day to the Fellowship Fund, and as there are supposed to be 500,000 Fellows, this represents an available income of £750,000 a year. Such a sum requires some spending, but the various branches of the Civic Church and the *Daily Paper* are adequate to the disposal of a much larger sum. For as the story proceeds it is evident that it is not so much the foundation of a daily paper, in the ordinary sense of the word, as the reincarnation in modern guise of the spirit of the Mediæval Church.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE.

After describing a great *fête* on the river, one of the many schemes contrived by the *Daily Paper* for the purpose of vivifying English life and reviving popular interest in the history of the past, the scene changes to Switzerland. There Dick Grant, the historical director of the modern Pilgrimage, finds his fate; and there an accident befalls Nedelca, for which the reader must be referred to the story, merely remarking that the author does not venture to carry his originality so far as to sin against the fundamental principle of a Christmas story that it should end happily.

The story, it will be seen, is an attempt to explain in the shape of a romance a scheme of social reorganization, worked out by journalistic methods energized by the fundamental ideas of the Christian Church as they found expression at the time when the great Churchmen saved civilization.

To many people, particularly to American journalists, the most interesting part of the Christmas book will be the actual sample of Mr. Stead's proposed daily paper, which is glued in as an appendix. It is a newspaper in



magazine form, containing forty pages, about equal in size to the pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It is in this form and upon the general lines of this sample-copy that Mr. Stead is proposing, some six or eight months hence, if all goes well, to launch a new morning daily in London.

The reader who would like to know just how Mr. Stead's daily paper will differ materially in plan from the established journals of the day must satisfy his curiosity by procuring a copy of this most remarkable of Christmas publications.

## NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

### SOME NOTEWORTHY BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

Longfellow—like many other literary men, probably—declared that biography made his most favorite reading matter. At this season we naturally expect a considerable number of valuable biographies and memoirs and this year is not exceptional. A number of books now on our desk tell something of the life of well-known Americans who have attained eminence in various fields. In "The One I Knew the Best of All" \* Frances Hodgson Burnett has taken her readers into her confidence and told them in a most delightful way the experiences, external but mainly internal, of her childhood days. She relates her history, from the earliest memories of her Manchester birthplace to the time when (having come to America) she entered upon her successful literary career. This was at an age when she was still really a child. The pleasant illustrations by Reginald B. Birch make her interesting narrative still more attractive.

"Hans Breitman"—or, if we give him his real name, Charles G. Leland—has for many long years been one of the more prominent scholars and writers in American literary circles. The recently issued volume of his "Memoirs" † spans the period from 1824 to 1870, and aside from the great autobiographical interest gives us many a valuable glimpse into various important movements of those four or five decades, both in America and in Europe. Mr. Leland has probably been wise in not aiming at a brilliant account, and in writing "as fully and honestly as I could everything which I could remember which had made me what I am." His portrait is given as a frontispiece.

Covering a still greater portion of our century than Mr. Leland's record is the correspondence of Asa Gray, which Jane Loring Gray has just edited in two volumes. ‡ Dr. Gray was one of the most eminent botanists of his time, and his name is familiar in every educated household in the land. His devotion to his chosen scientific pursuits began very early and remained with him to old age. From his letters we have information concerning his boyhood in the Empire State, his early professional struggles and triumphs, his journeys to Europe and his relations to many an eminent fellow scientist. The first thirty pages or so of Volume I were written by Dr. Gray as a beginning toward an autobiography, but, unlike Franklin, he never continued with the story of his own life. The illustrations of these volumes comprise a glimpse of the Cambridge Botanic Garden House in 1852 and at the present time, and portraits of Dr. Gray reproduced from photographs taken at various dates from 1841 (the original for this year was a daguerreotype) to 1886.

\* The One I Knew the Best of All. A Memory of the Mind of a Child. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

† Memoirs. By Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitman). 12mo, pp. 449. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

‡ Letters of Asa Gray. Edited by Jane Loring Gray. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 838. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

We do not ordinarily think of a work of literature as requiring any particular executive ability, but in the case of such a gigantic scheme as Mr. Hubert R. Bancroft conceived and carried out in his famous History of the Pacific Coast region, it is obvious that the power of literary generalship is very requisite. Mr. Bancroft's "Literary Industries" \* are mainly devoted to a story of his great work and of his aims, trials, methods and successes in its prosecution. The story begins back in the fifties and is brought down to the eighties. In his introduction to the memoir Mr. George Frederick Parsons closes his brief summary of the great work of Mr. Bancroft with the opinion that the History of the Pacific States is "one of the noblest literary monuments, not only of the country, but of the century." One realizes again from Mr. Bancroft's story that the difficulties in the way of so extensive a literary enterprise as his are to be overcome only by the most persevering and patient determination.

Mr. Alfred M. Williams' work upon Sam Houston and his times † is based upon a careful examination of various sorts of original records and upon conversation with men who knew the hero of Texas personally and furnished unpublished anecdotes of him. The book is a biography of one of the most striking public personalities of American history and the picture of one of the most interesting episodes in our national life. An American citizen's library will henceforth be incomplete without this book upon its shelves.

Of late years, Edward Eggleston has done considerable work in the history of our own country and ranked himself with those who belong to that important school of historians who aim at strictly accurate accounts, while at the same time searching out the more picturesque occurrences. It is fair to suppose that his own views and methods in historical treatment are influencing the "Delights of History Series" which he is editing. A recently issued volume ‡ of this series tells the story of Washington and is written, as the first, by Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye and is illustrated by over one hundred designs by Allegra Eggleston. Incidentally it is very interesting to compare the picture we have here of Washington, given with considerable detail and with great care to preserve the actual facts, to the portrait which Mr. Goldwin Smith gave us a few weeks ago in his outline of our political history.

Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has contributed to the Funk & Wagnalls Co.'s series of "American Reformers" a biography of Beecher, § whom Dr. Barrows con-

\* Literary Industries. A Memoir. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: Harper & Brothers.

† Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas. By Alfred M. Williams. 12mo, pp. 413. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

‡ The Story of Washington. By Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

§ Henry Ward Beecher: The Shakespeare of the Pulpit. By John Henry Barrows. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.



siders as the "Shakespeare of the pulpit." This biography is well fitted for popular reading, going straight to the personality of Beecher, being at the same time accurate, and yet not too labored. Dr. Barrows' purpose has been "to give in swift, flowing narrative the story of Beecher's spiritual inheritance, his interesting early development, his various achievements, sorrows and triumphs."

An important book which scarcely needs any notice made with the aim of attracting popular attention, is William Winter's tribute to a great American actor, who passed away only last summer.\* Mr. Winter speaks of Booth as a man, but more particularly as a dramatic artist who stood in the front ranks of his profession, and whose success did not lower his ideals. Among other interesting illustrations of the volume are representations of Booth as "Hamlet," as "Iago," as "Richelieu," and as "Benedick." The first play bill at Booth's Theatre, which was opened in 1869 with Booth as "Romeo," is also given.

Of another eminent actor of our day, we find an interesting account in the "Leaves from the Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini."† Readers interested in the current annals of the stage have already perused some of these leaves in the pages of the *Century*.

In the way of English literary biography, we have a reprint of Mr. Dobson's memoir of Horace Walpole,‡ and a little tribute to the life, character and genius of William Blake, § by Alfred T. Story. Mr. Dobson, as everybody knows, is particularly at home in the English literature of the 18th century, and can well summon up the pictures which naturally cluster about the author of the "Castle of Otranto." This edition of his memoir has portraits of Lady Montague, Holbein, Hume, Hannah More and other notable people. One really interested in literary history can scarcely afford to overlook any conscientious study, such as Mr. Story's appears to be, of so strange a genius as William Blake.

Under the title "Famous Voyagers and Explorers,"|| Mrs. Bolton has related the most important facts about Columbus, Marco Polo, John Raleigh, Livingston and a number of eminent Arctic explorers, Dr. Kane and Greely included. She goes a little out of the usual line of such books in telling the story of Perry's visits to Japan; but that account makes a very important and interesting chapter on the relations between America and our neighbors across the Pacific. Mrs. Bolton writes works which most boys ought to read, and most boys and other people like to read. This volume contains a goodly number of portraits.

As Volume XI of the series of "American Reformers" which he is editing, Carlos Martyn has written a biography of Gough.¶ Mr. Martyn's exceedingly vigorous and pungent style seems eminently well fitted to bring before our imagination the sufferings, triumphs, oratorical powers, earnestness and tremendous concentration of

\* Life and Art of Edwin Booth. By William Winter. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

† Leaves from the Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

‡ Horace Walpole: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

§ William Blake: His Life, Character and Genius. By Alfred T. Story. 16mo, pp. 160. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

|| Famous Voyagers and Explorers. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 500. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

¶ John B. Gough, the Apostle of Cold Water. By Carlos Martyn. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

purpose which characterized the life of the great temperance reformer. The pages are replete with anecdotes and keen sentences.

#### SOME FRENCH WOMEN AND THEIR TIMES.

It seems almost impossible to satiate the public appetite for well written accounts of the brilliant court life in France during the eighteenth and earlier centuries. The first of the works which we have placed in this group of books about famous French women is the fifth edition of Frances Elliot's "Old Court Life in France,"\* which was first published more than 20 years ago. Her account begins with Francis First and gives us the history of the most remarkable men and women of the monarchical circles from that time down to the death of "Le Grand Monarque." The series of admirable portraits includes those of Queen Elinor, the Duchesse D'Étampes, Charles IX, Catharine de' Medici, Louis XIII, Anne of Austria, Louise de la Vallière and many others. The author has made a life study of the French memoir-history, and the picturesque relation which she has produced is reliable, and has the freshness of work done without compulsion.

Hardly a month has passed of late in which we have not listed a translation of one of the works of the brilliant historical portraitist, Imbert de Saint-Amand. The last one to reach us happens to take up the thread of French court life just where Mrs. Elliot's volumes leave it, being the history of Louis XV, and of the women who clustered about that monarch.† Naturally, not a few of the chapters are given up to the Marquise de Pompadour. Saint-Amand's opinion of Louis XV, as given in his introduction, is perhaps rather more favorable than that of some historians: "In spite of unpardonable scandals he was not so odious a character as he has been painted. Weakness is the word that best characterizes him, not malignity. Take away his favorites and he might be, not simply a worthy man, but a great king." In this, as in companion volumes, the author points out certain moral lessons which indeed could scarcely be concealed in an account of French royalty and its environment in the later years of the last century.

Still another work—and one which is the most extensive of this group—is the translation by Cora Hamilton Bell, of the Life of Marie Antoinette,‡ by Maxime de la Rocheterie, which work had the honor to be crowned by the French Academy. This monumental work is apparently one of those which are possible only after years and years of close research and exacting literary labor, and which usually remain the standard authorities upon their respective subjects for lengthy periods. These two thick volumes with their wealth of illustration give the life history of one of the most noted women of the world, from the days when as a little child she expressed her wish to reign over the French, to that dark 16th of October, when the executioner Sampson held up her bleeding head to a populace crying "Vive la République!"

It is a curious and interesting fact that quite frequently a literary man has a sister whose qualities of mind equal or surpass his own. We believe critics affirm that this was the case with Maurice de Guérin and his sister

\* Old Court Life in France. By Frances Elliot. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 337-325. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.

† The Court of Louis XV. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

‡ The Life of Marie Antoinette. By Maxime de la Rocheterie. Two vols, 8vo, pp. 376-338. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.50.



Eugénie. The journal of the latter\* is an admirable piece of literary confidence. Eugénie seems to have had the same delicate sensibility and the same love of the beautiful, especially in nature, as that which made her brother one of the rare figures in 19th century literature. Her record, which begins in 1834 and closes in 1840, is full of references to Maurice, both before and after his death in 1839. Dodd, Mead & Co. have sent out a two-volume edition of this journal, handsomely bound and printed.

## HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.

Probably most readers would naturally connect the name of Mr. Charles Morris with his well-known "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors," though other of his works are also familiar. We sincerely welcome the four new volumes to which he has given the general title "Historical Tales."† His object therein, to quote his preface, has been "to cull from the annals of the nations some of their more stirring and romantic incidents and present them as a gallery of pictures that might serve to adorn the temple of history, of which this work is offered, as in some sense an illuminated ante-chamber." Mr. Morris devotes one volume to each of four great nations—America, France, Germany and England. The books are finely and quite fully illustrated, and the set, as a whole, is handsomely made.

The germ of Mr. Wm. Hepworth Dixon's essays upon "Her Majesty's Tower,"‡ which common speech knows as the "Tower of London," dates back as far as 1849. It would seem that the author has prepared an almost exhaustive account of the directly human matters of historic interest connected with "the most ancient and most poetic pile in Europe." Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have thrown upon the market an admirable two volume arrangement of this work from the seventh London edition.

The same publishing house has issued a new edition, in two volumes, of Carlyle's great picture of "The French Revolution,"§ an edition which ought to satisfy the demands of the most particular. It is printed from new plates and is rich and chaste at the same time. Many but not all of the nearly forty illustrations are portraits of famous men and women of the Revolutionary period, and all are a credit to the illustrator's art.

Some of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" are rather technical and it may be well to state that though Mr. Scaife's volume|| is issued as an extra number of that series, it is a real literary as well as an historical treat. He gives us a view of the

\* Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutin. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 283-239. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

† Historical Tales. The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Four vols., 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

‡ Her Majesty's Tower. By William Hepworth Dixon. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 370-399. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

§ The French Revolution. A History. By Thomas Carlyle. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 371-443. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

|| Florentine Life During the Renaissance. By Walter B. Scaife, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 256. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

whole social life, thought and tone of the old Florentine days.

Mr. Bandelier has done much work under the auspices of the "Archæological Institute of America," and the essays of his recently appearing volume\* are presumably authoritative. They relate in general to the Spanish occupancy of America, and bring to light much material which will be new to the average reader. In one of the shorter chapters Mr. Bandelier goes against our school histories—our older ones at least—in stating that "it is certain that Santa Fé was not founded till after the year 1607."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's view of the progress and present state of our Republic, †socially, educationally, politically, industrially, etc., has recently appeared in a revised edition in which the statistical matter is made consonant with the census of 1890.

Dr. Carus' "Appeal to the American People,"‡ for more attention to philosophical principles and attitude, was delivered as an address before the World's Congress of Philosophy at Chicago last August. The pamphlet in which he explains the fundamental idea and aims of the "Religion of Science"§ is the first of a paper-covered series which the Open Court Publishing Co. proposes to issue in bi-monthly numbers with the purpose of reaching a wide popular circulation. A recent issue of the series contains three lectures of the eminent scholar Max Müller|| published in the "Open Court" in 1887, and furnishing an introduction to his volume upon the "Science of Thought."

An ably written work, ¶ by one who has long been known as a student of philosophy and a writer upon various philosophic themes, originated in class-room discussions in the University of Wisconsin. The drift of philosophic thought from Pythagoras to Lotze is traced, by far the largest attention being given to the modern period, and the relation of the peculiarities of schools and individual thinkers to this general development is examined. Dr. Bascom has aimed not so much at a statement of historical facts as at an interpretation of their meaning, and these pages are not barren of his own ideas of the place and function of philosophy.

Mr. Sidgwick has broken away from the narrowness of text-book logic, and in his treatise\*\* has written, with as little technical confusion as possible, for the instruction of those interested in "the war against fallacy." The work is clear and systematic.

\* The Gilded Man (El Dorado), and Other Pictures of the Spanish Occupancy of America. By A. F. Bandelier. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

† Triumphant Democracy: Sixty Years' March of the Republic. By Andrew Carnegie. Octavo, pp. 561. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

‡ The Congress of Philosophy. An Appeal to the American People. By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

§ The Religion of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. Paper, 12mo, pp. 109. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 25 cents.

|| Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought. By F. Max Müller. Paper, 12mo, pp. 34. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 25 cents.

¶ An Historical Interpretation of Philosophy. By John Bascom. 12mo, pp. 531. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

\*\* The Process of Argument: A Contribution to Logic. By Alfred Sidgwick. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.



## TRAVEL, EXPLORATION AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

"Poco Tiempo" \* (*pretty soon*) is the phrase which tells the story of the tone of life in New Mexico; the land of "sun, silence and adobe," as Mr. Lummis calls it upon his first page. He has given us a charming account of the ways of the people, of their folk-songs, of the Apache warrior and of a thousand and one interesting things about New Mexico. His narrative is greatly assisted by about two score illustrations from his own photographs.

Mrs. Peary lived comfortably for a year within eighty miles of the spot where Greely's party met their death by starvation. She has with some reluctance consented to give to the public an account of the days spent in those Arctic regions, and her book † is one of the most interesting issues of the season. The small tribe of Eskimos with whom she came in contact is entirely cut off from the rest of the world, and her observations of their mode of living has an ethnological value. Many admirable illustrations increase our interest, and Mr. Peary has added to his wife's record an account of "The Great White Journey Across Greenland."

Mr. Whitman's book about Austria ‡ grows out of a belief that this region, which is comparatively neglected by tourists, is the "most fertile as well as most picturesque part of the continent." His pages present a careful study of the racial elements composing the Austrian people, of the social stratification, of woman, of the army, etc., etc., with the aim in view of furnishing a "small contribution to the study of the psychology of nations."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell is a niece of Charles Godfrey Leland, and in her very young days fell under the inspiration of his scholarly researches in gipsy lore. She has written an easy and agreeable account of travels made in company with Mr. Pennell among the Romany people in Hungary. § Portions of her narrative have previously appeared in the *Century*, but the thirty illustrations which Mr. Pennell furnishes for the book are new and make an attractive addition.

A second edition of "An Account of a Journey from Bordeaux to Genoa in the Escargot," || as the sub-title reads, has just come to our desk. It is a sumptuous volume telling the fascinating story of a unique and picturesque overland trip, which the author made in the winter of 1889-90. Mr. John Wallace has prepared fifty illustrations after sketches by the author. All in all it makes one of the most noticeable gift books of the season.

The fact that the present edition of Mr. Knight's "Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Gilgit and the Adjoining Countries" ¶ is the third would seem to show that the book has had a kind reception, for the travel itself took place only two or three years ago. The author's narrative is not a theorizing one, but a record of his own personal observations. Some portions

are naturally a bit more interesting to an Englishman than to an American, yet it is a readable volume for all. More than fifty illustrations go with the text.

The general nature of the "Boone and Crockett Club" can be easily inferred from its name, but the editors of its admirable volume on "American Big-Game Hunting" \* give us some further interesting information concerning its object. The illustrations of the book, sixteen in number, are for the most part reproduced from *Scribner's Magazine*. The list of those who contribute articles includes each of the editors, Archibald Rogers, Owen Wister, W. D. Pickett and other members of the club. This is, in all probability, the time of year when we enjoy best a good stirring account of adventurous exploits.

Doctor James Johnston is a plucky and independent man, of Scotch blood, not yet forty years old, who, after an experience of fifteen years as a missionary in Jamaica, undertook an extensive exploring trip through the jungles of Africa. † Sailing from England early in the spring of 1891, he landed on the western coast of the Dark Continent, and, unaccompanied by other white men, with an expedition planned by himself and independent of any support by society, government, patron or commercial schemer, made a successful trip by foot of four thousand five hundred miles across South Central Africa. Doctor Johnston's great purpose was first and foremost to obtain the facts about the tribes, climate, resources, missionary enterprises, etc., etc., in these regions, and the purpose of his book is to relate simply, without effort for romantic effects, the results of his observations. He is direct and fearless in his criticism of certain other (unreliable) writers upon Africa, of the inexcusable actions of the British South African Company, of foolish young missionaries who rely upon faith rather than quinine to overcome the inevitable fever, etc. This trip was not undertaken without danger from climate and savagery, but not a man of the exploring party was lost, nor was it found necessary to do anything more than terrify with the weapons—reliable and loaded, we may be sure—which Dr. Johnston carried. One of the most interesting things to note regarding the results of his experiment is the success attained in photographing even the wildest of the African tribes. His volume is made extremely attractive by more than fifty full-page photogravure illustrations from the snap shots of his own camera.

Notwithstanding the general degradation of many of the African tribes and the unkindness with which nature treats them, romance finds its way into their brains and they possess a body of imaginative tradition. Some few of the stories which Stanley has now gathered into a volume ‡ have been printed in the *Fortnightly Review*, but they have not found place in any of his previous books of travel. He has aimed to record with as much fidelity to original recitals as possible the legends told about the camp fires, which are "the choicest and most curious that were related to me during seventeen years." They entertain us with the savage's conception of the creation and with his versions of animal lore. The work has very abundant

\* The Land of Poco Tiempo. By Charles F. Lummis. Octavo, pp. 322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

† My Arctic Journal: A Year Among Ice-Fields and Eskimos. By Josephine Diebitsch-Peary. Octavo, pp. 240. New York: The Contemporary Publishing Co.

‡ The Realm of the Hapsburgs. By Sidney Whitman. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

§ To Gipsyland. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

|| Across France in a Caravan. By the author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." Octavo, pp. 416. New York: Anson D. Randolph & Co. \$4.50.

¶ Where three Empires Meet. By E. F. Knight. 12mo, pp. 543. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

\* American Big-Game Hunting. The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Edited by Theodore Roosevelt and George B. Grinnell. Octavo, pp. 845. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co. \$2.50.

† Reality versus Romance in South Central Africa. By James Johnston, M.D. Octavo, pp. 353. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

‡ My Dark Companions, and their Strange Stories. By Henry M. Stanley. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.



illustration and will become a worthy addition to our shelves which hold the folk-stories of the world.

### ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES AND LITERARY COLLECTIONS

A very attractive little group of recent books gives pictures of different sides of New England life, principally in the earlier days. Miss Earle's chapters upon "Domestic Service," "Supplies of the Larder," "Sports and Diversions," "Raiment and Vesture," etc., etc.,\* will richly reward the reader. Some of the "Old Colonial Homes"† which Mr. Drake has selected for anecdotal and architectural account and pictorial illustration are those of Paul Revere, Hancock, John Adams, Edward Everett, John Howard Payne, etc. Some of us have often wondered why a book was not made which was devoted entirely to that district school life of which we hear so much in detached bits. Such a book, satisfactory in every respect, is Mr. Johnson's, ‡ which is divided into "Part I, Upon Old-Fashioned School Days, 1800-1825;" "Part II, The Mid-Century Schools, 1840-1860;" "Part III, The Country Schools of To-day," and "Part IV, How the Scholars Think and Write."

Mr. Twichell's edition of Winthrop love letters § makes a handsome book, and has a portrait of John Winthrop and *fac-simile* of his handwriting and that of his wife, Margaret.

When Thackeray made his visit of 1852-53 to the United States he brought with him as a sort of "factotum and amanuensis," Mr. Eyre Crowe. || That artist took occasion to make a good many amusing sketches of American life as he saw it, and now they are given to the public in book form with an accompanying light-running text. A delightful volume is made thereby.

The new edition of "Shakespeare's England" ¶ revised and with a very large number of illustrations will be a holiday gift of unusual charm. Miss Repplier's new collection of essays \*\* has all of the literary flavor and reference to bygone days of more leisure than our own which are among her most striking characteristics.

The short paragraphs of Mr. White's book †† are jottings of such thoughts as might naturally come to an observing and reflecting man who has had considerable experience in the world. They are not all new, but for the most part are pointed and vigorously independent. Mr. White has arranged his "thought diary" into sections, with such titles as "Life," "Man," "Faith," "Reputation," "Humbug," "Law," "Sin," "Politics," etc.

\* Customs and Fashions in Old New England. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

† Our Colonial Homes. By Samuel Adams Drake. Size, 7¼ x 11¼ inches, pp. 211. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.50.

‡ The Country School in New England. Text and Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Quarto, pp. 102. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

§ Some Old Puritan Love Letters. John and Margaret Winthrop—1618-1638. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

|| With Thackeray in America. By Eyre Crowe, A. R. A. Octavo, pp. 195. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

¶ Shakespeare's England. By William Winter. 12mo, pp. 254. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

\*\* Essays in Idleness. By Agnes Repplier. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

†† Humanics: Comments, Aphorisms and Essays. By John Staples White. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.

The wisdom represented in the brief selections which Mr. Clouston has brought together\* is that of Goethe, Cervantes, Longfellow, Von Humboldt, and other modern writers, in part, but to a far larger extent it is drawn from the ancient Eastern thinkers, from Hindoo, Chinese, Persian, Greek and Jewish sages and sacred books.

Mr. Brown's editorial labors have resulted in a book ‡ which is capable of furnishing a vast amount of amusement and, especially in the selections of blundering sentences duly corrected, no little valuable grammatical instruction. He has seemingly made a pretty thorough search in order to obtain his large collection of rich "bulls and blunders."

Mr. Barrett Wendell's essays are true to the title of his collection §—they are eminently American. Among the most interesting of his graceful and lucid chapters are those upon Whittier and upon "Mr. Lowell as a Teacher." This last essay was first printed in *Scribner's* some few years ago, and gives a charmingly novel glimpse of Lowell's personality and habits.

"Method and Result" § is the first volume of the series of Huxley's "Collected Essays," and contains articles written at various dates from 1866 to 1890. We are again reminded that Huxley is not only a great scientist, but a writer with charming literary style.

Balzac is rich in quotable utterances of philosophical insight and literary finish. A tiny volume of bits translated from his works || makes a convenient, admirable introduction to the treasures of the "Comédie Humaine."

### CRITICISM, ART AND THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

Maurice Thompson's critical perception is well known to be serious and morally sensitive. A recent little work ¶ from his pen embraces a number of lectures before the students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Mr. Thompson seems to us not to be quite so discriminative in his opposition to the "realists" as Bourget's recent *Forum* article asks that Americans be. In British criticism two volumes \*\* of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Literary Gems" series are at hand. Henry Russell Wray has written a sketch giving the history of etching in the United States, †† which will probably interest all American artists, to say the least.

\* Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Wise Sayings. By W. A. Clouston. 16mo, pp. 134. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

‡ Bulls and Blunders. Edited by Marshall Brown. 12mo, pp. 304. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1.

§ Stelleri, and Other Essays Concerning America. By Barrett Wendell. 16mo, pp. 217. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

§ Method and Result. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

|| Miniatures from Balzac's Masterpieces. Translated and compiled by S. P. Griffen and F. T. Hill. 32mo, pp. 104. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

¶ The Ethics of Literary Art: The Carew Lectures for 1893. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo, pp. 89. Hartford, Conn.: Hartford Seminary Press. \$1.

\*\* Ideas of Truth. By John Ruskin. "Literary Gems" series. 3 mo, pp. 90. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

†† The Study of Poetry: An Essay. By Matthew Arnold. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 74. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

‡‡ A Review of Etching in the United States. By Henry Russell Wray. 12mo, pp. 91. Philadelphia: R. C. Penfield. \$1.



Prof. Charles Eliot Norton writes an introduction for all the volumes belonging to the "Brantwood" edition of Ruskin's works. This edition needs no other comment than a repetition of the statement that it is the only American edition authorized by the art critic, and that he has given it personal attention in the matters of illustration, paper, binding and type. The "Elements of Drawing" \* was first published in 1857, but the present volume is a reproduction of the edition of 1859, with an index added. Professor Norton tells us that he knows no better book than this "to put into the hands of one who desires to form a correct judgment concerning the engravings and pictures which every day puts before his eyes."

For all practical purposes Mr. Underwood's two volumes upon "The Builders of American Literature" are entirely new, though they are based partially upon the "Handbook of American Authors," first published some twenty years ago, and very widely used in schools and families. The "First Series" † of the author's new manual contains an historical introduction upon our earlier literature in general, and facts and critical estimates of those authors born before 1826 whom Mr. Underwood considers of enough importance to come under his title. The notices are short and the list of writers (which by the way includes several important literary workers still living) is a large one, containing the names of such men, not "purely literary," as Hedge, Hopkins, Theodore Parker, Everett, Professor Park, etc. An appendix contains several pages of notes upon "some mostly forgotten poets."

#### POETRY OLD AND NEW.

Mr. Hamlin Garland has a privilege which can belong to comparatively few literary workers—that of being the exponent and forerunner of a movement far larger than the possible achievement of any single man or woman. His vigorous faith in the future of a great Mississippi Valley literature stirs the pulse of every person born or living between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, and commands the attention of all who are interested in American letters. Mr. Garland is not sectional; the literature he represents and foretells is great because America is great, not because the Father of Waters flows through a fertile region; great, above all, because it is striving to understand and truthfully reveal the "human heart by which we live." His recent article in the *Forum* has whetted our appetite for the poems of his just-issued volume. From pages in which the spirit of Whitman is, perhaps, the predominating literary influence, and the skies, winds and prairies of the interior States the predominating influences from nature, we select the following characteristic verses:

##### MY PRAIRIES.

I love my prairies, they are mine  
From zenith to horizon line  
Clipping a world of sky and sod  
Like the bended arm and wrist of God.

I love their grasses. The skies  
Are larger, and my restless eyes  
Fasten on more of earth and air  
Than sea-shores furnish anywhere.

I love the hazel thickets; and the breeze,  
The never-resting prairie winds; the trees  
That stand like spear-points high  
Against the dark blue sky,  
Are wonderful to me. I love the gold  
Of newly shaven stubble, rolled  
A royal carpet, toward the sun, fit to be  
The pathway of a deity.

I love the life of pasture lands, the songs of birds  
Are not more thrilling to me than the herd's  
Mad bellowing—or the shadow stride  
Of mounted herdsmen at my side.

I love my prairies, they are mine,  
From high sun to horizon line.  
The mountains and the cold gray sea  
Are not for me, are naught to me.

Under a very characteristic title,\* we find a new collection of verses of the popular Hoosier poet. In these pieces the whole range of Riley's wonderful art is well represented, from the old favorites, "The Raggedy Man," and "Our Hired Girl," to the more moralizing "Dead Selves," the peculiar negro rhythm of "My White Bread," to poems showing the closest perception of nature, as for instance, "A Vision of Summer," and to the pathos of "The Dead Wife." All that needs to be said of E. W. Kimball's illustrations are that they enforce Riley's own exquisite humor and pathos.

While mentioning these poets of the Mississippi Valley, Riley and Garland, it is perhaps appropriate to notice a little volume of Western college verse † published some months ago by the undergraduates of Iowa College. We would say that it was a surprisingly successful little volume, only we are inclined to believe with Mr. Garland that the time has already come when one need not be surprised at literary success in either the verse or the prose productions of the West. The verse of "Under the Scarlet and Black" is for the most part exceedingly smooth and finished in technique, while many pieces show a very real and marked poetic spirit. Naturally enough the collection, as a whole, favors rather more of the bookish world than of the characteristics of the life of nature and man in the Hawkeye State. The little volume has been promptly welcomed and received as a worthy forerunner of larger things to come.

Genuine lovers of poetry receive Mr. Gilder's scant volumes with eagerness because they find in his verse the noblest and unmistakable elements of poetic art. "The Great Remembrance," which is the longest poem of a new collection, ‡ was read in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last summer, upon the occasion of the annual reunion of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac." It is a stirring and yet above all a reflective poem. Of the forty companion pieces only about a half score have appeared previously in print. A number are occasional, while the "Book of Songs" contains seven exquisite lyrics. Mr. Gilder turns almost invariably to human rather than to external nature, and the subjective emphasis of much of his verse is strong.

\* Poems Here at Home. By James Whitcomb Riley. 16mo, pp. 187. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

† Under the Scarlet and Black. Poems Selected from the Undergraduate Publications of Iowa College. Edited by Herry S. McCowan and Frank F. Everest. 12mo, pp. 95. Grinnell, Iowa: Herald Publishing Co. \$1.

‡ The Great Remembrance and other Poems. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo, pp. 87. New York: The Century Co. 75 cents.

\* The Elements of Drawing. In Three Letters to Beginners. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 415. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. \$1.50.

† The Builders of American Literature. By Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 315. Boston; Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.



It is a pleasure to find now and then the verse product of scholars who are more eminent in other literary fields than in the poetic. Three volumes which excite such pleasure have recently come to our desk. We may fairly presume that to a scholar of Mr. Smith's characteristics and pursuits translation from the Latin is a delight rather than a forced task. In various meters, and with the attempt to render into English principally the "thought, tone and choice expressions" of the old Romans, Professor Smith has given translations\* from Horace—"whom for some occult reason one loves the better the older one grows"—Martial, Lucretius, Catullus, Ovid, Lucan and a few other noted poets of the noble Latin group. The flavor of these verses is not that of the classroom, but of a scholar's sympathy—poetically—with the freedom and rejoicing of the old pagan life, and with its questionings also. Doctor Hale very modestly states that he has collected his poems,† ranging over a half century of his life, for his children and grandchildren and "some other friends." The verses are some of them ballads of New England history; some relate to college days and alumni events, some few were born of the war, some are translations, and a considerable number are from sermons or of Biblical cast. Doctor Hale, as everybody knows, is very versatile. He would not, however, wish himself to be called a great poet. There are a great many people interested in him and his long life work who will be glad to have this new evidence of his mental and spiritual activity, and they will find much of his verse excellent in itself. Under a very modest title‡ Colonel Higginson and Mary Thacher Higginson have each given about a score of delicate and pleasant little poems, largely of a lyrical nature, many of which have already appeared in various American periodicals. Those which Mr. Higginson has written show some of the same qualities as appear in his genial essays. The numerous dainty little illustrations are very attractive.

The verses which Mr. Guild has gathered into a volume§ have been written at various times during the last forty years, some of them having appeared in the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* in New York, early in the fifties. A considerable number are occasional in character, several having been written for Mr. Guild's comrades, the old school boys of Boston; others are narrative, reflective or lyrical. Mr. Guild's verse is uniformly smooth and his book, aided by the best efforts of the publishers and the illustrations by Charles Copeland, will furnish considerable pleasure to a good many readers.

We do not remember to have seen Mr. Robert B. Hale's name on a title-page heretofore. Within his supposable first volume|| of less than one hundred reading pages the reader finds a considerable number of love lyrics. Some of them are thrown into the old French forms so popular with many of our versifiers to-day. There are also poems of religious imagination, all of a tender and sympathetic quality, and showing a genuine poetic feeling.

\* *Bay Leaves*. Translation from the Latin Poets. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 101. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

† *For Fifty Years: Verses Written on Occasion, in the Course of the Nineteenth Century*. By Edward E. Hale. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ *Such as They Are: Poems by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mary Thacher Higginson*. 12mo, pp. 74. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

§ *From Sunrise to Sunset*. By Curtis Guild. Size, 7½ x 10 inches, pp. 165. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$6.

|| *Elsie, and Other Poems*. By Robert Beverly Hale. 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: R. B. Hale & Co.

If one is searching for new editions or new arrangements in the verse of great English poets of our century, the following books offer him a choice: Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have issued a handsome two-volume edition of Shelley's poetry,\* being the one which Professor Dowden supervised, but with several poems added and revision made since the publication in England. The edition is therefore a very complete one. It is in all respects well fitted for holiday uses, and the portrait of the poet, with the other illustrations by F. T. Merrill, H. W. Pierce, E. H. Garret and Charles Copeland, eight in number, are exquisite. Those who find the pleasure of reading a literary classic greatly increased by worthy setting on the part of the publishers will be satisfied with the thirty little volumes making up the five series of Messrs. Putnam & Sons' Literary Gems. Three members of the last series we notice on other pages of this book department. The volumes containing the poems of Keats† and of Rossetti‡ are graced by frontispiece portraits of the poets. For an oblong-shaped holiday edition of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"§ Francis H. Underwood has written an introduction of several pages and J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., has furnished an even score of full-paged and appropriate illustrations. Miss Rose Porter has made an attractive little book of selections from Tennyson,|| inserting many of the shorter poems *in toto* and giving extracts, suggestive and complete in themselves, from the more extended pieces. She has grouped these selections under the heads: "An Olio of Treasures," "Men and Women," "Immortelles" and "Nuggets of Gold." In two chastely but attractively bound volumes¶ Mr. Horace Parker Chandler has brought together a rich collection of poetry relating to the joys and sorrows of wedded life, to the world of childhood and to themes naturally associated with these. In these pages Mr. Chandler, who is something of a versifier himself, continues the excellent compiling work which he begins with the two volumes of "The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry." Every day of the round year has its quota of poetical sentiment and thought.

#### BOOKS OF EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL VALUE.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing has for many years been known as one of the most prominent students of our college statistics, and of the problems connecting themselves with modern American collegiate life. The little book which he calls "Within College Walls" \*\* is not mainly a statistical book, yet the accuracy and breadth of Dr. Thwing's knowledge of facts and figures make it more valuable. It

\* *The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley*. Edited by Edward Dowden. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 705. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

† *The Eve of St. Agnes and Sonnets*. By John Keats. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 88. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

‡ *The House of Life: A Sonnet Sequence*. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 112. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

§ *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Size 7¼ x 11 inches, pp. 57. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

|| *Immortelles in Loving Memory of England's Poet Laureate*. Selected and Arranged by Rose Porter. 16mo, pp. 181. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$1.

¶ *The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry. A Collection of Love Poems for Every Day in the Year*. By Horace Parker Chandler. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 271-292. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

\*\* *Within College Walls*. By Charles Franklin Thwing. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.



is just the book to place in the hands of young men who are about to enter college, in the hands of their parents, or in the hands of any other people interested in the relation of college life to character and post-collegiate usefulness. The chapters treat of "The College and the Home," "Certain College Temptations," "College Government," "The College and the Church," etc. We have said that the book was not mainly statistical, but the last chapter gives an interesting tabulation which shows that of the 15,142 persons honored with a position in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," somewhat more than a third are college alumni.

Some months ago we noticed the Rev. Thomas Stanley Treanor's book about the life and work of some of the sturdy seamen of the Goodwin Sands. His new book\* has rather more of a religious character than the first, and is full of anecdotes of his very interesting experiences as a Chaplain of the "Missions to Seamen," among these travelers of the great deep who congregate in the Goodwin Sands harbor. Mr. Treanor writes well, and his pages, with comparatively little ecclesiastical flavor, give us the story of a manly man's work among his fellows. The sailors of every nation with whom he has come in contact seem generally to have a deep respect for the verities of religion, though not much interested in creeds or ceremonies. The book is well illustrated.

Of somewhat unique character and value are the chapters upon "The Spiritual Life of the Early Church," "The Spirit of German Mysticism," the "Devotional Literature of England," and "The Spiritual Life in Some of its American Phases," and others, by various authors, which are gathered into a volume as "Spiritual Studies of Devotion and Worship."† In these pages the best spirit of broad and reverent thought obtains. To some extent the basis of the book is biographical.

Most readers will naturally have some interest in the books which Chinese Gordon found most companionable. One of these is a series of religious counselings of a somewhat mystical nature,‡ by Dr. Joseph Hall, who was Bishop of Norwich about the middle of the seventeenth century. H. Carruthers Wilson in his introduction to a reprint of this work (in which the favorite passages of Gordon are indicated by marginal lines) states that the other two best beloved works of the General were the "Imitation of Christ" and Hill's "Deep Things of God."

Of books of a directly religious and devotional character we have, first, one containing a series of helpful words from writings of Edward Everett Hale.§ These have been carefully selected, and the left-hand page illustrations are helpful to an appreciation of the thoughts. A second edition of Miss Case's little book of religious meditation|| has been issued, and gives evidence that its quiet and sincere views of life have been satisfactory to many people. Some have compared it with the "Imitation of

Christ," but it by no means has the forced piety of Thomas à Kempis's work. Another book now appearing in a second edition is made up of bits of prose and verse of a devotional nature, which the author, whom we believe is a Unitarian pastor, rightly calls "Uplifts of Heart and Will"\* Irene A. Jerome has gathered a number of wise and noble utterances regarding friendship,† and her publishers have given them a rich setting worthy of the season.

Mr. Gordon is General Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. In "I, Myself,"‡ which is written in a rather disjointed but electrical and highly rhetorical style, he throws out a large number of thoughts respecting various phases of individuality, as considered in a moral and religious light.

Some chapters of advice to young preachers§ are the outcome of Dr. Cuyler's large experience, and are now reprinted from the columns of the "Golden Rule."

Spurgeon's two chapters|| have all of his wonted strength of style and fervor of Evangelical belief. Mr. J. Rendel Harris's "Membranda Sacra"¶ appear to be summaries of talks given a number of years ago in devotional meetings at the Cambridge University, England. Dr. Macmillan's twenty sermons\*\* are scholarly and to some degree exegetical, yet their real bearing is upon the problems of the personal religious life.

Some months ago public attention was called to the secession of the Rev. Henry A. Adams from the Episcopal Church and entrance to the Catholic Communion. Mr. Adams is still a very young man, but his sermons†† show a vigor and maturity of thought which seems to indicate an unusually profound religious experience. Dr. George D. Boardman's tractate upon the Founder of Christianity‡‡ is one of the most concise and direct statements of its subject we have ever seen. In "The Two Bibles"§§ he compares the revelations made through the Scriptures and through Nature.

Most people whose labors in the Sunday school field have been directed by the International Sunday School Lessons have for many years been accustomed to find great assistance in Dr. Pentecost's comments on these lessons. With 1894 he begins a new series, || following the

\* Uplifts of Heart and Will. Religious Aspirations in Prose and Verse. By James H. West. 16mo, pp. 106. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 50 cents.

† I Have Called You Friends. By Irene E. Jerome. Size, 7 x 10 inches. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

‡ I, Myself. By James Logan Gordon. 12mo, pp. 91. Boston: The Little Book Publishing Co. \$1.

§ The Young Preacher. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

|| Complete in Christ, and Love's Logic. By C. H. Spurgeon. 32mo, pp. 144. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

¶ Memoranda Sacra. By J. Rendel Harris. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

\*\* The Mystery of Grace, and Other Sermons. By Hugh Macmillan, D.D. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

†† The Larger Life. By Henry Austin Adams, M.A. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

‡‡ The Problem of Jesus. By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

§§ The Two Bibles. By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D., Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

|| Bible Studies: International Sunday School Lessons for 1894. By George F. Pentecost, D.D. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

\* The Log of a Sky Pilot: or, Work and Adventure Around the Goodwin Sands. By Rev. Thomas Stanley Treanor. M.A. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

† Spiritual Life: Studies of Devotion and Worship. 12mo, pp. 198. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.

‡ Christ Mystical; or, The Blessed Union of Christ and His Members. By Joseph Hall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Co. \$1.25.

§ Helpful Words. From the Writings of Edward Everett Hale. Selected by Mary B. Merrill. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

|| The Love of the World: A Book of Religious Meditation. By Mary Emily Case. Second edition. 16mo, pp. 92. New York: The Century Co.



same general plan of his previously issued Bible Studies. Rev. F. B. Meyer's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews\* is, as we might judge from Mr. Meyer's other books, rather a religious work than an effort in Biblical criticism for its own sake.

The Fleming H. Revell Co. publish in a booklet† an address which Mark Hopkins gave in his later years before the young men of New York City. A portrait of the venerable thinker and educationalist is given as frontispiece. The same publishing firm issue a set of six volumes called "Fresh Lights on Biblical Races,"‡ which embody the results of researches made in Eastern lands by the eminent English philologist and ethnologist, Professor A. H. Sayce. In "The Early Spread of Religious Ideas, Especially in the Far East,"§ the author maintains that "before Abraham there was revelation and it is recoverable." He has lived for nearly a half century among adherents of Eastern religions, and believes that "The Monotheism of China and Persia are a survival of the revelation made to Enoch, Noah, and other primeval patriarchs," etc.

#### NATURAL, SANITARY AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Mr. Romane's elaborate criticism|| is applied to the whole course of Weissmann's scientific theorizing on heredity and evolution, including that thinker's essay of this year upon "The Germ-plasm." Portions of this criticism have previously appeared in "The Open Court," and that part which refers to Weissmann's system in its earlier forms has been withdrawn from the forthcoming Part II of Dr. Romane's "Darwin and after Darwin," in order that it might here be placed with the most recent discussion of that system.

Professor Kemp originally collected and arranged the materials which comprise his new volume¶ in connection with lectures upon economic geology at Cornell and at the Columbia College School of Mines. The data are based partly upon his own direct observations in various parts of the country, but he has made a special point of furnishing very complete bibliographical references. The book "presupposes some acquaintance with geology and mineralogy," and furnishes by text and sixty-seven illustrations an account of all the important metal-bearing resources of our country so far as discovered. To stimulate further investigations in this field has been one of the main purposes of the author in publishing the book.

A popular treatise\*\* from the "medico-psychological standpoint," has little sensationalism and little speculation. The chapter upon "Sleeplessness and its Prevention" one may find of practical service.

\* The Way Into the Holiest. Expositions of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

† Modern Skepticism in Its Relations to Young Men. An Address. By Mark Hopkins, LL.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 39. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 25 cents.

‡ Social Life among the Assyrians and Babylonians. By A. H. Sayce, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

§ The Early Spread of Religious Ideas, Especially in the Far East. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.20.

¶ An Examination of Weissmannism. By George J. Romane. 12mo, pp. 230. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

|| The Ore Deposits of the United States. By James F. Kemp, A.B. Octavo, pp. 318. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. \$1.

\*\* Sleep and Dreams. From the German of Dr. Friedrich Scholz. The Analogy of Insanity to Sleep and Dreams. By Milo A. Jewett, M.D. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Dr. Poore is an English physician of large professional and personal experience in the matter of sanitary needs, and with rather severe criticism to make upon present sanitary methods. He explains that he has chosen the title "Rural Hygiene"\* because he has practically given up the problem of a correct sanitation for city populations, believing, after a twenty years' London residence, the solution impossible under our existing condition of overcrowding. These essays on "The Living Earth," "The Home," "Air," "Water," "Burial," etc., many of which have been previously published, are written mainly for English readers, but they are not at all inapplicable to our American life. Dr. Poore has some hard words to say against the "concentration of population in cities," and against the rush and the sky-aspiring buildings of Chicago in particular.

Mrs. Campbell's book for housekeepers†—published first in 1880—was written with the idea that it might prove of service to classes as well as in the home. It has suggestions upon hygiene and the general economy of a household, in addition to an ample supply of receipts and cooking directions.

The author of "A Handbook for Mothers"‡ is an English woman physician of experience and has given a great deal of plain, very practical advice relative to the exigencies of motherhood.

Mr. Butler has not written for the housewife, as one might suppose from his title,§ but for the novice whose entomological interest is scientific rather than domestic. His pages are kept as free as possible from technicalities, and are graced with seven plates and with a good many small illustrations. It is surprising, perhaps not altogether comfortable, to know what a host of insects belong properly under the adjective "household."

We have in paper covers a reprint of an essay|| recently printed in two numbers of *The Contemporary Review*, with a postscript upon "Professor Weismann's Theories," which also appeared in the same periodical.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The latest product of Mr. Crawford's fertile pen¶ does not carry us to the genial Southern skies of Italy, or introduce us to types of cosmopolitan character, but remaining at home, tells in a very realistic way a tale of modern life in New York society, of domestic infelicity, business crash, love, gossip and final happiness. Mr. Crawford's characters are sharply and strongly drawn, and though the events of the story are exciting in themselves, the persons who play a part therein, villainous and good—we need hardly add, never "pious" in the old sense—are the real centres of our interest.

\* Essays on Rural Hygiene. By George Vivian Poore, M.D. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

† The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking. By Helen Campbell. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ A Handbook for Mothers. By Jane H. Walker. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

§ Our Household Insects: An Account of the Insect Pests found in Dwelling Houses. By Edward A. Butler. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

|| The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." By Herbert Spencer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 69. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

¶ Marion Darche. A Story Without Comment. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.



Mrs. Burton Harrison's story recently running in the *Century*, and now put into pleasant book form, \* deals with much the same grade of New York society as that portrayed in "Marion Darche." Mrs. Harrison is perfectly at home in the field which she cultivates in fiction, and her pictures of society life in the American metropolis to-day are not only interesting, but presumably accurate. The ten or a dozen fitting illustrations of C. D. Gibson are retained in the book form of the story, and add not a little to its interest.

Another tale which has been familiar to us in magazine pages, and which now appears in book form, is "The White Islander"† of Mrs. Catherwood. Mrs. Catherwood has been fortunate in having discovered a portion of American history capable of excellent results in fiction and having made it her own in a very successful way. "The White Islander" is a romance rather than a novel in the modern sense of the word, and is the love story of a young English trader and a French maiden, whose lives are thrown together upon the Island of Mackinac in the early ante-Revolutionary days. There are Indian men and women also who impress us as real people, and Mrs. Catherwood's treatment is essentially true to history, though very picturesque.

Mr. Frederic's "The Copperhead"‡ is still another distinctly American story. It is a clear and strong recital of the trials of a New York farmer, who was independent enough to bear the taunts and even persecution of his neighbors on account of his "copperhead" views, and sensible enough to forgive his son when he comes back wounded from the Union service, and to accept his son's friends as his own. The lovers of the tale could, of course, scarcely be any other people than the wounded son, and the daughter of a rabid Abolitionist neighbor.

A little story, by Lynde Palmer, § has plenty of sentiment, but is one of the brightest and most wholesome pieces of fiction for young people which we have noticed lately. Its characters are genuine youthful Americans of our own day.

"An Unknown Heroine"|| is a woman known to history as Mrs. Van Metre, of Virginia, and in telling her story Mr. Chittenden (author of "Personal Recollections," 1840-90) has kept very near the actual facts. During the Civil War Mrs. Van Metre played a very noble part toward a wounded Union soldier from Vermont, at a time when her own husband was a prisoner in the Federal hands. In every way her story is worth telling, and Mr. Chittenden has told it in such a clear, straightforward way as to make it of great interest. In the book are portraits of the heroine and the man whom she nursed back into life.

Though a considerable part of Mr. Sullivan's pages ¶ are occupied with life in Paris, his principal characters are American; in fact, one of the pleasantest things in the novel is the satisfaction in which the hero, after a Euro-

pean experience of several years, settles down to a happy life in his New England home.

About a year ago we noticed Mrs. Douglas' pleasant little story of American home life, "Sherburne House." Under the title of "Lyndell Sherburne" \* she has written in the same cheerful vein an interesting sequel to her earlier story.

Mrs. Wheatley's first published story† is a delicately conceived and elicately executed bit of love fiction, written mainly in the autobiographic form, though a good deal of dialogue is introduced. The very simple story is a sad, somewhat romantic one, and none the worse for that reason.

Mrs. Chanler's admirers consider her story‡ which has been running as a serial in *Town-Topics* to be one of her strongest productions. It is the dialect tale of the love trials and the untamed nature of a young girl belonging to the ginseng digger class in Virginia.

A fresh and interesting love story § with the scenes laid in a little village in the old Empire State, and in our own day, comes from Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Russell has added one to the already long list of books which pictures in the literary spirit an ideal social organization.¶ He has discarded divisions into chapters, and has adopted the rather unique arrangement of marking the change of topic by paragraphs and side headings. Mr. Russell treats, among other subjects, those of "Sub-Cœlum" religion, education, professional life, burial places, sanitation, money earning, scientific labor, etc., etc.; all from the point of view of a literary dreamer, perhaps, rather than from that of an iconoclastic reformer.

Miss Dougall's novel "Beggars All," gained very high commendation from the press, and a new story ¶ from her pen is able to sustain that commendation. It deals with life in the Dominion in the forties and touches in an interesting way upon the famous "Millerite" excitement of the early part of that decade.

"John Strange Winter" in a purposeful novel \*\* has given a strong account of two people in love with one another, who are separated by differences in religious belief. "The Bishop" really believes that which his position demands, but the woman whom he wishes to make his wife, becoming entirely a skeptic, is honorable enough to tell him her feelings, and thereby make a marriage with him impossible.

Mrs. Steel has apparently exerted herself to produce a complicated plot and to supply a sufficiency of tragic and exciting events.†† She had resources enough left, however,

\* Lyndell Sherburne. A Sequel to Sherburne House. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

† Ashes of Roses. By Louise Knight Wheatley. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

‡ Tanis, the Sang-Digger. By Amélie Rives. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Town-Topics Publishing Co. \$1.50.

§ A Hillside Parish. By S. Bayard Dod. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

¶ Sub-Cœlum: A Sky-Built Human World. By A. P. Russell. 16mo, pp. 267. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

¶ What Necessity Knows. By L. Dougall. 12mo, pp. 445. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

\*\* The Soul of the Bishop. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

†† Miss Stuart's Legacy. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

\* Sweet Bells Out of Tune. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

† The White Islander. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

‡ The Copperhead. By Harold Frederic. 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

§ A Question of Honor. By Lynde Palmer. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

|| An Unknown Heroine. An Historical Episode of the War between the States. By L. E. Chittenden. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Richmond, Croscup & Co.

¶ Tom Sylvester. A Novel. By T. B. Sullivan. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.



to throw the real interest of the love story very largely into the strongly differentiated characters. The scenes for the most part occur in Anglicized India. English military life there in all its features seems very familiar to the author, and she has described it with vigor and in detail.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued a handsome two-volume translation of Dumas's Story, sub-titled "A Romance of the Court of Louis XV."\* As frontispieces, we have, respectively, "At the doors of the Comédie Française" and "Comtesse Mailly."

The lovers of Mr. Haggard will find that his new romance,† resting partly on Prescott's History, contains accounts of stirring, adventurous events and the series of brilliant pictures which one might expect from the alluring title of "Montezuma's Daughter." The full page illustrations are strictly in keeping with the spirit of the tale itself.

In "The History of a Bearskin"‡ we have one of those graceful, half-playful, wholly delightful bits of portrayal of peasant life which are eminently French. Of the numerous illustrations, some are very amusing.

In Mr. Jackson's story§ and in that of Marie Corelli|| there is a certain common element. The former is a carefully studied "picture of a life in the age of King Solomon" and in his country, while the latter is a romance in which the events in the New Testament narrative of the trial of the Messiah, of his burial and of his resurrection furnish the stimulus to the author's imagination. The stories in the "Oak-Leaf Series" of the Fleming H. Revell Company can be relied upon to arouse a healthy and lively interest. Of the two which come just now from the pen of Evelyn Everett-Green—both are stories of English life—"Tom Heron of Sax"¶ is a spirited tale concerned with the early rise of Methodism about the middle of the last century. Each of the books is illustrated. Dealing with religious history also is "One Snowy Night,\*\* which relates the evangelizing mission of Gerhardt to England in the eleventh century, and the cruel persecution which he and his followers received. We list a number of other novels†† comment upon which is forbidden by lack of space.

\* *Olympe de Clèves. A Romance of the Court of Louis Fifteenth.* By Alexandre Dumas. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 542-519. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

† *Montezuma's Daughter.* By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

‡ *The History of a Bearskin.* From the French of Jules de Marthold. Octavo, pp. 190. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

§ *The Son of a Prophet.* By George Anson Jackson. 16mo, pp. 402. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

|| *Barabbas: A Dream of the World's Tragedy.* By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

¶ *Tom Heron of Sax. A Story of the Evangelical Revival of the Eighteenth Century.* By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

\*\* *One Snowy Night.* By Emily Sarah Holt. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff.

†† *The Curb of Honor.* By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Anglo-American Publishing Co. \$1.

†† *Asleep and Awake.* By Raymond Russell. 12mo, pp. 199. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.50.

†† *Born in the Wind.* By Rev. William Adams, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 50 cents.

†† *Where the Tides Meet.* By Edward Payson Berry. Paper. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: The Arena Co. 50 cents.

## SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

In his preface Mr. Eggleston explains that the word "Duffels"\* is applied to the "indefinite collection of objects of manifold uses, camp utensils, guns, fishing tackle, and what-nots, with which an Adirondack guide sets out for the wilderness." Under so happily chosen a title the author has gathered about a dozen of shorter tales which he has written at different times during the last quarter of a century. Various in time, subject and treatment and literary art, it may be safely said that they are all entertaining stories.

A new group of "Stories from Scribner"† begins with a little piece of Brander Matthews called "Memories," which is followed by three other stories of considerable diversity, but all in one way or another relating to war: "A Charge for France," by John Hurd, Jr., "Sergeant Gore," by Le Roy Armstrong, and "The Tale of a Goblin Horse," by Charles C. Knott. Theodore Hampe, W. L. Metcalf and others have furnished the daintily little illustrations.

Most of Mrs. Jewett's stories‡ deal with the various types of sturdy and practical New England people with which our American writers have made us so familiar. Some at least of these tales have already been printed in the magazines. There is not one which is not able to bear rereading. The author's heroes and heroines are real people, made of common stuff, like ourselves, and capable of arousing a lively interest in our hearts as well as our minds.

Without any slavish ideas of strict translation, Mr. Harris has turned into English fifteen tales from the French of Frédéric Ortolí.§ In them the speaking lions, snails, sheep, monkeys and other wild and domestic animals furnish us a rich store of amusement and not a little wisdom. Mr. Harris is of course perfectly at home and in his best element in this particular region of the charming world of fiction. "Loony John" is a character in every way worthy to be ranked as a brother to the famous "Hans im Glueck."

Between covers which will fit well into an upper coat pocket|| Mr. Clinton Ross has drawn for us imaginary portraits of Wolfe, the first Lord Fenwold and Talleyrand, and of certain real or imaginary companions to these men. He seems to have the power of recreating the atmosphere of bygone days. Another diminutive book,¶ dainty in every way, contains five bits of fiction or description about European travel, and a rich supply of black and white designs, both sketches and illustrations being the work of Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

The story which gives its title to Mr. Doyle's new collection,\*\* as well as several of the others, relates to rather rough pioneer colonial life in Australia. Two or three of the stories are particularly humorous, and all have plenty of movement and spirit. Mr. Doyle has not disappointed

\* *Duffels.* By Edward Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

† *Stories from Scribner. Stories of the Army.* 32mo, pp. 186. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

‡ *A Native of Winby, and Other Tales.* By Sarah Orne Jewett. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

§ *Evening Tales. Done into English from the French of Frédéric Ortolí.* By Joel Chandler Harris. Authorized edition. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

|| *Two Soldiers and a Politician.* By Clinton Ross. 32mo, pp. 139. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

¶ *Thumb-Nail Sketches.* By George Wharton Edwards. 32mo, pp. 113. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

\*\* *My Friend the Murderer, and Other Mysteries and Adventures.* By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Lovell, Caryell & Co. \$1.



those readers who have learned to expect something of the adventurous in his pages.

The "Monsieur Motte," by Grace King, published a few years ago, gave its author a high position among our writers of fiction. Her new volume \* comprises a series of short stories of life in New Orleans and other Louisiana regions, which are supposed to be told on a Southern balcony of a summer's evening. Stockton† and Aldrich‡ are two of our most eminent home story writers whose art serves to make this present holiday season a most enjoyable one.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated a number of the stories§ of the great Polish romancer, Sienkiewicz, one of whose longer novels (rendered into English) we noticed a few months ago.

Olive Schreiner has never failed, we believe, to attain a deep moral tone in her work, and her style is eminently artistic in its lucidity and finish. The very short story which gives its name to her new volume|| was written "many long years ago" for her brother's school magazine. It and the third story of the group show a profound sense of the fatalistic element in life, but the second is happily a much more cheerful sketch.

Some of Ouida's romantically told sketches are well fitted for juvenile reading, but it seems more appropriate to classify her new collection¶ among books for older people. The three tales besides "A Dog of Flanders" are love stories of French life, smoothly told, and by no means lacking in tragical and sentimental qualities. Edmund H. Garret has helped our interpretation of the author by means of half a dozen interesting illustrations.

The sketches and stories of Daudet which he brought together under the attractive, if somewhat deceptive, title of "Letters from My Mill" \*\* do not lose their charm and delicate finish in Mr. Potter's translation. The frontispiece is an excellent etching of the French author; Madame Madelaine Lamaire has furnished a large number of full-page illustrations which are done in colors, and to George Wharton Edwards we owe the decorative head pieces. In contents and appearance, therefore, the volume will make a very acceptable holiday gift.

Many a hearty and wholesome Christmas laugh is provoked by the volume containing a large number of sketches of Mr. Anstey, †† which originally appeared in *Punch*. Half the humor, of course, lies in the twenty-five illustrations of J. Bernard Partridge. A little more like the ordinary short story and yet keeping pretty well within the limits of light humorous sketches are the illustrated "yarns" "Told by the Colonel," ‡‡ who is supposed to be a typical American good fellow.

\* *Balcony Stories*. By Grace King. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

† *The Watchmaker's Wife, and Other Stories*. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

‡ *Two Bites at a Cherry. With Other Tales*. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

§ *Yanko, the Musician, and Other Stories*. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. 16mo, pp. 281. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

|| *Dream Life and Real Life. A Little African Story*. By Olive Schreiner. 16mo, pp. 91. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

¶ *A Dog of Flanders, and Other Stories*. By Louis de la Ramé (Ouida). Octavo, pp. 245. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

\*\* *Letters from My Mill*. By Alphonse Daudet. Quarto, pp. 263. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.

†† *The Man from Blankley's, and other Sketches*. By F. Anstey. Quarto, pp. 151. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

‡‡ *Told by the Colonel*. By W. L. Alden. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

## OLD FAVORITES IN FICTION AND THE DRAMA.

It is fitting that the holiday season installment of the noble "International Limited Edition" \* of Scott's novels should include, along with "The Monastery," the two volumes devoted to "Ivanhoe." Mr. Lang, in his editorial introduction to this romance, has some interesting things to say in favor of the imaginative treatment of fiction as opposed to the accurately historical; and to certain rather stern critics of "Ivanhoe" he ventures the proposition: "We cannot all be old and bilious and melancholy, nor is there truly any virtue in these conditions of mind and body." We have heretofore called special attention to the rich illustrations which make perhaps the best new departure in this fine edition of Scott. The etchings of the four new volumes are fully up to the standard.

If after re-reading our Scott we still wish to linger in the regions of the great romances nothing can be better than to turn to the old favorite "Lorna Doone," † which tale of the seventeenth century has held its own now for twenty-five years. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company's two-volume edition is in every way admirable. The photogravure frontispiece and the sixteen other full-page illustrations are from the well-known drawings of Mr. Frank T. Merrill.

In the line of condensed and classified reproductions of Shakespearian plays, the "Tales from Shakespeare," which Charles Lamb and his sister wrote out of their great admiration for the foremost Elizabethan, are as fresh now as in the year 1807. The volume which contains these tales as edited and introduced by the Rev. Alfred Ainger‡ is furnished with an excellent portrait of the dramatist and with many illustrations of the plays themselves. It is very suitable for a holiday gift. The J. B. Lippincott Company have prepared a series of four compact and convenient volumes, § two of which contain the Lamb versions, while the other two are a continuation by Harrison S. Morris and tell the story of "Love's Labor's Lost," the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Troilus and Cressida," and of the English and Roman historical plays, i. e., all those dramas of Shakespeare which Charles Lamb and his sister omitted. Each volume has four excellent full page illustrations.

Two eighteenth century comedies which are very naturally mentioned together, and were in fact produced only three years apart, are Sheridan's first play "The Rivals" || and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." ¶ The latter play has been given a merited place among the "Literary Gems" of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, all of which are bound in full morocco, with gilt top and a frontispiece in photogravure. The new edition of "The Rivals," hand-

\* *The Waverley Novels*. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XVI-XVII, "Ivanhoe;" Vols. XVIII-XIX, "The Monastery." Octavo, Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co. \$2.50 each volume.

† *Lorna Doone. A Romance of Exmoor*. By R. D. Blackmore. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

‡ *Tales from Shakespeare*. By Charles and Mary Lamb. 18mo, pp. 395. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

§ *Tales from Shakespeare*. Including those by Charles and Mary Lamb. With a Continuation by Harrison S. Morris. Four vols., 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4.

|| *The Rivals: A Comedy*. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Quarto, pp. 184. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

¶ *She Stoops to Conquer; or, The Mistakes of a Night*. By Oliver Goldsmith. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 134. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.



somely printed and handsomely bound, is most noteworthy for its illustrations by Frank M. Gregory—five aquarelles and nearly two score full-page and lesser pictures in black and white. Lovers of the genial English comedy of a hundred years and more ago will be pleased with these old favorites in new dress.

Another book which appears in gay holiday attire is Mrs. Barr's love story of New York life in the "restless days of A. D., 1775,"\* in which the charming little Dutch maiden Katherine Van Heemskirk plays so conspicuous a part. Mr. Hampe's four designs in color and his very numerous black and white illustrations are entirely in the spirit of the romance. Miss Warner's "Queechy,"† like its fellow novel "The Wide, Wide World," has had forty years or so of vigorous life and many readers will be glad of the new edition with illustrations by Frederick Dielman which the J. B. Lippincott Company have just thrown upon the market.

We believe the translation of "Anna Karénina,"‡ which Mr. Dole made some few years after the original was completed, was the first rendering of Tolstoi's great novel into English. This edition of his translation contains a striking portrait of the Russian author and a half-score other full-page illustrations. It is very convenient to have a modern classic of such length, well printed and stoutly bound in a single volume.

#### PARTICULARLY FOR GIRLS, OLDER AND YOUNGER.

This season furnishes a new and revised edition of Mr. Wm. M. Thayer's book on "The True Woman."§ There is a frontispiece portrait of Mary Lyon, whose character and achievements are among the principal themes treated. The volume is rather anecdotal in nature, and some readers may consider it a bit too moralizing; but it is a safe and sensible companion for any young girl who wishes to make the most of herself. For rather more mature young women it will be a pleasure to hear what Lida Rose McCabe has found out concerning college life to-day at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Sage, Bryn Mawr and other schools, from personal visits and other reliable sources.¶ Her articles, which we believe have been printed already in journalistic form, have, in a general way, a considerable statistical value.

A book of particular interest and quite out of the ordinary line is that containing a half dozen plays¶ which sprang from the brain of the "Little Women," and were acted by them with such modest theatrical equipment as the Concord household could furnish, more than forty years ago, when "Jo" and "Meg" were about half way through their 'teens. A stern critic would probably not consider the technical qualities of these romantic trage-

\* The Bow of Orange Ribbon. A Romance of New York. By Amelia E. Barr. Octavo, pp. 372. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

† Queechy. By "Elizabeth Wetherell." New Edition. 12mo, pp. 642. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

‡ Anna Karénina. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. 12mo, pp. 773. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

§ The True Woman: Elements of Character Drawn from the Life of Mary Lyon and Others. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ The American Girl at College. By Lida Rose McCabe. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

¶ Comic Tragedies, Written by "Jo" and "Meg," and acted by the "Little Women." 16mo, pp. 317. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

dies perfect, but they are of interest to all who are interested in Louisa Alcott.

Of stories for girls, some of the best are a collection of eight\* from the pen of "Susan Coolidge" (illustrated), with scenes laid at home and abroad; one of Elizabeth W. Champney's "Witch Winnie" books,† full of interesting things which occurred to American art students in the French capital, and attractively illustrated by J. Wells Champney; Miss Ray's pleasant tale‡ of home life in a Connecticut town, in which the characters are natural and strongly drawn, and the 1st issued of the long series of popular "Elsie Books."§

In "Rachel Stanwood"¶ we have a glimpse of the stirring days of the underground railroad in New York City, and become acquainted with some negro characters, as well as with other people rather more fashionable. Laura E. Richards' delicate sketch¶ is "The Story of a Child," but it contains grown-up men and women also and is adapted for either older or younger readers.

Girls who have just reached their 'teens or who have not yet reached them will find "Out of Reach" \*\* an English story with considerable plot and mystery. Miss Yechton's book †† relates the power of a simple-hearted child in reconciling her father and a gruff old aunt, and contains an amusing old negress servant. The author states that her main characters were, or are, real people. "Lilla Thorn's Voyage" ‡‡ and "The Children's Pilgrimage" §§ are both wide-awake English stories with plenty of incident. Ida Waugh has given us pictures of most of "Twenty Little Maidens" ¶¶ whom other little maidens far more than twenty will find good company.

The princess whom Mr. Barry's fancy has created ¶¶ is a delicate little body who does not live to reach womanhood. She has a questioning, imaginative spirit and finds the restraints of her high position burdensome and hard to understand. The author's pen has told her story wonderfully well, and American children who read it will sympathize with "Margarethe," and be glad that they live in a land where every little girl may be a princess if she will, and no one must be. The book contains several good illustrations and is attractive in printing and binding.

\* The Barberry Bush, and Eight Other Stories About Girls for Girls. By Susan Coolidge. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

† Witch Winnie in Paris; or, The King's Daughters Abroad. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ Margaret Davis, Tutor. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

§ Elsie at Ion. By Martha Finley. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

¶ Rachel Stanwood. A Story of the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. By Lucy Gibbons Morse. 12mo, pp. 441. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

¶ Melody. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

\*\* Out of Reach. A Story. By Esmé Stuart. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

†† Ingleside. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

‡‡ Lilla Thorn's Voyage; or, "That for Remembrance." By Grace Stebbing. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

§§ The Children's Pilgrimage. By L. T. Meade. 16mo, pp. 366. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

¶¶ Twenty Little Maidens. By Amy E. Blanchard. Octavo, pp. 160. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

¶¶ The Princess Margarethe. By John D. Barry. Octavo, pp. 178. New York: Geo. M. Allen Co.



## STIRRING STORIES FOR BOYS.

As usual, this Christmas season brings a large number of admirable stories of the stirring sort for boys, many of them by well-known writers in this line, and most of them very entertainingly illustrated.

If a reader wishes a tale which will give a good deal of historical information, here is a little group from which he can select: Mr. Butterworth gives us an interesting story of the young Washington and his companions\* and appends to this fiction proper the famous journal of the dangerous and useful trip Washington made to the French forts way back in the fifties. Mrs. Seawell's book †—with a ship in full sail upon its cover—gives a spirited account of our great naval hero's career, and she has taken pains to furnish a reliable historical basis to the story by a perusal of original documents in the shape of log books, journals, letters and the like. The popular writer, Mr. W. O. Stoddard, tells the boys about "Guert Ten-Eyck," ‡ a courageous and natural lad, of Dutch descent, who actively participated in the events of the early Revolutionary days which took place about New York City. He also gives a glimpse of the struggles and dangers of the pioneer settlers in Western New York and their relations to the Indians at a time when Wyoming and Cherry Valley were terms of current history. § The author of "The Chilhowee Boys" || has recorded the narrative—in all essentials a true one—of family experiences in Kentucky just before the war of 1812 broke out, when the frequent appearance of bears and other signs of the wilderness still stirred the boyish heart. "Oliver Optic," still writing his fascinating books at an advanced age, has given in one of the "Blue and the Gray" ¶ series a vigorous story of a young naval hero who distinguished himself in the closing year of the Civil War.

Here are a few books whose interest, aside from the story, is geographical rather than historical. Mr. Stoddard's "The White Cave" \*\* is reprinted from the pages of *St. Nicholas*, and has its scenes laid in some rather risky regions of Australia. John Boyd—"merchant sailor, man-of-war's-man, privateersman, pirate and Algerine slave"—tells his own story, †† which, one hardly needs to say, is of lively interest. He first went to sea, from New York harbor, in the last year of the last century. Mr. Adams in "Young Americans Afloat" ‡‡ open the second series of his "All-Over-the-World Library," and continues to tell about Louis Belgrave and his companions. Mutiny, mystery, fighting, loss and rescue are some of the exciting elements of the English sea story of "The Lost Trader." §§

\* Boys of Greenway Court: A Tale of the Early Days of Washington. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

† Paul Jones. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

‡ Guert Ten-Eyck. A Hero Story. By W. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 258. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. \$1.50.

§ On the Old Frontier; or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois. By William O. Stoddard. Octavo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

|| Chilhowee Boys. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

¶ A Victorious Union. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 361. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

\*\* The White Cave. By Wm. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

†† John Boyd's Adventures. By Thomas W. Knox. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

‡‡ American Boys Afloat; or, Cruising in the Orient. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

§§ The Lost Trader; or, The Mystery of the "Lombardy." By Henry Frith. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

## JUVENILE LITERATURE.

It is hardly possible, thanks to our common human nature, to bring a little group of good books together under the general appellation "Juvenile" without including some which are as readable for a mature person with a genial heart as for the children themselves. So that several of the volumes we notice just here might with some propriety find place in other groupings of this department.

As to the fairies, they are as much alive as ever at this time of year. One may see a good deal of them in a highly agreeable way if he will accept the trained leadership of Lewis Carroll as he opens to Alice the mysteries which lie "Through the Looking Glass." \* This is a very attractive holiday book, with many illustrations and with wide decorative margins to every page. Christmas would not be Christmas, either, without a new edition of Mr. Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," † which has charmed the hearts of English-speaking people, old and young, for so many years, and remains at the very head of the literature of the fairy folk. Mr. Fergus Hume has told us ‡ the contents of some of the books he was permitted to read in the library of King Oberon, which was, of course, well equipped in the lines of faery lore. Mr. Hume, as well as Mr. Carroll, sprinkles a bit of verse here and there through the pages, and his text has been illustrated by M. Dunlop. In the new edition of "Wood Magic," § by one who saw deep into all the secrets of nature—Richard Jefferies—any one who really cares to know what the birds, foxes, the wind and other usually uncommunicative creatures think and feel, can have his curiosity satisfied. Mr. Gilman's narrative || (the record of a child's dream) personifies notes, rests, tempos, clefs and other signs in musical notation. Most little people interested in music will enjoy reading the book, and they will probably, like the original dreamer, go back to the labor of "practice" with a greater zest because of their greater insight into musical secrets.

Mr. Lang rather apologizes to the children for offering them a book of true stories ¶ in place of the accustomed fairy tales, but after all he has edited this volume for the sake of its charms and "would not dream of imposing lessons" upon his readers. Mr. Lang is directly responsible for some of the chapters, and for others we are indebted to Mrs. Lang, Mrs. McCune, Miss Alleyne, etc. Among other stories are those of Grace Darling, "The Spartan Three Hundred," "Kaspar Hauser," "Leif the Lucky," "Cervantes," and "The Conquest of Montezuma's Empire."

For the lad or girl who wants to live over again the days spent last summer at the great Exposition, "The Century

\* Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There. By Lewis Carroll. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

† Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By Lewis Carroll. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

‡ The Chronicles of Fairyland. Fantastic Tales for Old and Young. By Fergus Hume. Quarto, pp. 191. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50.

§ Wood Magic. A Fable. By Richard Jefferies. New Edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

|| The Musical Journey of Dorothy and Delia. By Bradley Gilman. Oblong 8vo, pp. 79. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ The True Story Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 51. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.



World's Fair Book,"\* which is supposed to record the sight seeing of two young New York City boys, will make an acceptable Christmas present. Its illustrations, of various sizes and subjects, number more than one hundred and fifty.

Miss A. G. Plympton has told us about a rough and rather unreliable young soldier† who wins the affection of little Robin, the captain's son, when older heads are suspicious. In a time of great danger "Doogan" shows himself a hero and loses his life in rescuing the men who had been unkind to him. "Black, White and Gray"‡ are the colors of three kittens who go into as many English country homes. We hear also about the children and the "grown-ups" of these families, and in a very pleasant way.

All that it is necessary to say about the "Children's Year-Book"§ is that the compiler has had the very worthy purpose of helping children from seven to fifteen years old "to form the habit of reading each day at least a few sentences from the Bible or some religious book," and that she has carried out that purpose successfully. Her selections from non-Biblical writers are sometimes in prose and sometimes in verse. Mrs. Dorr's little poem|| about the daily pasture wanderings of a cow has been given pictorial comment in the shape of a large number of illustrations in charcoal by Tulma De Lacy Steele.

"Topsys and Turveys"¶ is a novel and very amusing contribution to children's delight, in which the full-page colored pictures viewed right side up tell half of a funny story, and reveal the other half when turned "topsy-turvy." Explanation is given also by a rhyming couplet.

With the various members of the famous "Brownie" book series, the Century Co. has gladdened the hearts of hundreds of thousands of children. Mr. Cox's latest success in this line tells,\*\* in verse and picture, more

\* The Century World's Fair Book for Boys and Girls. By Tudor Jenks. Quarto, pp. 258. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

† Robin's Recruit. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo, pp. 179. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ Black, White and Gray. A Story of Three Homes. By Amy Walton. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

§ The Children's Year-Book. Selections for Every Day in the Year. Arranged by Edith Emerson Forbes. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

|| Periwinkle. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Size 8½ x 11 inches. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$5.

¶ Topsys and Turveys. By P. S. Newell. Boards, pp. 62. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

\*\* The Brownies at Home. By Palmer Cox. Quarto, pp. 150. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

adventures of the amusing little folks his fancy has created. "Like everybody else," the Brownies did not neglect their opportunity of seeing the World's Fair.

A volume of "stories" \* not exactly true, to be sure, but both entertaining and instructive, carries us to classic soil. Professor Church's manner of presenting the old classic stories and history for the young people of the day is well known. Without undue liberty, he has remade some comedies in such a way as to make them attractive to a large class of readers. The volume includes nine of the farcical plays of Aristophanes, and six selections from the later "Comedy of Manners" of Philemon, Menander, etc. The familiar full-page illustrations after the antique number sixteen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A convenient little pocket book† contains a condensation of the larger manuals of parliamentary practice. It is apparently intended particularly for assemblies of women.

The more than twenty thousand words and phrases of the "Linguistic Guide"‡ "commonly used in travel and in casual intercourse" between natives of different lands. Hints upon pronunciation of the most important tongues are added. Convenient pocket size.

A new number§ of the Arena Publishing Company's "Side-pocket Series" is intended for practical inquirers, and written by one having long experience and abundant faith in her profession. With explanatory illustrations.

A practical essay on "How to Judge a Horse"|| has large additions upon training, stable management, harnessing, driving, etc. With illustrations.

An English lady who has long been fond of the canine race describes breeds, gives practical advice about the care of pet dogs and relates a considerable number of anecdotes concerning her favorite animal. ¶

\* Stories From the Greek Comedians. By Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† A Compendium and Question Book of Parliamentary Law. By Lilian Cole Bethel. 32mo, pp. 52. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the author. 25 cents.

‡ Linguistic Guide in Thirty Foreign Languages. Basic Language—English. 12mo, pp. 22. New York: Linguistic Guide Pub. Co. \$1.

§ A Guide to Palmistry. By Mrs. Eliza Easter-Henderson, 32mo, pp. 132. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 75 cents.

|| How to Judge a Horse. A Concise Treatise as to its qualities and Soundness. By Captain F. W. Bach. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: William R. Jenkins.

¶ Dogs: A Manual for Amateurs. By Mrs. De Salis. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.



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The Life and Inventions of Edison.—XIII. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.  
A New Incandescent Arc Light. L. B. Marks.  
Gold Stamp-Milling. T. A. Rickard.  
Blowing Engines. Julian Kennedy.  
Some Legal Aspects of Railroadings. W. A. McClean.  
From Mine to Furnace.—V. John Birkinbine.  
Compressed Air vs. Hydraulic Power. W. C. Unwin.  
The Iowa Agricultural College. G. W. Bissell.  
Rope-Power Transmission. J. M. Dodge.

Catholic World.—New York. November.

The Essential Goodness of God. A. F. Hewitt.  
The Fossil Continent of Australia. William Seton.  
Catholic Education at the World's Fair. J. J. O'Shea.  
Where God and Man Meet. Thomas O'Gorman.  
The Negro Race: Their Condition, Present and Future. J. R. Slattery.  
The Experiences of a Missionary. Walter Elliott.

The Century.—New York. November.

Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer.  
My First Lions. H. W. Seton-Carr.  
Artists' Adventure: The Rush to Death. Walter Shirlaw.  
John Henderson, Artist. George Kennan.  
George Michel, the Painter of Montmartre. Virginia Vaughan.  
Taking Napoleon to St. Helena.—II. John R. Glover.  
Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. Eleonora Kinnicutt.  
Tramping with Tramps. Josiah Flynt.  
Escape of the Confederate Secretary of War. John T. Wood.  
Humor, Wit, Fun and Satire. James Lussell Lowell.  
Memories and Letters of Edwin Booth. William Bispham.

Chambers's Journal.—London. November.

Old Songs and New Saws. Mrs. Lynn-Linton.  
Bunhill Fields.  
A Day in Elsinore. Charles Edwardes.  
Trades-Union Tramps.  
A Hermit Nation: Tibet.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. November.

A Town in Sweden. John H. Vincent.  
Social Problems and the Church. Merrill E. Gates.  
Literature and Art in Italy. E. Panzacchi.  
How to Study Literature. Maurice Thompson.  
What is Science? T. C. Chamberlin.  
A Half Century of Italian History.—II. Alex. Oldrini.  
The Metropolitan Newspaper Reporter. A. F. Matthews.  
What Makes a Jew? Abram S. Isaacs.  
The Comedy of Chance. Paul Stapfer.  
Immigration and the Sweating System. George E. Walsh.  
Alexander Wilson, the Great Naturalist. Henry Coyle.  
The Business Situation in the West. A. Williams, Jr.  
Game in New England 250 Years Ago. Fred. E. Keay.  
The Eskimos of Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.  
A Prosperous Industrial School in Alabama. B. T. Washington.  
A Talk About Flemish Art. Elizabeth Moorhead.  
Celia Thaxter and Her Island Home. Helen L. Reed.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Is it Possible to Obtain Help for Denominational Schools Out of the Rates?  
Apologetics.  
The Place of Christ in Modern Theology.  
W. G. Ward in the Church of Rome.  
Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Ethics."  
Appolinarius of Laodicea  
Preparations for the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.  
The Parish Councils Bill.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. November.

Modern Triumphs of the Gospel in the Ottoman Empire?  
Two Glimpses of Romanism. John M. Allis.  
The Need of Education in Brazil. J. B. Kolb.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

The Political Situation in France. Gabriel Monod.  
The Parish Councils Bill. Bishop of Ripon.  
Mashonaland and its People. J. Theodore Bent.  
Christianity and Mohammedanism. Rev. Dr. George Washburn.  
The English Poor Law and Old Age. Rev. J. Frome Wilkin-son.

Priest and Altar in the English Church. Francis Peck.  
Dramatic Criticism. W. L. Courtney.  
The Geographical Evolution of the North Sea. With Maps.  
The Conference of Colonial Members. J. F. Hogan.  
The Problem of the Family in the United States. Rev. Dr. S. W. Dike.  
Urgency in Siam. Henry Norman.  
The Miners' Battle—and After. Sydney Olivier.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. November.

The Subaltern in India a Hundred Years Ago.  
In Summer Heat.  
January Days in Ceylon.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. November.

Autobiographical Notes. Franz von Lenbach.  
Busy Days of an Idler in Mexico. Ellen M. Slayden.  
In Hop-Picking Time. Ninetta Eames.  
Some English Forms of Invitation. Adam Badeau.  
American Notes.—I. Walter Besant.  
Measures of Lawn. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.  
A Doll Home. H. H. Boyesen.  
The Writing Material of Antiquity. George Ebers.

Critical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. Peter Bayne.  
Ramsay's "The Church in the Roman Empire Before A. D. 170." Prof. G. S. Findlay.  
Fairbairn's "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology." Prof. J. S. Candlish.  
Bovon's "Théologie du Nouveau Testament." Prof. Marcus Dods.  
Godet's "Introduction au Nouveau Testament." Prof. W. F. Adeney.

The Dial.—Chicago. October 16.

The Writer and His Hire.  
Benjamin Jowett. John Burroughs.  
Mr. Irving's Shylock. Anna B. McMahan.

November 1.

Anonymity in Literary Criticism.  
The World's Congress Auxiliary.  
The Master of Balliol.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

The Propagation of Islam. Prof. de Harlez.  
Rome's Tribute to Anglican Orders. Rev. J. D. Breen.  
Temperance and the Social Question. Rev. J. Halpin.  
Father Ohrwalder's Captivity. Miss E. M. Clerke.  
Bishop Lightfoot and the Early Roman See. Rev. Dom Cuthbert Butler.  
The Hon. Charles Langdale. Rev. W. Amherst.  
The Eucharist Congress at Jerusalem. Lady Herbert.  
Religious Instruction in England During the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. Rev. F. A. Gasquet

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

The Forecast of Mr. Pearson: National Life and Character.  
The Great Barrier Reef of Australia.  
W. G. Ward and the Catholic Revival.  
Sir H. Howarth on the Great Flood.  
Memoirs of General Rochechouart.  
The House of Lords.  
The Life of Sir Richard Burton.  
Contemporary Poets and Versifiers.  
The Decameron of Boccaccio  
Party Manceuvres versus Public Opinion.

Education.—Boston. November.

Literature as a Means of Moral Training in Schools. C. F. Brusie.  
An English Preparatory School. Arthur Inkersley.  
How Home and School Help or Hinder Each Other. W. M. Thayer.  
The Schools of Edinburgh. Gertrude F. Adams.  
State University Library Work. C. Bennett.  
Elective Study in the High School. Edith Giles.  
Mark Hopkins. Frank H. Kasson.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

Teaching Ethics in the High School. John Dewey.  
Mental Defect and Disorder.—II. Josiah Royce.  
The Teaching of Mathematics.—II. Simon Newcomb.  
Departmental Instruction in Grammar Schools. Francis W. Parker.  
A New Method of Teaching Language. Wilhelm Viëtor.  
Study of Education at Stanford University. Earl Barnes.  
The Recent Summer School at Jena. John J. Findlay.  
A View of England's Educational System. J. G. Fitch.  
Is Greek Dead? George M. Whicher.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Canada and Our New Tariff. Erastus Wiman.  
Value and Use of Labor Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.  
Widening Use of Compressed Air. W. P. Pressinger.



Lake Superior Iron Ore Region.—I. R. A. Parker.  
History of Strikes in America.—I. A. A. Freeman.  
The United States Navy of 1893. W. H. Jaques.  
Bridging the Hudson at New York. G. Lindenthal.  
The Inventor of Gas-Lighting. W. Fletcher.  
The Art of Successful Advertising. E. H. Heinrichs.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.  
The Settlement of the Cistercians in England. Miss A. M. Cooke.  
Wace and His Authorities for the Battle of Hastings. J. H. Round.  
The Security of Copyholders in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.  
Father William Crichton. T. S. Law.  
Napoleon and English Commerce. J. H. Rose.  
The Parliamentary Privilege of Freedom from Arrest and Sir Thomas Shirley's Case. G. W. Prothero.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.  
Martyrs to a New Crusade: African Explorers. Herbert Ward.  
Reminiscences of Balliol College. Andrew Lang.  
The Shooting Season at Sandringham.  
The Japanese Girl. Clement Scott.  
The Past and Present of Lloyd's. Ralph Derechef.  
A Ramble Through Shropshire. R. Owen Allsop.  
The Cabaret of the Chat Noir. Angé Galdemar.

Expositor.—London. November.  
The Pauline Collection for the Saints. Rev. F. Rendall.  
Where was the Land of Goshen? C. Whitehouse.  
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity.—II. Prof. A. B. Bruce.  
Professor Marshall's Aramaic Gospel. Prof. S. R. Driver.

Expository Times.—London. November.  
The Leading Idea of the "Pilgrim's Progress." Rev. B. Whitefoord.  
Christ in Islam. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.  
The Newly-Found Gospel in Its Relation to the Four. Rev. W. E. Barnes.

Folk-Lore.—London. (Quarterly.) September.  
Cinderella in Britain. Joseph Jacobs.  
Balochi Tales.—III. M. Longworth Dames.  
The Cow Mass. Edward Peacock.  
First-footing in Edinburgh. G. Hastie.  
First-footing in Aberdeenshire. James E. Crombie.  
The Glass Mountain. Mabel Peacock.  
Székely Males. Translated by Miss P. Gaye.  
The Chicago Folk-Lore Congress of 1893. Hon. John Abercromby.  
A Batch of Irish Folk-Lore. Prof. A. C. Haddon.  
Celtic Myth and Saga. Alfred Nutt.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.  
To Your Tents, Oh Israel: The Government and Labor. The Fabian Society.  
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Verse. Francis Adams.  
The Lock-Out in the Coal Trade. Vaughan Nash.  
The Ice Age and Its Work.—I. A. R. Wallace.  
Deli in Sumatra. R. W. Egerton Eastwick.  
Is Money a Mere Commodity? William Smart.  
How to Save Egypt. With Map. C. pe Whitehouse.  
Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Professor Thorpe.  
The Psychology of Labor and Capital. Robert Wallace.  
The Ireland of To-day.—I.  
The British East Africa Company. Gen. Sir. A. B. Kemball.

The Forum.—New York. November.  
Shall the Senate Rule the Republic? Prof. H. von Holst.  
The Senate in the Light of History.  
The New Moral Drift in French Literature. Paul Bourget.  
Hamilton Fish: The Old School and the New. Adam Badeau.  
Negro Outrage No Excuse for Lynching. L. E. Bleckley.  
The Last Hold of the Southern Bully. Walter H. Page.  
America's Battle for Commercial Supremacy. John R. Procter.  
Canadian Hostility to Annexation. J. Castell Hopkins.  
The United States for French Canadians. Louis Frechette.  
Municipal Sanitation in New York and Brooklyn. J. S. Billings.  
What a Daily Newspaper Might be Made. Wm. Morton Payne.  
The Alienation of Church and People. C. A. Briggs.  
Modern Skepticism and Ethical Culture. Felix Adler.  
The Dawn of a New Religious Era. Paul Carus.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.  
A Visit to a Chinese Leper Village. E. T. C. Werner.  
The Exorcism of Charles the Bewitched. Major Martin A. S. Hume.  
How the French First Came into Siam. E. Perronet Thompson.  
Goethe and Carlyle. H. Schütz Wilson.

Poison in the Cup: The Contamination of Water. N. E. Yorke-Davies.  
The American Language. T. Baron Russell.

Geographical Journal.—London. October.  
Exploration in the Mustagh Mountains. W. M. Conway.  
Lieutenant Peary's Arctic Work. With Map. Cyrus C. Adams.  
The Influence of Geographical Position on the Development of the Australian Natives. Ernest Favenc.  
The Konde Country. With Map. Rev. Dr. Merensky.  
The North Polar Basin. With Maps. H. Seebohm.  
On the Teaching of Physiography. Prince Krapotkin.

Godey's.—New York. November.  
The Flower of Gala Water. A complete novel. Amelia E. Barr.  
A Holiday in Spain. Floyd B. Wilson.

Good Words.—London. November.  
Significance of Scottish Local Names. Prof. J. S. Blackie.  
A Hertfordshire Village: Totteridge. John Telford.  
Concerning a Spool of Thread. Hamish Hendry.  
Adolph Saphir.  
A Study of Chaucer's Women. Florence Maccum.

Great Thoughts.—London. November.  
Mrs. Gladstone. With Portrait.  
Rev. Archibald G. Brown. With Portrait. Rev. J. C. Carlile.  
The Times and Mr. G. E. Buckle. With Portrait. W. Roberts.  
Interview with Mr. Barry Pain. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.  
New Serial: "The Vengeance of Medea," by Edith G. Wheelwright.

The Green Bag.—Boston. November.  
Horace Binney. H. L. Carson.  
Legal Reminiscences.—III. L. E. Chittenden.  
Trial and Cndemnation of Jesus as a Legal Question.—II.  
The Hall of Four Courts.—I. D. W. Douthwaite.  
License of Speech of Counsel.—I. Irving Browne.  
The Pardoning of the Anarchists. G. H. Shibley.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. November.  
From Tabriz to Ispahan. Edwin Lord Weeks.  
The Decadent Movement in Literature. Arthur Symons.  
Along the Bayou Teche. Julian Ralph.  
An Indian Commonwealth. Rezin W. MacAdam.  
London in the Season. Richard H. Davis.  
Arbitration. F. R. Coudert.  
Riders of Turkey. T. A. Dodge.  
A Reminiscence of Stephen A. Douglas. Daniel Roberts.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.  
New Testament Teaching of Hell. W. W. McLane.  
Modern Biblical Criticism. G. H. Schedde.  
Tennyson's Poetry: Its Value to the Minister. A. S. Hoyt.  
Lessons from the Life of Spurgeon. T. W. Hunt.  
Light on Scriptural Texts.—X. William H. Ward.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. September.  
Relation of the Engineer to Those with Whom He Comes in Contact.  
Mechanical Engineering. W. R. Warner.  
Preliminary Survey for Electric Light Stations. E. P. Roberts.  
The Disposal of Sewage. S. A. Mitchell.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. November.  
Army Organization. Col. W. Cary Sanger.  
Field-Works in Military Operations. Lieut. A. L. Parmerter.  
The Indian Soldier. Lieut. Z. B. Vance, Jr.  
A Proper Artillery Field Armament. Lieut. Wm. B. Birkhimer.  
Officers' Equipments in the Field. Lieut. W. C. Brown.  
The French Army. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.  
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics.  
The Hrnka-Hebler Tubular Bullets.  
The "Lining-Plane" of German Field Artillery.  
Changes and Progress in Military Matters.  
Ordnance Manufacture in France—The Canet System.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. (Quarterly.) September 30.  
Suggestions for Stock-Feeding in the Winter of 1893-94: A Symposium.  
The Chester Meeting, 1893. With Plan. W. Fream.  
The Trials of Sheep Shearing Machines at Chester. Jas. Edwards.  
Typical Farms in Cheshire and North Wales. J. Bowen-Jones.



**Juridical Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Portrait of J. P. B. Robertson, Lord Justice General.  
 Papinian. N. J. D. Kennedy.  
 A French View of British Courts. A. J. G. Mackay.  
 The Growth of Commercial Law at Rome. F. P. Walton.

**Knowledge.**—London. November.

The Making of Mountain Chains. H. G. Wells.  
 The Tints of the Lunar Plains. A. C. Ranyard.  
 Lexell's Comet and the Question of Its Possible Identity with  
 Comet V, 1889. W. T. Lynn.  
 Dust and Atmospheric Phenomena. Dr. J. G. McPherson.

**Leisure Hour.**—London. November.

Flowers of the Market. W. J. Gordon.  
 Dogs We Have Known. Lady Catherine M. Gaskell.  
 St. Andrew's Day. James Macaulay.  
 Lord Kelvin. With Portrait.

**Lend a Hand.**—Boston. October.

Treatment of the Feeble-Minded. W. E. Fernald.  
 History of Immigration. Charles S. Hoyt.  
 Emigration. A. Slutski.  
 Helpless versus Self-Reliant Women. Lora S. LaManse.

**Lippincott's Magazine.**—Philadelphia. November.

An Unsatisfactory Lover. A Complete Novel. Mrs. Hungerford.  
 Golf. John Gilmer Speed.  
 Progress in Local Transportation. L. M. Haupt.  
 An Old-Fashioned Garden. Charles C. Abbott.  
 Why the Body Should be Cultivated. W. Tournier.

**London Quarterly Review.**—London. October.

Modern Congregational Theology.  
 Early English Literature.  
 Three Poets of the Younger Generation: William Watson,  
 Norman Gale and Arthur Symonds.  
 Methodist Agitation of 1835.  
 Lord Sherbrooke.  
 A Life in the Swiss Highlands: J. Addington Symonds.  
 The Apostolical Succession.  
 The Future of British Agriculture.  
 An English Ultramontane Philosopher: W. G. Ward.

**Longman's Magazine.**—London. November.

Aspects of Life. Sir Edwin Arnold.  
 Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to his Son on Medicine as a Career.  
 Sir Wm. B. Dalby.  
 Frances Wynne. Mrs. Hinkson.  
 New Serial: "The Matchmaker," by Mrs. L. B. Walford.

**Lucifer.**—London. October 15.

Elementals. Concluded. H. P. Blavatsky.  
 Here and There among the Buddhist Temples of Ceylon.  
 Marie M. Higgins.  
 Karma and Astrology. Rai B. K. Laheri.  
 Guras and Chelás. Annie Besant.  
 The Sevenfold Nature of Man. Sarah Corbett.

**Ludgate Monthly.**—London. November.

Our Volunteers: The Honorable Artillery Company.  
 Student Dueling in Germany.  
 Clifton College. W. C. Sargent.  
 The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Birmingham. J. A. Stewart.

**Lyceum.**—London. October 15.

Anomalies of Our Intermediate System.  
 The Gamblers of the Produce Markets.  
 A Halting Science: Physiology of the Senses.

**McClure's Magazine.**—New York. October.

A Dialogue between Frank R. Stockton and Edith M. Thomas.  
 The Personal Force of Cleveland. E. Jay Edwards.  
 Patti at Craig-y-Nos. Arthur Warren.  
 Four Hundred Degrees below Zero. H. J. W. Dam.  
 Hypnotic Experiments of Dr. Luys. R. H. Sherard.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. November.

The Appeal to the People: The Referendum. C. B. Roylance-Kent.  
 A Chapter in American History: The Bacon Revolt of 1676.  
 A. G. Bradley.  
 The Early Life of Samuel Pepys. C. H. Firth.  
 Deer Stalking.  
 An Episode in the Life of Thomas Becket. Canon Venables.  
 A Winter's Experiment: The Mansion House Conference of  
 Last Winter. H. V. Toynbee.  
 Some Thoughts on Rousseau.

**The Menorah Monthly.**—New York. November.

The Jubilee Celebration.  
 Union of Israelites. Dr. Silverman.

**Methodist Review.**—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Nov.-Dec.

Popular Misakes Respecting Evolution. B. P. Bowne.  
 Matthew Arnold. A. B. Hyde.  
 Catholic Doctrine and Law of Marriage. C. C. Starbuck.  
 Some Aspects of Early Christianity. C. W. Super.  
 Some Conditions of Style. D. H. Wheeler.  
 The Coming Hero. A. A. Johnson.  
 The Pauline Epistles Classified.—II. Mrs. C. T. Mead.

**Mind.** London. (Quarterly.) October.

A Criticism of Current Idealistic Theories. A. J. Balfour.  
 On the Nature of Logical Judgment. E. E. C. Jones.  
 Idealism and Epistemology.—II. Prof. H. Jones.  
 On Theories of Light Sensation. C. L. Franklin.  
 Time and the Hegelian Dialectic. J. Ellis McTaggart.  
 Survival of the Fittest and Sensation Areas. J. McKeen Cattell.

**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. November.

Thy Kingdom Come. Arthur T. Pierson.  
 Students' Y. M. C. A. in Japan. L. D. Wishard.  
 The "Today" from Korea. H. G. Underwood.  
 Matlakahtla.—I. D. L. Leonard.  
 Forerunners of Carey.—W. L. Mayo.  
 Missions Among the Chinese in the United States and Canada.

**Month.**—London. November.

Father John Morris.  
 South Africa. Rev. Reginald Colley.  
 Faculties for Confession. Rev. John Morris.  
 Christ in Modern Theology. Rev. J. Rickaby.  
 French Canadian Migration. F. W. Grey.  
 Reunion at the Birmingham Church Congress. Rev. S. F. Smith.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—New York. November.

The Master Reader of Humanity. George Holm.  
 The French Pretenders. W. F. Day.  
 Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.  
 Mr. Justice Field. R. H. Titherington.  
 The White House Receptions. F. L. Chrisman.  
 Russia and Her Rulers. H. E. McElligott.  
 An English Prince on a German Throne. T. Schwartz.

**Music.**—Chicago. September.

Camille Saint Saens on the Wagner Cult.  
 Indian Music and its Investigators.  
 Music as Found in the North American Tribes. Alice C. Fletcher.  
 The Pipe Dance of the Omahas.  
 Scale and Harmonies of Indian Songs. J. C. Fillmore.  
 Music of the Vancouver Indian.  
 Moszkowski "Concerning Euphony."

**October.**

Antonin Dvorak. J. J. Kral.  
 Music, Emotion and Morals. H. R. Haweis.  
 The Clavier. W. S. B. Matthews.  
 John Sullivan Dwight. W. F. Apthorp.

**National Review.**—London. November.

The European Outlook. Admiral Maxse.  
 The Garden That I Love. Alfred Austin.  
 Reflections on the Way Home from India. H. E. M. James.  
 Robert Lowe as a Journalist. A. Patchett Martin.  
 Parish Councils. Rev. T. W. Fowle and Hon. John Scott Montagu.  
 Golf—The Monstrous Regiment of the Englishry. T. Mackay.  
 Church and Press. J. Thackray Bunce.  
 Mashonaland. William Gresswell.  
 In Cabinet Council. H. D. Traill.  
 Golf. A. J. Balfour.  
 Collecting Signatures for a Petition Against Home Rule.

**Natural Science.**—London. November.

Geology in Secondary Education. Prof. G. A. J. Cole.  
 Natural Science at the Chicago Exhibition. F. A. Bather.  
 The Place of the Lake Dwellings of Glastonbury in British  
 Archaeology. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins.  
 The Air Sacs and Hollow Bones of Birds. F. W. Headley.  
 On the Etiology and Life-History of Some Vegetal Galls and  
 Their Inhabitants. G. B. Kothera.  
 Desert or Steppe Conditions in Britain: A Study in Newer  
 Tertiary Geology. Clement Reid.  
 The Genesis of Mountain Ranges. T. Mellard Reade.

**New England Magazine.**—Boston. November.

In the Streets of Paris. Ida M. Tarbell.  
 Manhood in Art. W. O. Partridge.  
 Homes and Haunts of Hawthorne. W. S. Nevins.  
 Friendship of Edwin Booth and Julia Ward Howe. F. M. H. Hall.  
 The Italian Campaniles. Estelle M. Harill.  
 The Stone Age of Connecticut. James Shepard.



Old Kingston : New York's First Capital. Mary I. Forsyth.  
Massachusetts Schools Before the Revolution. G. H. Martin.  
Industrial Features in the Boston Public Schools. Helen W. Winslow.

**New Review.**—London. November.

Study in Character : Marshal MacMahon.  
The Armenian Agitation : A Reply to Mr. Stevenson, M.P. Sadik Effendi.  
The Advertisement Nuisance. W. E. H. Lecky, Walter Besant, Lady Jeune, W. B. Richmond and Julian Sturgis.  
William Cobbett. Conclusion. Leslie Stephen.  
In Defense of Classical Study. Prof. Jebb.  
Our Sporting Zadkiels. Rev. J. W. Horsley.  
Further Gleanings from the Papyri. Prof. Mahaffy.  
Parish Councils and Allotments. Bolton King.  
Woman's Sphere in Art. Prof. Ferrero.

**Newbery House Magazine.**—London. November.

The Origin of Christian Monasticism in Mesopotamia and Kirdistan. A. W. Pollard.  
S. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. Rev. Dr. Henry Hayman.  
An Enlarged Kalendar for the Church of England. Rev. Canon Donaldson.  
Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War. Canon Pennington.  
Hymns as Worship. A. R. Alsop.  
Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Rome.—III. The Catacomb of S. Valentine. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

**Nineteenth Century.**—London. November.

England and France in Asia. Sir Lepel Griffin.  
What Next ? The Parnellites and the Government. John E. Redmond.  
Employers' Liability. A. D. Provand.  
Darwinism and Swimming. A Theory. Dr. Louis Robinson.  
Victor Hugo : "Toute la Lyre." Algernon Charles Swinburne.  
Religion of the London School Board. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.  
Chats with Jane Clermont. William Graham.  
Our Disastrous Cathedral System. Rev. W. E. Dickson.  
Archangel Leslie of Scotland. A Sequel. T. G. Law.  
The Coal Crisis and the Paralysis of British Industry.—I. Stephen Jeans.  
"Russud." An Indian Grievance. Hon. Oday Pertap Sing. Rajah of Bhinga.  
The Selection of Army Officers. W. Baptiste Scoones.  
Christianity and Roman Paganism. Prof. St. George Mivart.

**North American Review.**—New York. November.

Misrepresentation of the Senate. W. M. Stewart.  
Obstruction in the Senate. Henry Cabot Lodge.  
Highwaymen of the Railroad. William A. Pinkerton.  
The Wealth of New York.—III. Thomas F. Gilroy.  
Revision of the Belgian Constitution. A. Le Ghait.  
A "Parisienne." Marquise de San Carlos.  
The Spanish Woman. Eva Canel.  
Ten Years of Civil Service Reform. Charles Lyman.  
The Productivity of the Individual. W. H. Mallock.  
Magic Among the Red Men. H. Kellar.  
Pool Rooms and Pool Selling. Anthony Comstock.  
Social Relations of the Insane. H. S. Williams.  
How to Improve Our Roads. R. P. Flower.

**Outing.**—New York. November.

Wild Sports in Costa Rica. J. J. Peatfield.  
Down the Teche in a Cat-Rig. A. B. Paine.  
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.  
Football, Retrospective and Prospective. Walter Camp.  
Duck Shooting in Southern California. B. Douglas.  
The Cradle of the English Cutter. A. J. Kenealy.  
Trapping and Home Made Traps. E. W. Sandys.  
The National Guard of Pennsylvania and Its Antecedents.—II.  
The Victory of the "Vigilant." A. J. Kenealy.

**Overland Monthly.**—San Francisco. November.

The California Midwinter International Exposition. P. Weaver, Jr.  
Sun Dials. Elizabeth S. Bates.  
The Claims of Theology as a Study. F. H. Foster.  
Tales of a Smuggler. S. S. Boynton.  
Housekeeping in Lima. S. R. Bogue.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—London. November.

Stray Echoes from Friedrichsruh. Sidney Whitman.  
Jules Sandeau.  
Chicago.—II. Lloyd Bryce.  
Giraffes and How to Capture Them. H. A. Bryden.  
The Hairy Tribes of the Hokkaido. A. H. Savage Lander.  
The Passing of Philomel : Nightingales.  
A Notable Island : Grenada. Eden Phillpotts.  
Is the Theatre Growing Less Popular ? W. Davenport-Adams and W. L. Courtney.

**The Philosophical Review.**—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Old and New in Philosophic Method. Henry Calderwood.  
Self-Realization as the Moral Idea. John Dewey.  
Certitude. Walter Smith.  
Psychological Measurements. E. W. Scripture.  
German Cautian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

**The Photo-American.**—New York. November.

Concerning Ideals. Wm. G. Oppenheim.  
Posing and Illumination. E. M. Estabrook.  
Making Transparencies, and Enlargements Without a Condenser.  
Elementary Stereography.  
Inaccuracies and Discrepancies in Astronomical Pictures. J. P. Hall.  
Printing Platinotypes for Exhibition. Alfred Clements.  
Dry Collodion Slides.  
Studio Construction.  
Hauff's Metol and Glycin Developers.  
Modern Illustration Methods.

**The Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. November.

The Amateur and Professional.  
Elementary Stereography. Thomas Bedding.  
Photo-Mechanical Processes in England. W. T. Wilkinson.  
Medical Photography. Ellerslie Wallace.  
Desirability of an International Bureau. W. Jerome Harrison.  
Present and Future Possibilities of Photography. Leon Vidal.  
Science and Art. F. C. Lambert.  
Distinctness of Photographs Without Objectives. R. Collson.

**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. November.

The First English Essayist : Walter Map. A. W. Colton.  
Jean Paul Richter. J. F. Wallace.  
Supernatural in Shakespeare.—II. "The Tempest." Annie R. Wall.  
An Objection to Browning's "Caliban" Considered. Maude Wilkinson.  
How to Study Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Helen A. Clarke.

**Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. November.

The Conservation of Our Oyster Supply. R. F. Walsh.  
Evolution and Ethics.—I. T. H. Huxley.  
Laplace's Plan for Perpetual Moonlight. Daniel Kirkwood.  
Electricity at the World's Fair.—II. C. M. Lungren.  
The Pestalozzian System. G. S. Boutwell.  
The Scientific Method with Children. H. L. Clapp.  
Nature at Sea. F. H. Herrick.  
North and South American Aboriginal Names. M. V. Moore.  
Immaterial Science. E. S. Moser.  
An Argument for Vertical Handwriting. J. V. Witherbee.  
Vegetable Diet. Lady W. Paget.  
Origin of the Mississippi Valley Rainfall. J. H. Patton.  
Mathematical Curiosities of the Sixteenth Century. M. V. Brandicourt.  
Birds' Judgments of Men. M. Cunisset Carnot.  
Sketch of John Ericsson. With Portrait.

**Primitive Methodist Quarterly.**—London. October.

Miracles and Christian Theism. Robert Bryant.  
The Land Question : Henry George and Herbert Spencer.  
Trades Unions, Old and New. G. F. Johnson.  
John Ruskin. H. Yooll.  
Methodism in Scotland : The Outlook. Robert Hind.  
Co-operation of the Churches. John Binns.  
The Science of Crime. W. Raistrick.  
The House of Lords.

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—Boston. October.

The Duties on Wool and Woolens. F. W. Taussig.  
Place of Abstinence in the Theory of Interest. T. N. Carver.  
The Prussian Business Tax. Joseph A. Hill.

**Quarterly Review.**—London. October.

Chicago.  
The Command of the Sea.  
Winchester College.  
The Peerage.  
Napoleon and Alexander.  
Vedic Mythology.  
The Modern Hospital.  
A Skeptic of the Renaissance : Pietro Pomponazzi.  
Coalitions.  
The Dishonored Bill.

**Quiver.**—London. November.

The Capture of the Slaver. Illustrated. Rev. D. Gath Whitely.  
In Chicago's Slums. Illustrated. G. E. Morgan.  
New Serials : "Poor Bride," by Isabel Bellerby ; "Garth Garrickson—Workingman."



**Review of the Churches.**—London. October.

The Parish Councils Bill. Rev. A. R. Buckland and Others.  
The World's Parliament of Religions. Rev. Simeon Gilbert.  
Is a Parliament of Religions a Mistake?  
The Holy Catholic Church. Canon McCormick.  
Civic Education. J. A. Fleming.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. November.

Sanitary Notes and Beams. A. L. Giheri.  
Pollution of Water Supplies.  
Water Filtration and Cholera. R. Koch.  
Artesian Wells. O. C. S. Carter.

**The School Review.**—Ithaca, N. Y. November.

Technological Schools. R. H. Thurston.  
The History of Early Education.—II. S. S. Laurie.  
The Mastery of English. John Greene.  
On Supervising Private Schools.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. October.

The North Polar Basin With Map. Henry Seebohm.  
Notes of a Journey in South Africa. J. Baylie Don.  
British Association, 1893.

**Scottish Review.**—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.

Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. W. G. Scott-Moncrieff.  
The Earliest Ages of Hebrew History. Major C. R. Conder.  
The Scottish Paraphrases. J. Cuthbert Hadden.  
The meaning of the Russian Name. Karl Blind.  
A Scottish Merchant of the Sixteenth Century: David Wedderburn. A. H. Millar.  
An Idyll During the French Revolution. J. G. Alger.  
The Ice-Age and Post-Glacial Period. D. Gath Whitley.  
Standing Stones and Maeshowe of Stenness. With Diagram. Magnus Spence.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. November.

In Camp with the Katchins. H. E. Colville.  
Madame Roland. Ida M. Tarbell.  
Glimpses of the French Illustrators.—II. F. N. Doubleday.  
The House of Commons. Augustine Birrell.  
The Picturesque Side. F. Hopkinson Smith.  
Mr. Freeman at home. Delia Lyman Porter.  
Education for Girls in France. Katharine de Forest.  
Historic Moments: Nomination of Lincoln. I. H. Bromley.

**Social Economist.**—New York. November.

How is Wealth Distributing Itself?  
The Rights of the Senate.  
Gold and Silver Fallacies.  
Currency, Bank Credits and Values.  
Condition of Bakers, Waiters and Miners.  
Woman and Child Labor in Germany.  
Facts about Silver.

**The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. November.

What Has Half a Century Done for Shorthand? D. W. Browne.  
Light Line Phonography. George H. H. Thornton.  
Shorthand in Ireland. James H. Cousins.  
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.  
Edward F. Underhill. With Portrait and *fac-simile* notes.  
How to Operate the Typewriter. Carl L. Altmaier.

**Strand Magazine.**—London. October.

The Lord Mayor of London: Sir Stuart Knill.  
Portraits of Duke of Bedford, Charles F. Gill, Mrs. Hungerford, the Bishop of St. Andrews, Gourlay Steele and Lord Alcester.  
A Chapter on Ears.  
Some Famous Chairs. F. G. Kitton.

**Sunday at Home.**—London. November.

New Serial Story: "Zachary Brough's Venture." E. B. Bayly.

**Buddhist Priests in China.**

A Colony of Mercy: Bodelschwing's Colony for Epileptics.  
The Sanctuary of New Pompeii. Rev. T. W. S. Jones.

**Sunday Magazine.**—London. November.

Dr. R. E. Horton at Home.  
The Coast of Syria. William Wright.  
Types of Stundists.—II.  
Mrs. Browning. Lord Bishop of Ripon.  
The True Story of Evangeline. T. Bowman Stephenson.  
An Indian Pioneer: George Maxwell Gordon. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

**Temple Bar.**—London. November.

Elizabeth Inchbald.  
Curiosities of Taxation. M. Q. Holyoake.  
On the Track of Montaigne. E. H. Barker.  
Goethe's Maxims. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.

**The Treasury.**—New York. November.

Golden Character from Refining Fire. J. O. Wilson.  
How We Ought to Think of God. W. E. Barton.  
God's Warning Providences. D. L. Moody.  
The Possibilities and Perils of Our Country. F. W. Bakeman.

**United Service Magazine.**—London. November.

Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada, 1885. Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton.  
The Universal Postal Union. C. J. Willdey.  
Training and Equipment of the Mounted Soldier.  
The Re-Partition of Africa. With Map. Edward Bond.  
The Volunteer Movement Under Pitt. Lieut. A. L. Morant.  
A Recruiting Ground for the Navy: The Outer Hebrides. Hon. H. N. Shore.  
France and Siam. A Retrospect. Major-General A. R. MacMahon.  
The Training and Organization of a Company of Infantry. Major Hon. A. Hardinge.  
The Blood Tax in France and Germany. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Adye.  
Present Development of the United States Navy. H. Lawrence Swinburne.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia. November.

True History of the Army at Fort Fisher. Col. H. C. Lockwood.  
The Transformation of Japan. Countess of Jersey.  
Reorganization of the Artillery. Lieut. A. H. Sydenham.

**University Extension.**—Philadelphia. October.

The Extension Study of Civics and History. L. P. Powell.  
Technical Education in England.  
The Summer Meeting. Edward T. Devine.

November.

University Extension in the South. W. P. Trent.  
Supplementary Class Work. F. W. Spiers.  
The Outlook in Colorado. John Gardner.  
A New Phase of University Extension. John Finley.  
The Extension Class and Paper Work. Ellis Edwards.

**Westminster Review.**—London. November.

The "Life of Sir Richard Burton." Mrs. Newton-Robinson.  
The Sea: Wrecks and Salvage. Douglas Owen.  
The Alleged Danger of the Indian Civil Service "Resolution." Parbati C. Roy.  
Ibsen as an Artist. L. Simons.  
Habits and Customs of Savage Life. Lady Cook.  
"New Australia:" Communistic Work at the Antipodes. A. J. Rose-Soley.  
Emma Willard, the Pioneer in the Higher Education of Women. Elizabeth C. Stanton.  
Cruel Sports. H. S. Salt.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Chorgesang.**—Leipzig.

October 1.

Paul Umlauf. With Portrait.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "Laughing Chorus," by Dr. J. G. Töpfer; and "Inder Fremde," by V. E. Becker.

October 15.

Joseph Diem. With Portrait.  
Choruses: "Abschiedsgruss," by A. Weber; "Mondschein am Himmel," by G. Wohlgemuth.

October 29.

Eduard Kremser. With Portrait.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "Sonnenaufgang," by C. J. Brambach; and "Lied im Volkston," by G. Baldamus.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig.

October 7.

At West Point. Paul von Szezepanski.

October 14.

The Execution of Marie Antoinette. With Portraits. T. H. Pantenius.

October 21.

Berlin Sand. Hans Bohrdt.  
The Execution of Marie Antoinette.—II.

October 28.

Prof. Edmund Kanoldt. A. Fellin.  
A Parsee Wedding. R. Gundermann.



## Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 18.

Dreams. Joseph Dackweiler.

The Former Cistercian Abbey at Waldsassen in Bavaria. J. Gratzmeier.

Heft 19.

Gas Light and Electric Light. Freidrich Hochländer.

Vegetarianism. Dr. L. Schmitz.

The Starry World. Dr. A. Meistermann.

## Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. November.

King Charles of Roumania.—XXII.

A Frenchman on Russia Three Hundred Years Ago: Capt. Margeret. Karl Blind.

Lothar Bucher.—VI. Heinrich von Poschinger.

British and German Universities. Concluded. Dr. A. Tille.

Wanderings through the Sea. Paul von Zech.

Unpublished Letters to G. A. Reimer. Concluded. G. Hirzel.

Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop. Concluded. T. Wiedemann.

## Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

Gottfried Keller in Heidelberg and Berlin: 1848-55.—I. J. Baechtold.

Struggles for Freedom in Moslem Asia. M. Vambéry.

The Victoria Lyceum at Berlin. Alice von Cotta.

A Statesman of the Old School: Leopold von Plessen.—I. L. von Hirschfeld.

The Centenary of "Das Entdeckte Geheimnis der Natur," by C. K. Sprengel. E. Strasburger.

Duke Ernst II of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Conversations with Prince Metternich in the Spring of 1850. R. Schleiden.

Political Correspondence.

## Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 11.

A Psychological Museum at Florence.

Hedge Sparrows. Adolf and Karl Müller.

Munich. Max Haushofer.

## Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.

The Condition of the Peasants in Prussia. J. Engell-Günther.

Poems by M. G. Conrad, Anna Bert and Others.

The Dramas of Gerhardt Hauptmann. With Portrait. Hans Merian.

On Dueling. Theodor Lensing.

Has a Man a Moral Justification for Judging a Woman? A Reply to Herr Kirstein.

## Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. October.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters.—III. O. Kraus.

Memphis. Dr. Stern.

The Court at Weimer in the Time of Goethe.

Letters from Panama. Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.

## Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

September 30.

Ferdinand von Saar. Benno Rüttenauer.

The Reaction in Swedish Literature. August Strindberg.

October 7.

Art in Vienna. J. J. David.

The Awakening of Spiritualistic Error. W. Preyer.

October 14.

The Weber Trial and Dramatic Censorship. R. Grelling.

Crispi. Richard Nathanson.

The Munich Art Exhibition.—I. The Secessionists. Max Schmid.

Who Will Popularize Biblical Criticism? Björnsterne Björnson.

October 21.

The Secessionists at Munich.—II. Max Schmid.

Unpublished Letters of Friedrich Hebbel to the Rousseau Family.

October 28.

The Hamann versus Häckel Trial. Dr. R. Loening.

Hebbel's Letters to the Rousseau Family. Continued.

Gounod's Death. Anton Roberts.

## Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 53.

The Trades Union Congress at Belfast.

Munich Prison Conditions.

No. 1.

Socialism in France During the Great Revolution. C. Hugo.

A Siberian Idyll.

No. 2.

Universal Suffrage and Political Parties in Austria. Dr. W. Ellenbogen.

The Disturbances in Italy. Adam Maurizio.

No. 3.

The Prussian Elections and Social Democracy. Max Schippel.

Universal Suffrage in Austria. Concluded. Dr. N. Ellenbogen.

Political Parties and the Last Elections in France. Paul Lafargue.

No. 4.

Political Parties in France. Continued. Paul Lafargue.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.

The Skeletons of Plants. J. Reinke.

Jacob Frohschammer.

The Peace Movement of Our Time. Carl Gareis.

Rudolf von Ihering, a Realist in Law. E. Mamroth.

Napoleon's Mother: Letitia Bonaparte. C. Sokal.

Woman's Share in the World's Fair. Anna Simson.

## Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October.

Silvio Spaventa. Cecil Mariano Pi'ar.

Stray Thoughts on the Woman Question. Dr. C. Rössler.

Statistics and the Public School System of Prussia. Prof. A. Petersilie.

Michael Marullus. D. Ivo Bruns.

German Empire and the Poles.

The Latest Silver Crisis and the German Coinage System.

Dr. A. Wagner.

Prussia's Need of Higher Teachers. Dr. A. Kannengiesser; and Reply, by Dr. R. Bünger.

Political Correspondence: The Prussian Elections; Prince Bismarck.

## Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. October 21.

Ritschl's Teachings on the Godhead of Christ. Concluded. T. Granderath.

Private Property in Land in the Middle Ages.—II. H. Pesch.

The Pretender Baldwin of Flanders.—II. L. Schmitt.

Pascal's Last Years. Concluded. W. Kreiten.

## Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

Duke Charles of Würtemberg and the Former Karlsschule.

The Water Works of Scutari and Kadikeui in Asia Minor. C. Beyer.

King Albert of Saxony. With Portrait. Max Dittrich.

Dresden, the Capital of Saxony.

Küstendje. J. Krauer.

Freiligrath: A Reminiscence of the House of Justinus Kerner.

## Sphinx.—London. October.

Letters from Chicago. Ludwig Deinhard.

A Warning Against Quietism. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.

Negation of the Will and Free Will. O. Zix.

Simon Magus.—II. Thomassin.

Psycho-Magnetic Power. Dr. Carl du Prel.

## Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 3.

The Wherries of Berlin. Ludwig Pietsch.

Amanda Lindner, Actress. With Portrait.

Heft 4.

Falconry. Jakob von Falke.

Albert, King of Saxony.

Moritz Jókai. With Portrait. Balduin Groller.

## Unsere Zeit.—Berlin. Heft 2.

Tobacco and Its Manufacture. S. Frey.

The House of Coburg. S. Frey.

Rings and Their Symbolism. M. Kaiser.

Strikes in England.—I. Stephen Margie.

## Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. October.

"Marengo" and "Copenhagen," the War Horses of Napoleon and Wellington.

Amateur Photography. Valentin Blanchard.

Traveling in America. Paul von Szczepanski.

The Gabelbach Community. A. Trinius.

Murillo. H. Knackfuss.

## Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 2.

Giuseppe Verdi. Hermine von Preuschen.

Chemnitz and Its Jubilee. Johannes Corney.

A Journey to the Moon. C. Graf von Wartensleben.

The Woman Movement in England. Karl Blind.

The October Festival at Munich. M. G. Conrad.

Heft 3.

Berlin Porcelain and Its Manufacture. C. Gurlitt.

The Depths of the Sea. C. Falkenhorst.

The Barbizon School of Art. Felix Vogt.

Vienna Cabs. Carl Strobl.

Workmen's Dwellings and Self-Contained Houses. H. J. Dieckmann.



**Die Waffen Nieder !—Leipzig. October.**

Louis Ruchonnet. A. Gundacar von Suttner.  
Federation and Peace. Marchese Pandosfi.

**Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. November.**

Painting in Scotland.—I. Cornelius Gurlitt.  
Reminiscences of Persia. Concluded. Heinrich Brugsch.  
German Society Verses. With Portraits. H. Pröhle.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.**

The Future of the Latin Monetary Union. Vilfredo Pareto.  
Woman's Work in Times Ancient and Modern.—IV. Berthe Vadier.

Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia.—IV. Dr. F. Machon.  
The Hygiene of Food and Lodging.—II. Louis Wuarin.  
Chroniques:—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific.

**Journal des Economistes.—Paris. October.**

The Senate and Algeria. Ch. Roussel.  
Monetary Reform in India. G. François.  
The Abuse of Credit. Ladislav Domanski.  
The Law of 1867 Concerning Foreign Societies in Its Fiscal Application. Eugène Rochetin.  
The Work of the Cadastral Sub-Commission. J. G. Henricet.  
The Peace Movement in America, Switzerland and Japan. Frédéric Passy.  
The Railway Question in Asia Minor. Azarian.  
What is the Best Method to Adopt to Overcome Social Misunderstandings? Ernest Brelay.

**La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.**

October 1.

The Origins of the Black Sea Fleet.—I. V. de Gorlof.  
The Family Life of Count Tolstoi. E. Behrs.  
The Bull-Fights in Nîmes Arena. Duchesse de Fitz James.  
Persia and Persian Society. Ahmed Bey.  
The Witchcraft Trials of the Seventeenth Century. F. Delacroix.  
The Battle of Waterloo. G. de Dubor.

October 15.

Alexander the First and France. Duc de Richelieu.  
The Origins of the Black Sea Fleet. V. de Gorlof.  
Alexander the Great à propos of the Russian Alliance.  
The Prince de Valori.  
The Life of a Russian Hero. Madame L. Paschkoff.  
Constantinople. Fournier de Flaix.  
Persia and Persian Society. Continued. Ahmed Bey.  
Letters on Idealism and Realism in Fiction. A. E. Savvas.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

**Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.**

October 1.

The Teaching of French in Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.  
Socialism and the New Literary Generation. Hadrien Merle.  
Bull-Fighting at St. Sebastian. Marius Bernard.  
Charles Husson. Eugène Asse.  
In the Land of Perfumes: Valencia. H. Lyonnet.

October 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
Blacks and Whites in the United States. Paul le Franc.  
Home Rule. Julien Despretz.  
The Pamir Question.—V. S. Ximénès.  
Russia and the Mediterranean. Augy.

**Réforme Sociale.—Paris.**

October 1.

The Trade Guild of Louvain. Victor Brants.  
Sophisms: Ancient and Modern. Sidney Dean.  
The United States of To-day. Walter Kaempfe.  
German Socialist Literature. Georges Blondel.

October 16.

The Radical Programmes for Reform of Taxation. René Stourm.  
Private Initiative Works at Geneva. Capt. Paul Marin.  
The Legal Repression of Usury in Germany. Ernest Dubois.  
The Reorganization of the Teaching of Political Science in the State Universities of Belgium.

**Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.**

October 1.

François de Curel, Dramatist. Paul Gautier.  
In the Basque Provinces: The Guernikako Arbola. C. de Latour.

Problems of Civilization in the Light of Anthropology. T. Achelis.

A Mahomedan Wedding. Antonie Ruete.

**Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. October.**

A Forgotten Austrian Poet: Josef Emanuel Jilscher. H. Menkes.

Anonymity. C. Engelmann.

The Vanity and Fame of Authors. Eugen Isolani.

October 18.

Pyramus and Thisbe. Gaston Bizos.  
"Sous La Loi." Drama in Three Acts. G. Brandès.

**Revue Bleue.—Paris.**

October 7.

The Russian Army in 1893. Alfred Rambaud.

October 14.

Ernest Renan. James Darmesteter.  
The Russians in Paris: The Visit of Peter the Great in 1717.

October 21.

The Opinions of Pushkin on French Literature.  
Ernest Renan. Concluded.  
The Festivals for the Russian Fleet. A. Rambaud.

October 28.

The Festivals for the Russian Fleet.—II. A. Rambaud.  
Charles Gounod. René de Récy.  
The Future of Literature. Paul Stapfer.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.**

October 1.

Richelieu at the Parliament of 1614. G. Hanotaux.  
Medieval and Ancient Chemistry.—II. The Arabs. M. Berthelot.  
Franche Comté.—III. Its Industries. V. du Bled.  
Why Do People Blush? C. Melinaud.  
The Memoirs of General Baron Thiebault. (1769-1795). J. Marmée.

October 15.

How Russia Took Her Place in Europe. A. Desjardins.  
Three Moments in Lacordaire's Life. Comte d'Haussonville.  
An Italian Statesman: Ubaldino Peruzzi. E. Jordan.  
The Russian Reviews. T. de Wyzewa.

**Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.**

October 1.

Perrinaïc: The Country of Joan of Arc. N. Quellien.  
Fur-Seals.  
Adrienne Le Couvreur. Eugène Asse.  
The Reform of French Orthography. M. Gréard.  
Herbert Spencer's "Justice." With Portrait. F. Pillon.

October 15.

The French Dramatic Season. 1892-93. Léo Claretie.  
Russian Literature.  
Russian Studies in France.  
The Siamese Question. J. Haussmann.

**Revue de Famille.—Paris.**

October 1.

Marie Antoinette. With Portraits. Jules Simon.  
The Marriage of Marie Antoinette. Pierre de Nolhac.  
The Queen: Festivities, Gambling, Racing. Gaston Maugras.  
The Diamond Necklace. Germain Bapst.  
Marie Antoinette and the Comte de Fersen. Duchesse de Fitz-James.  
Was Marie Antoinette Pretty? Henri Bouchot.  
Marie Antoinette as a Musician. Georges Vanor.  
Three Plans of Escape of Marie Antoinette. Maurice Torneux.  
The Last Moments of Marie Antoinette. Robert Vallier.  
Marie Antoinette and the Empress Eugénie. Mme. Carotte, née Bouvet.

October 15.

The Russian Navy. Lieut. Maurice Loir.  
The Empress Frederick. With Portraits. Amédée Pigeon.  
The Socialist Peril. Yves Guyot.  
The Russian Soldier: Memoirs of a Soldier of Souvarof.—I. Prof. A. Rambaud.

**Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.**

October 1.

The Canadian Census of 1891: Its Inaccuracies and Alterations from the French Point of View. E. Rameau de Saint-Père.  
The Mizon Mission and the Niger Company.



October 15.

Italy in East Africa. Edouard Marbeau.  
 France and the Touaregs in the Algerian Sahara. Georges Demanche.  
 The Terror of South Africa: Matabeles and Mashonas.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. October.

Some Works on the French Revolution. Ch. de Ricault d'Héricault.  
 The World's Fair. Capt. E. Monthaye.  
 The Autonomous Work of the Nineteenth Century. J. de la Vallée Poussin.  
 The Early Novels of Count Tolstoi. M. van Ypersele de Strihou.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

The Abuse of the Unknowable and the Reaction against Science. A. Fouillée.  
 The Rôle of Mental Pathology in Psychological Research. L. Marillier.  
 "L'Arrêt Idéo-Emotionnel: " A Study in Psychology. G. Ferrero.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. October.

The Literary Movement in Norway. Knut Hamsun.  
 Against Work. Count Tolstoi.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 7.

The Military Application of Aërostatics. M. Espitalier.

October 14.

The Military Application of Aërostatics. Concluded.  
 The North Sea Canal. Daniel Bellet

October 21.

Ethnography: The Struggle between the White Races and the Yellow. E. Barbé.  
 Transit and Transport in Great Cities. With Map. P. Villian.

October 28

Condorcet. M. Robinet.  
 Soldiers' Diseases. A. Marvaud.  
 The Superstitions of the Malagasy. L. Perrier.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

The Death of Benoît Malon. Adrien Veber.  
 Sociological Laws. Dr. Julien Pioger.  
 The Socialism of the Trades Unions and the Belfast Congress. Georges Ghisler.  
 The Blackguardism of Socialist Revolutionaries! Dr. A. Delon.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. October 15.

The National Council of 1811. Mgr. Eicard.  
 Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. Comte J. Grabinski.  
 Janssen. Continued. Pastor.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. October 7.

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La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

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The Origin of Romanticism. Guido Mazzoni.  
 Military Education. Angelo Mosso.  
 The New Room of Oriental Antiquities in the Vatican Museum. O. Marucchi.  
 Paraguay. Paolo Montegazza.  
 The Jews in Venice and Her Colonies. Conclusion. L. A. Schiavi.

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The Last of the Romantic School. Cesare Cantù.

The Romance of an Empress (Catherine II of Russia). E. Masi.  
 On the Arab Tribes before the Adoption of Islamism. C. A. Nallino

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

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On the Rio della Plata. Conclusion. A. Scalabrini.  
 The Gortyna Laws and Recent Studies in Cretan Antiquity. Serafino Ricci.  
 Court and Society in Turin from the Middle of the 17th Century to the Beginning of the 18th. G. Claretta.  
 The Government and Civil Marriage Procedure.

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 Co-operation in Agriculture. P. Manassei.  
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 Is There an Obstacle to the Formation of a Conservative Party? R. Corniani.

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The Decentralizing Action of Socialism. G. Ghisler.  
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La Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. October 5.

The Pope's Encyclical Concerning the Rosary.  
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Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.  
September 30.

Africa. Pablo de Alzola.  
 The Natural Productions of Spain. Continuation. A. de Segovia y Corrales.

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Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. October.

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 Maestricht. A. L. Koster.  
 "Out of Work." From a Hygienic Standpoint. J. W. Deknatel.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. October.

Our Rhymes.—I. G. J. Boekenooogen.  
 The State Archives. Jhr. Mr. T. Van Riemsdijk.

Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." Dr. R. C. Boer.  
 The Bábís. Prof. M. J. de Goeje.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. October.

The Present Phase of the Electoral Reform Question. J. A. van Gilse.  
 The Stumbling-Block Between England and the Transvaal. W. F. Andriessen.  
 The Improvement of the Financial Position of Our Communities. M. L. Rutten.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AA.	Art Amateur.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	IRER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Dial.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

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- The Great Barrier Reef of Australia, ER, Oct.
- The Fossil Continent of Australia, William Seton, CW.
- Austrian Theory of value, S. M. Macvane, AAPs.
- Banana Cultivation in Jamaica, Allan Eric, CanM.
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